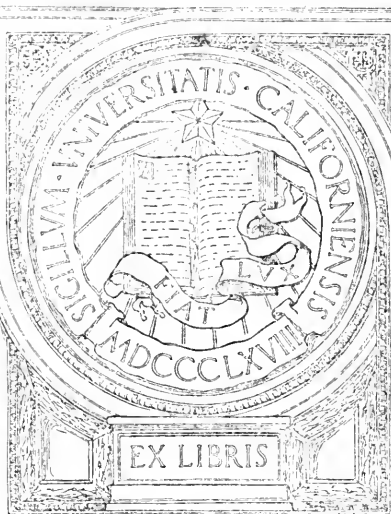
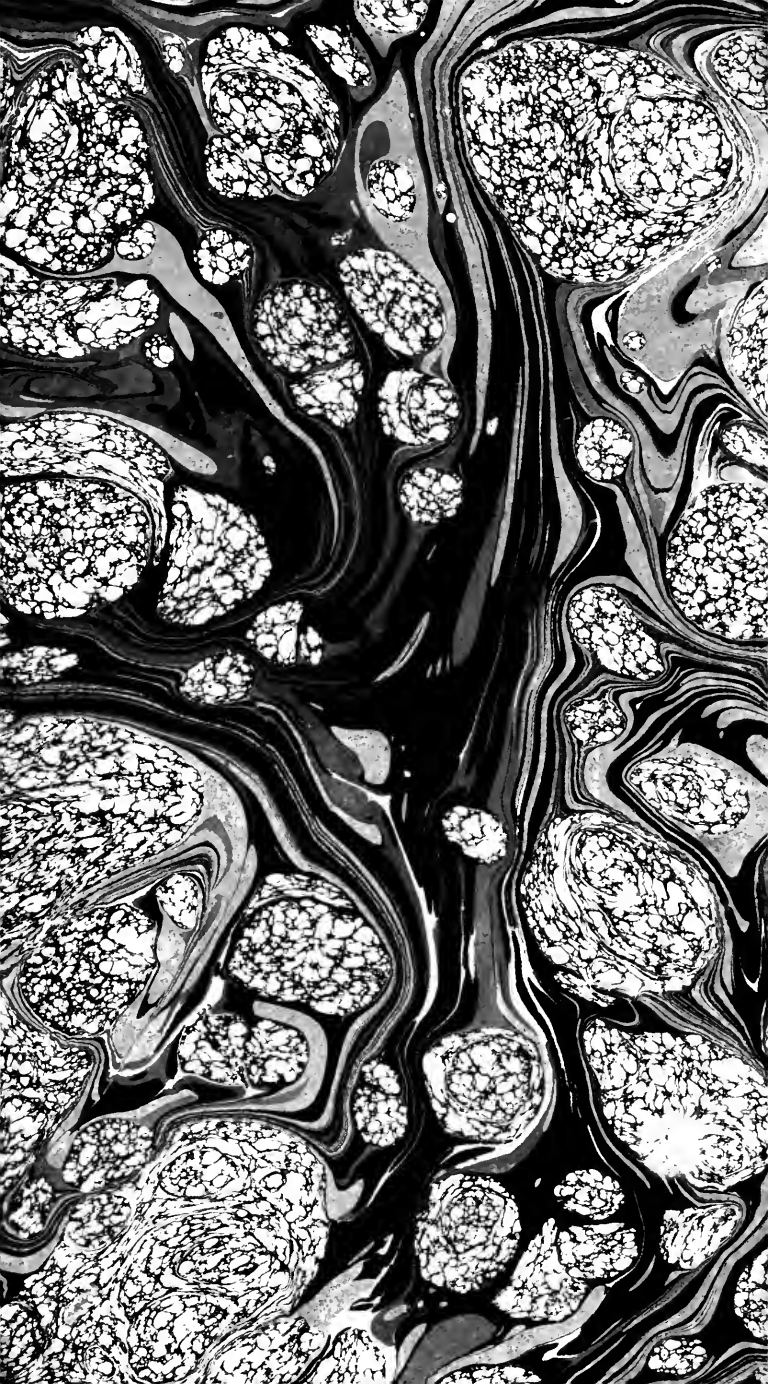




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*England & Scotland.*

---

BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,  
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTER.

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IN SIX VOLUMES.

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VOL. V.

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1801.

T O U R

THE ZEPHYRUS

MY FIRST YEAR

1900-1901

*T. Dutton, White-Frags.*

ABSTRACT TO VIBU  
23.11.01  
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# T O U R

THROUGH

## B R I T A I N.

### *London to Wooller and Cornhill.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Morpeth . .	289	2	Brought up	308	4
Longhorsley . .	6	6	Glanton . . . .	1	6
Weldon Bridge . .	2	4	Wooller Haugh Head	8	4
Long Framlington . .	1	1	Wooller . . . .	1	6
Low Framlington . .	0	7	Milfield . . . .	5	5
Whittingham . .	8	0	Cornhill . . . .	7	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	308	4	In the whole	333	2

A MILE and a half west from Weldon Bridge, at Brickburn, are the remains of a priory of Black Canons, founded by Osbertus Colutarius, in the reign of Henry I. which, at the dissolution, was granted to the Earl of Warwick; great part of the shell of the church remains.

At Callaley, one mile east from Whittingham, is an ancient entrenchment.

At Glanton, stone chests were found, with urns, celts, and human bones.

Four miles north from Glanton, on Hedgeley Moor, is Percy Cross, a stone pillar, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was killed there, in 1463, in an engagement with Lord Montacute, before the battle of Hexham. On Rosedon Edge, two miles and a half south west from Wooller Haugh Head, is

an ancient camp. Three miles east from Wooller Haugh Head is Chillingham Castle, a seat of the Earl of Tankerville. It is a large old building, of a quadrangular form, in good repair, and well furnished. Here is a marble chimney-piece in the hall, with a hollow in the middle, wherein it is said a toad was found alive at the sawing of the stone. Belonging to Chillingham Castle is a large park, where there is great plenty of deer, and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black. They are extremely fierce, and will scarcely suffer any thing to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the keeper of the park to feed them. As soon as they can procure their own food, they become furious and wild as before; so that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to shoot them, and the flesh is indeed excellent beef.

At the head of the park is an ancient entrenchment called Roscastle, and another at Hebburn Wood, a mile to the south.

Wooller, or Woller, is situated on the river Till, near the Cheviot Hills, and is much resorted to in the summer by invalids, for the benefit of goat's milk and whey. It contains several streets, and has a market on Thursday. Here was an hospital as early as Richard II. West of Wooller is Yeverin Hill, commonly called Yeverin Bell, one of the Cheviots, of an oblong square, arising to a cone; it is ascended from Yeverin by a winding round its sides to the south-east, which is the only means of climbing to the top (and this not without much difficulty) which is 2000 perpendicular feet, taken from the plain of Yeverin. The summit of the mountain is almost level, incircled with a wall on the edge of the steep, built without mortar, of large flat stones, of about eight yards thick, containing at least four fothers of stone to a yard, which must have been brought hither

by human hands, as the mountain produces none; being composed of a kind of gravel. At the eastern end is a raised area, three paces wide, extending about thirty yards in ascent towards the crown of the hill, which is surrounded by another wall of stone in an exact circle; 180 paces in circumference; with a ditch within. Within this area is a cairn of stones, arising ten paces; its centre is hollow like a basin, and the soil, for a great depth, is a kind of calx, every where retaining the strong impresson of fire. The view from this mountain is very extensive; and affords a prospect of near twenty miles northward into Scotland, and as many southward, into the county of Northumberland. On the northern side of this mountain are the remains of an extensive grove of oaks; and on many parts of the sides of the hill are the fragments of circular buildings, whose foundations are remaining.

At Lilburn, three miles south-east from Wooler, is an ancient seat of the Lilburns, since of the Calingwoods. In this parish was a heap of stones called the Apron full of Stones, ascribed to the Devil. On removing them, to mend the road, the base and fragment of a cross were discovered. In a plain called Redriggs, a mile and a half north-west from Wooler, is a stone pillar, pointing out the spot where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, were defeated in the year 1402, by Henry Lord Percy, and George Earl of March.

At Broomridge, two miles north-west from Wooler, is the camp of Athelstan, who defeated Constantine, King of Scotland, and Anlaff, the Dane, in 928.

Milfield, a small village, was the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after Edwin. Here a large party of Scots were defeated by Sir William Bulmer, before the battle of Floddon: and in 1415, the Scots were a second time defeated by Sir Robert Umfraville, governor of Roxburgh Castle, and Earl of West-

moreland, Lord Warden of the Marches; commemorated by a stone pillar, fourteen feet high.

Three miles north from Milfield, at Etall, was a castle built by Sir Robert Manners Lord Ros of Etall, in the reign of Edward I. James IV. before the battle of Floddon, took and ruined it. Here is now a seat of Sir William Carr, Bart.

Two miles and a half north-east from Milfield is Ford, where is an ancient castle built by Sir William Heron, in the year 1237, after it had been demolished by the Scots in 1155, previous to the battle of Floddon. It was burned by the Scots in 1549, and rebuilt by Sir John Delaval, to whose family it now belongs.

Two miles north from Milfield is Floddon Hill, memorable for a battle fought between the English and the Scotch in the year 1513. The English were commanded by the Lord Admiral, Sir Edward Howard, assisted by Sir Marmaduke Constable, and the Earl of Surry, supported by Lord Dacre: the Scotch were led by the Earl of Huntley, the Earls of Lenox and Argyle, and the Earls of Crawford and Montrose: James IV. King of Scotland, served as a volunteer. Both sides fought for a long time with incredible impetuosity, until the Highlanders, being galled by the English artillery, broke in, sword in hand, upon the main body, commanded by the Earl of Surry; and at the head of these James fought in person with the most forward of his nobility. They attacked with such velocity, that the other line could not advance in time to sustain them; so that a body of the English intercepted their retreat: the Earls of Crawford and Montrose were routed by the Lord Admiral, and his rallied forces, while the Earl of Home and his followers stood inactive, without making the least motion to their assistance. In the mean time, James being almost surrounded by the enemy, refused to quit the field while it was yet in his power. He scorned to survive the disgrace of a defeat; but alighting from



his horse, formed his little body into an orb, resolving that the English should pay dear for the victory. In this posture he fought with such desperate courage, as restored the battle; and even obliged the English to avoid the close fight, and have recourse to their arrows and artillery, which made terrible havock. The Earls of Montrose, Crawford, Argyle, and Lenox, were killed upon the spot, with the bravest of their men; and the King of Scotland is said to have fallen in the midst of his slaughtered subjects. The engagement, however, was protracted until night parted the combatants. The darkness favoured the retreat of the Scots, and the English did not think the victory ascertained until next day, when they found themselves masters of the field, and the enemy's artillery. Ten thousand Scots are said to have perished on this occasion, and the victors lost about half that number. A body, supposed to be that of James, was inclosed in a leaden coffin and sent to London, where it remained unburied until it was absolved by the Pope of the sentence of excommunication, which he had incurred on account of his attachment to Louis. The Scottish historians pretend that this was not the body of James, but of a young gentleman called Elphinston, who, as well as several other volunteers, were habited like the King, that his danger might be the more divided. They allege that James was seen on the other side of the Tweed after the battle, and that he was assassinated by the Earl of Hume, who bore an inveterate grudge to his person. A pillar to commemorate the battle has been set up at Brankston, where King James is said to have fallen, a little to the east of Cornhill. Cornhill is situated a small distance from the Tweed, over which is a new bridge of six arches. Here was a castle, which was taken by the Scots in 1549. A little to the west is an ancient camp, and another to the south-east. Here are some medicinal springs.

## 6. *London to Corbridge and Burynefs.*

- At Carham, four miles west from Cornhill, on the Tweed, was a house of Black Canons, cell to Kirkham in Yorkshire.

At Grindon, five miles north-east from Cornhill, the Scots were defeated by the Percys in the year 1558, and some stones are placed as a memorial.

Three miles north from Cornhill, near Tillmouth, but on the opposite side of the Till, is Twistle Hall, or Castle, a seat of Mr. Blake. Over the river is an ancient bridge of one arch.

At Grindon, two miles from Tillmouth, a battle was fought in the year 1558, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were defeated; and, as a memorial, four upright stones have been erected on the spot.

Six miles north north-east from Cornhill is Norham, a village, situated in a part of the county of Durham, insulated in the county of Northumberland, giving name to a tract of country called Norhamshire: it is a place of antiquity, and said to have been anciently called Ubbanford, and built in the year 830, by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarn: the remains of king Ceulwulf were removed from Lindisfarn, and interred here. The church had formerly the privilege of a sanctuary: the castle of Norham was built in the year 1121, by Ralph Flambert, bishop of Durham, on the edge of a rock, above the Tweed: in 1138, it was taken by the Scots, and destroyed: in 1174, it was destroyed by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, and surrendered by him to the crown. In 1215, it was besieged, but not taken, by Alexander, king of Scotland. In the year 1290, a convention was held here, previous to king Edward's arbitration between Bruce and Baliol, competitors for the crown of Scotland. In 1318 it was again besieged, without success, by the Scots, who took it in 1322, but held it only ten days, being then retaken by king Edward. In 1326, an unsuccessful attempt was made; but, 1327, the Scots took it by storm, and destroyed a great part of the

## *London to Corbridge and Burynefs.* 7

castle and town. It was afterwards repaired by Fox, bishop of Durham; and before the battle of Floddon Field, the Scots again attempted to take it, and destroyed part of the outworks.

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## *London to Corbridge and Burynefs.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Pierce Bridge .	239	7	Brought up	268	4
Royal Oak Inn .	5	2	Corbridge . .	9	6
West Auckland . .	2	3	Wheat Sheaf Inn .	2	6
Witton le Wear .	4	4	Tone Pitt Inn . .	8	5
Cold Rowley . .	12	5	Trough End . .	8	7
Allen's Ford, North	1	5	Elisba . . . .	2	0
Green Head Inn .	2	2	Burynefs . . . .	7	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	268	4	In the whole .	308	2

CORBRIDGE on the Tyne, though now a small village, bears evident marks of being a Roman station.

At Bywell, three miles east, are the remains of an ancient castle, which, in the reign of King John, belonged to Hugh Baliol.

At Ovingham, two miles north-east from Bywell, was a house of Black Canons, cell to Hexham, founded by one of the Umfravilles.

One mile south from Corbridge is Dillston, an ancient seat of the Ratcliffes, which followed the fate of the other estates on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater. Dillston is said to be a contraction from Divelston, from a small brook. Bede calls it it Devilesbourn, and tells us, that Cedwall the Briton, an infamous tyrant, was here killed by Oswald.

## 8 *London to Corbridge and Burynefs.*

Prudhow, four miles east from Bywell, is supposed by Camden to be the ancient Protolitia or Procolitia. Here was a castle belonging to the Humfravilles. In the reign of Henry III. it was defended by Odonel de Humfraville against the Scots; another of this family, Sir Robert, was Vice-Admiral of England in the year 1410, and brought in such a number of prizes laden with corn, cloth, and other valuable commodities, that he got the name of Robin Mendmarket. He was slain at Bauge in Anjou 1419. Other authorities place Procolitia at Carrawburgh, four miles north-west from Hexham. The village of Newburgh, just by, is supposed to have been built out of its ruins.

At Halton, two miles north from Corbridge, was a castle, the seat of the Carnabies, now belonging to the Blackets: near it are the remains of a station now called Halton Chesters, and probably, by the Romans, Hunnum. Between Tone Pit Inn and Trough End, on the left, is Swinburn Castle, an ancient seat of the Riddels.

*London to Market Weighton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bawtry . . . .	153	4	Brought up	174	2
Aufterfield . . . .	1		Armyn . . . .	2	
Finningley, Notting. .	3		Booth Ferry . . . .	2	
Hatfield Woodhouse,			Howden . . . .	2	
York . . . .	6		Holme . . . .	7	
Thorne . . . .	3	6	Market Weighton	5	
Rawcliffe . . . .	7				
	<hr/>		In the whole	192	2
	174	2			

AT Hatfield, then called Haethfelth, a battle was fought in 933 between Edwyn, the first Christian King of Northumberland, and Cadwalla, King of the Britons, assisted by Penda, King of Mercia, in which Edwyn and his son Offrid were both slain.

Near the town are many entrenchments. At this place William, second son of Edward III. was born in 1335. It is pretended that no rats are seen here. Hatfield Chace, the largest in England, containing within its limits above 180,000 acres, one half of which, yearly drowned and surrounded with water, was by Charles I. sold to Colonel Vermuyden, without the consent of the commissioners and tenants, to discharge, drain, and cultivate; which, to the general surprize and advantage, he at length effected, at the expence of 400,000*l.* and drained above half. In the middle of Hatfield waste lived an hermit, named William of Lindholme. His stud-bound cell was remaining in the year 1747, with a well of clear spring-water. At the east end stood an altar of hewn stone, and at the west end was the hermit's grave, covered with a freestone slab, eight feet and a half by three, and eight feet thick. Under it were found the skull, leg and thigh bones, and a small piece of beaten

copper. The morass is covered with gale, an odoriferous herb, and silk or cotton grass.

Thorn is situated on what is called Marshland Island, being encompassed by the Don, the Aire, the Ouse, and another small river. Much pains have been taken to drain the land. Here is a market on Wednesday.

Rawcliffe on the Aire was formerly a place of trade from the river, but it is at present of little account, the business being removed to Selby on the Ouse.

Cross the Ouse at Booth Ferry, Howden gives name to a district called Howdenshire, and has a market on Saturday. Hugh, Prior of Durham, obtained a bull from Pope Gregory IX. for the appropriating this church towards the maintenance of sixteen monks. But, upon further consideration, Robert, the Bishop of Durham, in the year 1266, caused it to be divided into five prebends for secular clerks. The following account of the church is given by Leland in his Itinerary:—"The town of Howden, the only market of Howdenshire, is of no great reputation. The collegiate church is ancient and meatly faire. Ther be five prebendes by these names, Hovedine, Thorp, Saltmarsch, Barneby, and Skelton. In the quire lieth one John of Hovedine, whom they call a saint, one, as they say, of the first prebendaries there." Gent, in his history of Rippon, thus mentions and describes this church: "And it is with pleasure I hear the worthy inhabitants of Selby are going to repair the west end of this ancient building, in danger else of falling. Happy had those of Howden (a town in the east riding, distant about seven miles from hence) been, had they done so, before the east part of their once handsome collegiate church of five prebendaries fell to ruins. It may not be amiss to digress a little upon this lamentable sight (in the western part of which our holy reformed religion is now professed) that such a misfortune should not have been prevented; or at least

not some way better repaired. And as on the south-east side of the chapter-house (which resembles that of York but less, having seven of the most curious arched windows, once, no doubt, adorned with painted glass as might vie with any in England) seems to be the next victim to time. The following small sketch is presented, that an idea of it may be rendered to the reader, when the greater part of the beautiful original shall happen to be no more." The high steeple of this church was built about the year 1390, to save the people in case of an inundation. It was leaded anew in the year 1709, Gabriel Whitacre and George Harrison churchwardens. Near one of the north pillars lies a thick stone (under which the bowels of the once famous Bishop Walter Skirlaw lie interred), with a cross upon it, and this inscription round it:—"Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo Anno Dom. 1405. What remains of the lofty roofless walls shew to the admiring but dejected spectator the most curious workmanship. The east window, except that it had a little one over it, resembled that of York Minster; but the remains declare, in my humble opinion, infinitely more beauty as to its image-work. Near the south door are the remains of a chantry, where the Saltmarsh's and Metham's families (a town bearing the name of the latter, near Howden) do still bury their dead. There, mixed among the stupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two Knights Templars, no doubt of the said families, with the representation of a most beautiful lady. The choir fell down not many years ago; but in the wicked usurper's time the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down, some of the vile miscreants his soldiers carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tune them, as they proceeded towards Wressel, two miles from that place: three parts of which stately castle (anciently built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester) they

pulled down: two handsome turrets only remain: and in which castle divine service is now performed, because the wretches pulled down the church also, (many stones of which are now to be seen mixed among the rubbish) leaving only the west end, in which hang two bells; and in the church-yard, now seeming as though a common pasture, the parishioners still bury their dead. Mr. Pennant says, "Howden, a small town, distinguished by the ruin of its fine church in form of a cross, length 251 feet, transept 100 feet; east part quite a ruin; its windows superb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with fluting between. Tracery of side windows various. The entrance to the east part of the centre, three doors well ornamented, two niches each side the chief. A great altar tomb against a pillar, with several arms, benefactors, &c. A palm stone, *Hic jacet Gwillelmus Maddi*. A coffin-lid, a cross on it, sides inscribed—*Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, &c.* He is said to have built the steeple, at least the upper part of it, 1390. Chapter-house, a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has thirty stalls, each under a Gothic arch; both those and the back of the stalls enriched with beautiful sculpture; over the door two rows of six niches each. The roof fallen in, through neglect, twenty years ago. Between the windows, on the outside, several shields of arms. In the side chapel, called Metham's altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch. On the cross is a coat of arms; on the floor is a fine tomb of a knight cross-legged, a shield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, short hair; mourners and religious in niches round the tomb, and one person with a falcon. A lady in a loose gown, cross-legged; another cross-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck, guarded with chain-armour sticking quite close, a fillet round his head, his breast set with roses. The mansion-house of the Bishops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the east end of the church, once a large pile, some part demolished;



several arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloister, is still standing; behind the house is a large square piece of land, moated round; in it is a canal and several trees, possibly once the garden and orchard." Roger of Hoveden, or Howden, the historian, was a native of this town.

Four miles north-west from Howden is Hemingbrough, once a market town. The church is one of the handsomest in the county, and was made collegiate by the prior and monks of Durham in the year 1426, for a provost, three prebendaries, &c.

Four miles north-west from Howden is Wressell castle, anciently belonging to the Earls of Northumberland, which maintained its splendor till the fatal civil wars broke out in 1641. It was then garrisoned with soldiers for the Parliament. Notwithstanding the Earl of Northumberland had espoused their cause, the damage he sustained there by his own party, before Michaelmas 1646, was judged to amount to 1000*l.* in the destruction of his buildings, lead, out-houses, &c. by the garrison; their havoc of his woods, enclosures, &c. without including the losses he had sustained by the non-payment of his rents in consequence of the contributions levied on his tenants. On the decline of the King's party, it should seem that the northern counties enjoyed some respite: but in the year 1648, some attempts being made, or expected, from the royalists, fresh troops were sent into the North; and in May in that year Major General Lambert ordered a small detachment of sixty men to garrison Wressell castle, of which Major Charles Fenwick had continued all along governor for the Parliament, with the entire approbation of the Earl of Northumberland. About the beginning of June 1648, Pomfret castle was seized for the King, and underwent a siege of ten months. To prevent any more surprises of this kind, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the castles in that part of England: and while the Earl of Northumberland was exerting all his influence above to save this noble seat of his

ancestors, a committee at York sent a sudden and unexpected order to dismantle it; which was executed with such precipitation, that before the Earl could receive notice of the design, the mischief was done. And again, in the year 1650, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Earl of Northumberland to preserve it, an order was issued out for the further demolishing of Wressel castle. The only indulgence he obtained was, that the execution of the order should be entrusted to his own stewards, and that part of the principal building should be spared to serve for a manor-house. In consequence of this order, three sides of the square which formerly composed Wressel castle, were entirely demolished: however, the whole south front, which was the most considerable, and contains some of the principal state rooms, still remains; and is very magnificent. It is flanked by two large square towers, and these again are mounted by circular turrets of a smaller size: upon the top of one of the turrets is still preserved the iron pan of the beacon anciently used to alarm the country. The chapel is now used instead of the parish church, which was situated about a bow-shot from the castle. Of this one ruined end wall only remains, in which at present hang two bells. The pulpit now stands as on a pedestal upon the great stone altar of the chapel, and the Communion is administered on a table in the middle of the room. Wressel castle is at present the property of the Earl of Egremont.

At Holme was a monastery, which after the reformation became a seat of the Constables. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was created a peer.

Market Weighton consists principally of one long street, with a few inconsiderable branches; and is rapidly improving in its buildings. It is situated on a small river called Foulness, and a canal from the Humber comes within two miles of the town. The market is on Wednesday.

*London to Cawood.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Thorne,	167	2	Brought up	176	6
Snaith	7	4	Selby	5	0
Carleton	1	0	Wistow	2	0
Camblesforth	1	0	Cawood	3	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	176	6	In the whole	186	6

SNAITH is a small town on the right bank of the Aire, noted for the growth of flax. It has a market on Friday. Here was a priory of Benedictine Monks, cell to the abbey of Selby, founded by Gerard Archbishop of York in the year 1106; granted to the Earl of Warwick.

At Cowick, two miles south-east from Snaith, is a seat of the Lord Viscount Down.

At Temple Hurst, three miles north-west from Snaith, was a preceptory of Knights Templars, granted by Ralph de Hastings in the year 1152, which at the dissolution of the order was given to Lord Darcy.

At Drax, two miles east from Camblesforth, was a priory of Black Canons, founded by William Paynell in the reign of Henry I.

Selby is situated on the right bank of the Ouse, with a wooden bridge across, which opens for the passage of vessels up and down the rivers. The trade of this place is much improved by a new canal formed between the Aire and the Calder: vessels trade to London. The market is on Monday. Henry I. was born here; and his father, William the Conqueror, founded a noble abbey for Benedictine Monks in the year 1069, which, at the dissolution, was granted to Ralph Sadler. The remains are considerable, and the west end of the church is now parochial.

At Cawood, on the right bank of the Ouse, was formerly a castle or palace, given by Athelstan to the Archbishops of York in the tenth century. Here Wolsey was arrested, as he was preparing to be publicly enthroned at York. It was demolished in the civil wars.

At Nether Arcafter, two miles and a half north from Cawood, was a college for a provost and two or three fellows, which was given to John Hulse and William Pendred.

At Appleton, two miles north from Cawood, was a convent of Cistercian Nuns, founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin in the reign of King Stephen, the site of which was granted to Robert Darknall.

At Rical, opposite to Cawood, Harold Haardraed landed with a large company of Danes.

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*London to Pocklington.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Howden p. 9	: 180	2	Brought up	187	2
Holme . . .	0	7	Pocklington . .	9	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	187	2	In the whole	196	6

POCKLINGTON has a market on Saturday.

Millington, two miles to the north north-east, is supposed by Dr. Burton to be the ancient Roman station Delgovitia.

At Water, four miles east from Pocklington, was a priory of Benedictine Canons, founded by Geoffry Fitz Pain, alias Trusbut, in the year 1132, granted to the Earl of Rutland; and at Brunne, or Nun Burnholm, was a convent of Benedictine Nuns, founded by the ancestors of Roger de Merley, Lord of Morpeth, granted to the Earl of Rutland and Robert Tyrwhit.

*London to Whitby.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
York . . . .	199	3	Brought up	218	1
Lobster Inn . .	7	6	Pickering . . .	7	4
Spittle Bridge Inn .	3	1	Salterfgate Inn . .	8	3
Whitwell . . . .	1	3	Sleights . . . .	8	4
New Malton . . .	5	0	Rufwarp . . . .	2	0
Old Malton . . .	1	4	Whitby . . . .	2	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	218	1	In the whole	246	6

FOUR miles north from Whitwell is Castle Howard, a seat of the earl of Carlisle. This house is of vast extent; and though it makes a fine appearance at a distance, yet will it not bear a critical examination of the architecture, when viewed near. There goes a story, that the architect was so sensible of his errors in one of the fronts, that he would fain have persuaded the earl to pull it down again; the whole being then not near finished.

One mile east from Whitwell, on the east side of the Derwent, at Kirkham, are the remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Walter Espee and Adeline his wife, in the year 1121, granted to Henry Knyvet and wife.

New Malton is a borough town on the Derwent, which is navigable to the town, with a stone bridge across. It sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. Here was a castle, of which there are some small remains.

At Broughton, a mile and a half north-west from Malton, was an hospital founded by Eustace Fitz John, who died in the reign of Henry II.

At Old Malton was a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by Eustace Fitz John, in the year 1150, granted to Robert Holgate, bishop of Landaff.

Pickering is a pretty large town belonging to the

Duchy of Lancaster, situated on a hill, among the wild mountainous district of Blakemore.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "The toun of Pickering is large, but not well compact together. The greatest part of it, with the paroch chirch, and the castelle, is on the south-east part of the broke renning thorough the toun, and standith on a great flaty hille. The other parte of the toun is not so bigge as this: the broke rennith betwixt them, that sum tyme ragith shorteley again; and a mile beneth the toun goith ynto Costey. In Pickering chirch I saw 2 tumbes of the Bruses, whereof one with his wife lay yn a chapel, on the south syde of the quier, and had a garland about his helmet. Ther was another of the Bruses on the north side of the quier; and there is a cantuarie bearing his name. The castelle stondith in an end of the town not far from the paroch chirch, on the brow of the hill, under the which the broke rennith. In the first court of it be 4 toures, of the which one is caullid Rosamonde's tour. In the ynner court be also 4 toures, wherof the kepe is one. The castelle waulles and the toures be meatly welle. The loggings yn the ynner court that be of timbre be in ruine. In this inner court is a chappelle, and a cantuarie preft. The castelle hath, of a good continuance, with the towne and lordship, longgid to the Lancaster bloode; but who made the castelle, or who was owner of it afore the Lancasters, I could not lerne there. The castelle waulles now remaining, seme to be of no very old building; as I remember, I hard say that Richard III. lay sumtyme at this castelle, and sumtyme at Scardedurgh castelle. The park by the castelle side is more than 7 miles in cumpace; but it is not well woodid." This castle is of an irregular figure; its building extremely ruinous. Its situation is well described by Leland. The keep stood on a circular mount, over which was a bridge. The chapel was a small mean building; some old pews are still remaining in it. Part of the ground within the walls of this castle is converted into a garden. Here was anciently an hospital.

Whitby is a seaport, situated at the mouth of the Esk. It has an excellent harbour, and a good trade by sea, and is said to have above 200 ships belonging to it. Here are built a great number of ships for the coal-trade. It hath a good custom-house. The market is well furnished, and supplied with all sorts of provisions.

The harbour and piers being somewhat decayed, they were repaired by virtue of two acts of parliament, in the first and seventh years of Queen Anne; and in 1733, an act passed to preserve, continue, and keep the said piers in repair for ever.

By means of these several acts of parliament, the piers of Whitby have been rebuilt and completed; but yet for some years past the entrance into the port has been rendered narrow and difficult, by reason of a bank of sand, which has been gathering about the head of the west pier, insomuch that it was likely to choak up the harbour; nor could this inconvenience be redressed, in the opinion of the best judges, but by lengthening and extending the west pier, and its head, about 100 yards further into the sea; for this reason another act passed in the eighth of King George II. for lengthening the west pier, and for improving the harbour.

At the foot of some rocks at this town have been found stones naturally as round as a bullet, which, when broken, stony serpents are found in them, for the most part headless; commonly looked upon as a *lusus naturæ*, but more reasonably as the effects of the universal deluge. These rocks are at the east side of the harbour, nearly perpendicular, and about 180 feet above the level of the sea.

At high water the foot of these cliffs is washed by the waves; at low water the sea retires, and leaves a dry shore of a considerable breadth. The shore here is very little sandy: it is an hard, smooth, flat rock, called by the inhabitants the Scar; and is, in a manner, overspread with loose, ragged large stones, scattered about in great disorder and confusion.

A lonely walk under these cliffs cannot fail of affording an agreeable amusement to a philosophic and contemplative mind: The foaming waves thundering at your feet, the lofty precipices over your head, and the ruins of a world, the manifest vestigia of the deluge, before your eyes, conspire to form a scene solemn, grand, and awful, and to dispose the mind to a serious meditation on the omnipotence of the Creator of the world, and the mighty changes and stupendous revolutions which this globe of earth has certainly undergone.

Oswy, king of Northumberland, held a council here in 663, to determine the controversy between those who kept Easter after the British manner, and those who kept it after the Roman manner, which Augustine the monk had lately introduced. After the party for the first had spoken, the other answering, insisted they kept Easter after the manner of St. Peter, on whom Christ promised to build his church, and who had the keys of heaven. Upon which the king asked, If it was true, that Christ had spoken so to St. Peter? Which the adverse party allowing, the king swore a great oath, That he would not disoblige this porter of heaven, lest, when he came to the gates, he should remember him: and so established the celebration of Easter after the Roman manner.

Near this place are some alum mines, in which is carried on a considerable trade.

Their Saturday's market at Whitby, which is remarkably well supplied, circulates many thousand pounds annually amongst their neighbours. There is upon the river, at Rufwarp, a small distance above the town, one of the largest and most commodious bolting-mills in the kingdom. As fishing was the original sport of the place, so there is still abundance of fish caught, and, exclusive of what is cured, their panier-men dispose of great quantities of fresh fish through all the places round about, to near an hundred miles distance: Their coast-trade, in time of peace, is very large; they export butter, fish, hams,



tallow, alum, &c. About 6000 barrels of this butter come yearly to London, and 500 barrels of fish to the same market. On the other hand, they import 1000 ton of lime from Scarborough, and many thousand chaldron of coals for the use of the alum works, &c. besides a multitude of useful and necessary commodities from thence; sending thither usually between forty and fifty vessels a year. They have, in common with the rest of the ports upon the coast, a considerable share in the coal-trade, and in time of war are generally much concerned in letting out their shipping for the transport service.

Their foreign commerce is daily increasing; and so extensive, that it reaches to almost all parts of Europe. They send between twenty and thirty large ships annually, into the Baltic; nine or ten vessels almost constantly passing between this place and Holland; five or six sail yearly up the Mediterranean, which frequently proceed to the Levant, with at least 120 tons of salt-fish, amongst other products of this country. They have of late had some intercourse with the Leeward-Islands, and have been pretty successful in the whale fishery. What they import chiefly are, rice, salt, iron, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, and other bulky commodities for their ship-building. They have three insurance companies, exclusive of private agreements among merchants and owners of ships, to indemnify each other from losses by sea, fire, or war; which have excellent effects, and keep up a spirit of industry and enterprize, by securing individuals from being undone by any bold undertaking; which is a point of inexpressible consequence to a place like this, as it connects the whole community in the same interest; and, which is every where a blessing, contributes to the raising many competent fortunes, instead of a few very great ones. There are Spa waters at Whitby, which have had great reputation. Several curious and antique coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

The houses are strong and convenient; the number

of inhabitants about 9000: Industry, frugality, and an universal passion for what regards their marine, are their distinguished characteristics. Ship-building is their principal manufacture, for which they have at present three capacious dry-docks, which at spring-tides will receive ships of 500 tons burden; and the shipwrights have thoughts of adding two more.

In the month of November 1710, such a dreadful storm happened here, that the damage to the shipping, &c. was computed at 40,000l.

In the year 1787, a melancholy accident happened here, which is thus related in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1788. The eastern extremity of this town is situated on strata of alum rock and free-stone, covered with a loose soil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of fourteen feet by lapses in wet seasons, from an high and steep cliff running parallel to, and at a small distance from the edge of the precipice next the sea. This hath imperceptibly formed an esplanade three hundred yards long, and eighty in breadth, on which, in the year 1761, the foundation of a regular street were laid. The buildings have since rapidly increased, to the number of one hundred and thirty, containing above a thousand inhabitants.

On the north-east points of this plain stood a three-gun battery, part of which, in 1785, sliding into the sea, the cannon were removed. At the same time, a narrow deep chafin, of considerable length, was observed to run behind the houses, in a line with the base of the high cliff. Into this aperture the rain-water, entering to co-operate with innumerable quicksprings below, the seeds of destruction, although slightly observed, were diffusively sown; and prepared those not so sanguine in their hopes, as the poor people interested to expect such a terrible catastrophe as happened on the 24th of this month (December 1787). At midnight, a strong new-built quay, supporting a pile of buildings eighty feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above,

menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their cloaths, before it bowed and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth, intermixed with stones from three to six tons in weight. Five houses more soon shared the same fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice.

Next morning presented a more affecting scene; buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations several feet wide; others partly gone, leaving their unsupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and to add to this distress, weighty portions of earth and stones began to descend from the high cliff upon the houses situated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near: the back buildings were soon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the street, overhanging their bases, and seeming to threaten the acceleration of those on the opposite side over the wasting rock.

Upon the high cliff, about thirty yards from its extremity, stands the massy old church, founded 1100 years since by one of the Northumbrian kings; this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was observed to sink at ten yards distance from its tower. Had this part of the church-yard given way, a body of the earth, whose surface contained above two acres, must inevitably have overwhelmed the remaining building in Henrietta-street. But this view, although awful, was little compared with the affecting exclamations of above two hundred poor people, who escaped half naked, with a scanty portion of their goods from the general wreck. The feeling heart will easily imagine how distressing the appearance of numbers of the sick and dying must be, carried by their friends perhaps to expire in the first hospitable place that would afford them shelter.

One hundred and ninety-six families were thus deprived, in an inclement season, of house, fire, or food.

A liberal subscription for the relief of the sufferers

entered into, begun by the principal inhabitants: but this could by no means be adequate to the loss sustained by the proprietors and their tenants. One person, whose rentals amounted to 100*l.* annually, could not now find the place on which his property stood.

This town owes its name to an abbey founded here by Oswy, king of Northumberland, in gratitude for a victory obtained over Penda, king of Mercia, in the year 655. It was before called Strenhall, or Streaueschalch. Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, "The building was begun in 657, for men and women of the Benedictine order; and though really founded and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, who became first prioress thereof; and it is generally called St. Hildas', after her." Here, according to Tanner, many bishops and other pious and learned men were educated. The story goes, that in St. Hilda's time, this place and its environs were terribly over-run with serpents. These, by the prayers of St. Hilda, as the monks asserted, were deprived of their heads, and turned into stones, as the writer of her life observes, to the great amaze-ment of the beholders. But the relators of this miracle have deprived that saintess of half the honours due to her, since she kindly provided houses for the snakes so petrified; all of them being inclosed within a kind of stony matrix. These stones are still found in great quantities, and are what the fossilists call ammonitæ. This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of the Danes, under Ingua and Hubba, landed at Dunesly Bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's-hill; which name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. From thence, straggling into the country, they plundered and laid it waste; and, among other depredations,

entirely destroyed this monastery, which lay in ruins for many years : the community being dispersed, only Titus, the abbot, fled, with the relics of St. Hilda, to Glastonbury. The title of abbot, given to one where the monastery was governed by an abbess, may at first seem inconsistent ; but perhaps the superior placed over the men had that appellation, though subordinate to the abbess. Whitby, being then in the possession of William de Percy, he, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded the monastery then lying desolate and in ruins, placing therein Benedictine monks, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Peter and St. Hilda. He gave it also the title of a priory, his brother Serol holding the office of prior. Under this title it remained till the reign of Henry I. when it was advanced to the dignity of an abbey. The ruins of this once famous abby stand on a cliff, south-east of, and overlooking the town, a little to the eastward of the parish church : for the ascending this cliff from the town there is a flight of 200 steps. A small distance south of the abbey, Mr. Cholmondeley has a fine mansion, built probably with the materials taken from it. At the west end of these remains, stands an ancient cross, mounted on a pedestal, and six steps. At present it is much out of the perpendicular. A passage, printed in Leland's Collectanea, from the life of St. Hilda, says, " That in the painted windows of this abby, it was shewn, that before the arrival of William the Conqueror, the bordering Scots were cannibals, or man-eaters, and were by that king punished with the sword for so unnatural and savage a practice." Several ancient writers, and among them Camden, mentions it as an established fact, that the wild geese, which are here very common, were unable to fly over the abby and its environs ; and that in attempting it they suddenly fell to the ground. This he proceeds to reason upon, and supposes to arise from some antipathy, or hidden quality in the earth. He would have done better if he had not

taken the fact for granted ; but the doctrine of sympathies and antipathies were much in fashion about this time, and true philosophy at a very low ebb. It is, however, now certain, that St. Hilda and her monastery have lost their attractive powers, all sorts of birds now flying over them with impunity. The offices of this monastery are entirely taken down. The remains now standing are those of the church, which was once extremely magnificent, but certainly built since the re-foundation of the monastery by Henry de Percy, of which the pointed arches bear indisputable testimony. This church was constructed in the form of a cross, and had three aisles: over the centre of a cross rose a strong square tower. The length of the church was about 252 feet, the breadth of the middle aisle about 30 feet, and that of the side ones each 13 feet. The height of the tower is 104 feet, that of the wall 60. The following ancient, strange, yet pathetic lines of St. Kilda, are said to have been carved on one of the pillars of the abbey, of which part are to be seen ; as that celebrated abbess would not have her memory or works forgotten by this address to the contemplative reader :

An ancient building which you see	}
Upon the hill, close by the sea ;	
Was Strenshall Abby, nam'd by me.	
I above-mention'd was the dame	
When I was living in the same,	
Great wonders did, as you shall hear,	
Having my God in constant fear.	
When Whitby town with snakes was fill'd,	
I to my God pray'd, and them kill'd ;	
And for commemoration-sake,	
Upon the scar you may them take	
All turn'd to stone, with the same shape,	
As they from me did make escape ;	
But as for heads, none can be seen,	
Unless they've artificial been.	
Likewise the abbey now you see	
I made that you might think of me.	

Likewise a window there I plac'd,  
That you might see me as undress'd :  
In morning gown and night rail there,  
All the day long fairley appear.  
At the west end of the church you'll see  
Nine paces there in each degree :  
But if one foot you stir aside,  
My comely presence is deny'd.  
Now this is true what I have said ;  
So unto death my due I've paid.

Two miles north-west from Whitby is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of Lord Mulgrave. Near the castle, on a hill, is a heap of stones called Waddegrave, supposed by the common people the grave of a giant who built the castle.

Two miles west from Whitby is Dunesley, from which is a Roman road for many miles over the moors to York, called Wade's Causeway.

Five miles west from Whitby is Eskdale Chapel, built on the spot where a hermit was once murdered. The story is thus told in a paper printed and sold at Whitby. In the fifth year of the reign of Henry II. after the conquest of England by William duke of Normandy, the lord of Ugglebarnby, then called William de Bruce, the lord of Sneaton, called Ralph de Percy, with a gentleman and freeholder, called Allatson, did, on the 16th of October, 1159, appoint to meet and hunt the wild boar in a certain wood, or desert place, belonging to the abbot of Whitby; the place's name was Eskdale-side, and the abbot's name was Sedman. Then these gentlemen being met, with their hounds and boar-staves, in the place before-mentioned, and there having found a great wild boar, the hounds ran him well near about the chapel and hermitage of Eskdale-side, where was a monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar being very sorely pursued, and dead run, took in at the chapel door, there laid him down and presently died. The hermit shut the hounds out of the chapel,

and kept himself within at his meditations and prayers, the hounds standing at bay without. The gentlemen in the thick of the wood, being put behind their game, followed the cry of their hounds, and so came to the hermitage, calling on the hermit, who opened the door and came forth, and within they found the boar lying dead; for which the gentlemen, in a very great fury because their hounds were put from their game, did most violently and cruelly run at the hermit with their boar-staves, whereby he soon after died. Thereupon the gentlemen perceiving and knowing that they were in peril of death, took sanctuary at Scarborough. But at that time the abbot being in very great favour with the king, removed them out of the sanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not to be privileged, but likely to have the severity of the law, which was death for death. But the hermit being a holy and devout man, and at the point of death, sent for the abbot, and desired him to send for the gentlemen who had wounded him. The abbot so doing, the gentlemen came, and the hermit being very sick and weak, said unto them, "I am sure to die of those wounds you have given me." The abbot answered, "They shall as surely die for the same." But the hermit answered, "Not so, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they will be content to be enjoined the penance I shall lay on them for the safeguard of their souls." The gentlemen being present, bade him save their lives. Then, said the hermit, "You and yours shall hold your lands of the abbot of Whitby and his successors in this manner: that upon Ascension day, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of the Stray Heads, which is in Eskdale-side, the same day, at sun-rising, and there shall the abbot's officer blow his horn, to the intent that you may know where to find him; and he shall deliver unto you William de Bruce, ten stake, eleven stout stowers, and eleven yethers, to be cut by you, or some of you, with a knife of 1d. price;



and you, Ralph de Percy, shall take twenty-one of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allatson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine of the clock; and at the same hour, if it be full sea, your labour and service shall cease: and, if it be low water, each of you shall set your stakes to the brim, each stake one yard from the other, and so yether them on each side with your yethers, and so stake on each side with your stout stowers, that they may stand three tides without removing by the force thereof: each of you shall do, make, and execute, the said service, at that very hour each year, except it be full sea at that hour: but when it shall so fall out, this service shall cease. You shall faithfully do this in remembrance that you did most cruelly slay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy; repent unfeignedly for your sins, and do good works. The officer of Eskdale-side shall blow, out on you, out on you, out on you, for this heinous crime. If you or your successors shall refuse this service, so long as it shall not be full sea at the aforesaid hour, you or yours shall forfeit your lands to the abbot of Whitby, or his successors. This I entreat and earnestly beg; that you may have lives and goods preserved for this service: and I request of you to promise by your parts in heaven, that it shall be done by you and your successors, as is aforesaid requested; and I will confirm it by the faith of an honest man." Then the hermit said, "My soul longeth for the Lord; and I do as freely forgive these men my death, as Christ forgave the thieves on the cross." And in the presence of the abbot and the rest he said, moreover, in these words, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo, spiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis, redemisti me, Domine veritatis. Amen." So he yielded up the ghost the 8th day of December, Anno Domini, 1159; whose soul God have mercy upon. Amen. This service still

continues to be performed with the prescribed ceremonies, though not by the proprietor in person. Till within a few years the lands belonged to a descendant of Allatton. Eskdale chapel stands in a deep dell, about eighty yards south of the river Esk. It measures only about thirty-five feet in length, and seventeen in breadth; and seems to have been remarkably plain, and had only an earthen floor. It is mentioned in the Whitby chronicle as early as the year 1224; but nothing is there said of the founder. Tradition relates, that the hermitage falling to decay, this chapel was erected by the descendants of some of the parties concerned. After the Reformation, it served for a parochial chapel to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; but growing ruinous, a new chapel has been lately built at some distance, to which the seats and other furniture have been removed; and the old building, by direction, as it is said, of the bishop, has been thatched and walled up, to prevent its being profaned by any improper uses.

In the beginning of the reign of king John, a priory of monks was founded in Eskdale, cell to the abbey of Grandmont, in Normandy, by Joanna, wife of Robert Turnham: it was afterwards made denizen, and called Grossmont, or Grandmont. At the general suppression it was given to Edward Wright.

*London to Helmsley and Kirkby Moorſide.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
York . . . .	199	3	Brought up	218	3
Sutton on the Foreſt	8	0	Sproxtton . . .	2	4
Stillington . . .	3	0	Helmsley . . .	1	4
Gilling . . . .	7	0	Kirkby Moorſide .	5	4
Oſwaldkirk . . .	1	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	227	7
	218	3			

AT Sheriff Hutton, five miles eaſt from Sutton on the Foreſt (of Galtrees) is an ancient caſtle built by Bertram de Bulmer, high ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and repaired by Ralph Nevile, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, in whoſe family it continued till the attainder of Charles, earl of Weſtmoreland, in the reign of Elizabeth, when it was granted to ſir Arthur Ingram. A little to the ſouth of the caſtle is a ſeat called Hutton Lodge.

Two miles north-eaſt from Sheriff Hutton, is Stitenham, an ancient ſeat of the Gowers, of which family was Gower the poet. Stern, the author of *Triftram Shandy*, was rector of Stillington.

At Marton, two miles eaſt from Stillington, was a monaſtery, founded by Bertram de Bulmer in the reign of king Stephen or Henry II. for men and women. But the women, ſoon after the foundation, removed to Moleſby: the men, who were Auguſtine canons, remained till the general ſuppreſſion, when the ſite was granted to the archbiſhop of York for ſome other eſtates.

At Gilling is an ancient caſtle, the ſeat of the family of Fairfax.

At Hovingham, three miles eaſt from Gilling was the ſeat of the great Roger de Mowbray, now a ſeat

of the Worsleys; here is a good collection of pictures, books, statues, &c. In the year 1745, a Roman hypocaust was discovered in the gardens; and in another place, a tessellated pavement.

Helmſley, called Helmſley-Blackmoor, is ſituated in a valley called Rhidale, on the ſide of the river Rhye; the houſes built of ſtone. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cottons and linens. Here is a market on Saturday. At Helmſley are the remains of a caſtle, which appears to have been in a defenſible ſtate during the troubles of Charles I. for, from the Parliamentary Chronicle, entitled, “The Burning Buſh not conſumed,” we learn, that Helmſley caſtle, being beſieged by Lord Fairfax, a party of the royal horſe advanced from Skipton and Knaresborough in order to relieve it; but being repulſed, November 12, and a large quantity of meal, ſalt, and other proviſions for that caſtle taken about the 20th of November, 1644, it ſurrendered upon articles, with all the ordnance, arms, ſtores, and ammunition, except what the garrifon marched out with, according to agreement. In it were about 200 men, nine pieces of ordnance, 300 muſquets and pikes, ſix barrels of powder, and much money, plate, and other plunder; many of the common ſoldiers turned to the Lord Fairfax, whereof at leaſt forty went preſently to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Scarborough.

One mile weſt from the town is Duncombe park, the beautiful ſeat of Mr. Duncombe.

One mile further weſt are the ruins of Rieval, or Rievaulx abby, founded for Ciſtertians, by Walter Eſpee, in the year 1131: the ſite and ruins belong to Mr. Duncombe.

Kirkby Moorside, ſo called from its ſituation on the edge of Blackmoor, has a market on Wednesday. George Villars, the profligate Duke of Buckingham, a part of whoſe eſtates laid here and at Helmſley, where he had a ſeat, died in a miſerable condition, in a private houſe (though ſome people ſay it was then an inn)

in this town. Mr. Pope calls it an inn, where he says,

“ In the worst inn’s, worst room, with mat half hung,  
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung;  
Once on a flock-bed, but repair’d with straw,  
With tape-tied curtains never meant to draw;  
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,  
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,  
Great Viliers lies. Alas! how chang’d from him,  
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!  
Gallant and gay, in Clifden’s proud alcove,  
The bow’r of wanton Shrewsbury and love.  
Or just as gay, at council, in a ring  
Of mimick’d statesmen and their merry king.  
No wit to flatter left of all his store!  
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.  
There victor of his health, of fortune, friends,  
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends!

At Lastingham, anciently Laestingean, Odibald, or Edilbald, king of Northumberland, in the year 648, gave to Cedd, bishop of the East Angles, in which place he founded a monastery, the religious of which were to observe the same rules as those of Lindisfarn. This house being destroyed by the Danes, abbot Stephen, after the conquest, began to repair it, and to fill it with monks: but he and they were soon after invited to the abbey of St. Mary, at York.

At Keldholm, or Keldon, one mile east from Kirkby, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert Stuteville, or Estoteville, in the reign of Henry I. the site was granted to the earl of Westmoreland.

Kirkdale church, about a mile west from Kirkby Moor-side, is remarkable for its antiquity, and a Saxon inscription, purporting that the church was rebuilt from the ground in the time of king Edward (the Confessor) and earl Tosti.

*London to Gifborough.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Thirsk, p. . . .	222	7	Brought up	236	7
South Kilvington	1	0	Stokesley . . . .	5	4
North Kilvington	1	0	Ayton . . . . .	3	0
Kayton . . . . .	2	0	Newton . . . . .	1	6
Borrowby . . . .	1	0	Pinchinthorp . . .	1	0
Arnccliffe . . . .	7	4	Gifborough . . . .	2	6
Swainby . . . . .	1	4			
	<hr/>		In the whole	250	7
	236	7			

AT Upsal; a mile and a half east from Kayton, are the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the Scroops.

At Hasley, two miles south-west from Arnccliffe, was a castle, the ancient seat of the Lawsons.

At Osmotherley, two miles south from Arnccliffe, the church was made collegiate: In this parish was Montgrace, a Carthusian monastery, which was begun by Thomas Holland, duke of Surry, in the year 1396; but, he dying in arms against Henry IV. before the building was complete, the work was stopped, and the monks rights questioned, till they were confirmed by parliament in the reign of Henry VI. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to James Strangeways.

At Arden, or Harden, two miles south-east from Osmotherley, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Peter de Hoton, in the year 1150; granted to Thomas Culpepper.

At Swaineby was a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Helewisia, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, in the reign of Henry II. who were removed to Corham in the reign of King John.

A little to the north-east of Swaineby was Wharleton castle, an ancient seat of the lords Meynell.

And just by, at Scarthe, Stephen Meynell founded a priory of Augustine canons, cell to Gifborough, in the reign of Henry II.

Stokesley is a corporation town, consisting principally of one street, with a market on Saturday.

At Keldale, six miles east from Stokesley, was a castle, an ancient seat of the Percies. A convent of Cistercian nuns was founded first at Hoton, by Ralph de Neville, in the year 1162. They were afterwards at Thorp, and towards the end of the reign of Henry II. by the benefactions of Guido de Bovingcourt, settled at Bafedale, in the parish of Stokesley; the site of which was granted to Ralph Bulmer.

Gifborough; the situation and environs of this town are justly celebrated for their beauty and salubrity. Here was formerly the first allum works in England. A paper, printed at Whitby, now more famous for the preparation of that drug, relates, that the art was first brought hither from Italy, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Chaloner, who privately engaged some of the workmen employed in the pope's allum works near Rome, which so much exasperated his holiness, that he fulminated an anathema against both the seducers and seduced. It is the same as the curse of Ernulphus, quoted in *Tristram Shandy*, and was, perhaps, the form prescribed by the church, to be used against atrocious offenders. Here is a market on Monday. Here are some small remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded in the year 1119 or 1129, by Robert de Brus, a Norman, who arrived in this country with the conqueror. Robert the younger, son of this nobleman, had at first, for his portion, only the valley of Annandale, which his father assigned him to hold, by a military service, of the king of Scotland. A war with England breaking out, Robert was obliged to attend his feudal lord to the field: where it so happened, that he was taken prisoner by his own father, who, presenting him to the king (probably Stephen) that prince nobly assigned him to the keeping of his mother. Remaining with his father, and representing to him that Annandale would not find him in bread, he at length obtained two other estates, called Hert and Hernes, which he

was to hold of the lords of Skelton. From this Robert (the son) lineally descended Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.

At Wilton, four miles north from Gisborough, was a castle, the ancient seat of the Bulmers.

At Kirk Leatham, about a mile further north, is an hospital for aged people and children, with a chaplain, master and mistress, founded in 1669, by sir Robert Turner, lord mayor of London, a native of the place.

At Lazenby, just by Kirk Leatham, a chapel was built in the reign of Edward I. by John de Lythegrayne and Alice his wife; in which was established a chantry, college, or hospital, for a master and six chaplains.

At Handale, or Grededale, eight miles east from Gisborough, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Percy, in the year 1133, granted to Ambrose Beckwith.

At Middleborough, eight miles west from Gisborough, near the mouth of the Tees, was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Whitby, fixed here in the reign of Henry I. or king Stephen.

### *London to Scarborough through York and Malton.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
New Malton . . . . .	217	1	Brought up . . . . .	229	6
Norton . . . . .	0	5	Brompton . . . . .	1	6
Scagglethorp . . . . .	3	3	Wykeham . . . . .	1	4
Rillington . . . . .	1	1	East Ayton . . . . .	2	0
Yedingham Bridge . . . . .	4	6	Falsgrave . . . . .	3	6
Snainton . . . . .	2	6	Scarborough . . . . .	0	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	229	6	In the whole . . . . .	239	4

BETWEEN New Malton and Norton, at the foot of the Bridge, was an hospital under the jurisd-



dition of the Canons of Malton, founded by Roger de Flamville in the reign of Henry I.

At Little Marves near Yedingham was a convent of Benedictine nuns founded by Roger de Clare, or Helewysia de Clare, before the year 1163, granted to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Landaff.

At Wykeham was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Paganel Fitz-Osbert de Wykeham, about the year 1153, granted to Francis Poole.

Scarborough is a sea-port on the German ocean, situated on a rocky cliff which is almost inaccessible, and, except towards the west, surrounded by the sea.

It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and common council, and sends two members to parliament. Henry II. erected a castle here, to which Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. retired, but was compelled to surrender. The top of the rock is a plain of near twenty acres. There are two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday. The houses of this town, which are well-built and strong, are in a romantic situation, bending in form of a half-moon to the sea, and extending confusedly on the declining side of a rock. There are many new buildings in it, and more going forward; so that there is now good accommodation for great numbers, even of the highest quality; and they have assemblies and public balls in long rooms built on purpose. This place has a good trade and a commodious quay, one of the best harbours in the kingdom, and a good number of vessels, chiefly employed in the coal trade from Newcastle to London. It is the best place between Newcastle and the Humber for receiving ships in the stress of weather, that come from the eastern seas, on this coast; and therefore the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland; and the mariners have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on vessels, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages. Herrings are taken here in great numbers from the middle of August to No-

vember; with which, and cod-fish, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish, they supply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and sale of the herrings is a great advantage to the inhabitants. Here is a manufactory of sail-cloth. There are at present 33,400 tons of shipping which belong to this port.

The wealth of this town must be chiefly ascribed to the numbers of people of all ranks that flock hither, in the hottest months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic, much of the same kind with those of Pyrmont. The spa-well, as it is improperly called, is a spring a quarter of a mile south of the town, in the sands, at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, and rises upright out of the earth, near the level of the spring-tides, which often overflow it. It is never dry, and yields twenty-four gallons of water in an hour. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and salt; and it is very transparent, something like a sky-colour. It has a taste from the vitriol, and an inky smell.

The unfortunate accident that happened in December 1737, whereby this famous spa had like to have been lost deserves to be mentioned. The spa, as before observed, lay about a quarter of a mile south from the town, on the sands, and fronting the sea to the east, under a high cliff, the top of the cliff being above the high water level fifty-four yards. The staith or wharf projecting before the Spa-house was a large body of stone bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea for the security of the house. It was seventy-six feet long, and fourteen feet high, and in weight, by computation, 2463 tons. The house and buildings were upon a level with the staith; at the north end of which, and nearly adjoining to it, upon a small rise above the level sands, and at the foot of the stairs that lead up to the top of the said staith, and to the house, were the Spa-wells. On Wednesday, December 28, in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spa-house, and upon search the cellar was found rent, but at the time no

further notice was taken of it. The night following, another crack was heard; and in the morning the inhabitants were surprised to see the strange posture it stood in, and got several gentlemen to view it, who being of opinion the house could not stand long, advised them to get out their goods; but they still continued in it. On Thursday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the top of the cliff behind rent two hundred and twenty-four yards in length, and thirty-six in breadth, and was all in motion, slowly descending; and so continued till dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of pasture-land, and had cattle then feeding on it, and was on a level with the main land, but sunk nearly seventeen yards perpendicular. The sides of the cliff nearest the Spa stood as before, but were rent and broken in many places, and forced forward to the sea. The ground, when sunk, lay upon a level, and the cattle next morning were still feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff as a wall to the east; but the whole, to view, gave such a confused prospect as could hardly be described. The rent of the top of the cliff aforesaid, from the main land, was two hundred and twenty-four yards. The rent, continued from each end down the side of the cliff to the sands, was measured on the sands, from one end to the other, one hundred and sixty-eight yards, to wit, sixty-eight south of the staith and Spa-wells, and one hundred to the north of the Spa. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand on which the people used to walk under the cliff, rose upwards out of its natural position, for above one hundred yards in length on each side of the staith, north and south; and was in some places six, and in others seven, yards above its former level. The Spa-wells rose with it; but as soon as it began to rise, the water at Spa-well ceased running, and was gone. The ground thus risen was twenty-six yards broad; the staith, which was computed at 2463 tons, rose entire and whole, twelve feet higher than its

former position, (but rent a little in the front) and was forced forwards towards the sea twenty yards. The most reasonable account then given for this phenomenon, and the occasion of the destruction of the staith and Spa-house, and the loss for some time of the Spa-spring, is as follows:—When this staith or wharf was lately rebuilt (it being thrown down by the violence of the sea), Mr. Vincent, engineer for the building of the new pier at Scarborough, was desired to rebuild this staith at the Spa; and, digging a trench to lay the foundation thereof, with great difficulty cleared it of water; and, when he had done it, could at several parts thereof, very easily thrust his stick or cane up to the handle; from whence it is concluded, that all the earth under the staith was of a porous, spongy, swampy nature, and was much the same below the foundation of the Spa-house, and all under the sides of the cliff adjoining, as well north as south. Allowing this to be fact, the solid earth, sinking on the top of the cliff, as aforementioned, (which was so vast a weight as by computation to amount to 261,360 tons) pressing gradually upon and into the swampy boggy earth beneath it, would of course, and did raise the earth and sands, and so effected the mischief we have particularised. But, very luckily for the town, after a diligent search and clearing away the ruins, they found again the Spa-spring; and, on trial, had the pleasure to find the water rather bettered than impaired by the disaster: and now the whole is in a more flourishing condition than ever.

In the year 1378, John Mercer, a Scotch privateer, entered this harbour and carried off every thing he could; in consequence of which a fleet was fitted out by Sir John Philpot, Lord Mayor of London, who sailed in quest of this adventurer, took him, with many prizes, and brought him to London. Among the vessels taken with Mercer were fifteen Spanish ships richly laden, which Mercer had made prize of.

The proverb of a Scarborough warning, to denote a sudden surprize, took its rise from the seizing of its castle by one Thomas Stafford, in the reign of queen Mary I. with a handful of men, when the town had no notice of his approach, and was therefore unprovided for its defence. There was a stately tower to the castle, which served as a land-mark to the sailors, but was demolished in the civil wars.

An hospital was founded here by the burgesſes of the town in the reign of Henry II. on lands given by Hugh de Bulmer. The church of St. Mary and some lands being given to the abbey of Citeaux in France, a cell was settled here in the reign of king John, which by Edward IV. was given to Burlington Abbey. A house was built for Franciscan friars about the year 1240, which was enlarged by Edward II. A house of Black friars was settled here before the 13th of Edward I. said to be founded by Adam Say, or Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; and a house of Carmelites said to be founded by Edward II.

At Hackneſs, fix miles west from Scarborough, a monastery was built by St. Hilda a little before her death in 680, which was destroyed before the conquest.

In the reign of Rufus, the pirates having sacked Whitby, and driven away the monks, this house was given them by William de Percy, and on the return of the religious to Whitby, it became a cell to that house.

*London to Lincoln, Hull, and Scarborough.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Norman's Crofs p.	76	1	Brought up	127	0
Peterborough, N.	5	5	Lincoln . . . .	6	2
Walton . . . .	2	6	Spital Inn . . . .	12	0
Worrington . . . .	0	6	Redburn . . . .	6	4
Glington . . . .	2	0	Hibalfow . . . .	1	5
Norborough . . . .	1	3	Glanford Brigg . . . .	3	6
Market Deeping . . . .	1	7	Barton . . . .	11	0
Longtaft . . . .	2	0	Crofs the Humber to		
Bafton . . . .	1	2	Hull, Yorkfhire . . . .	7	0
Kates Bridge . . . .		4	Newlands . . . .	2	1
Thurlby . . . .	1	4	Dunce Hill . . . .	2	3
Bourn . . . .	2	2	Beverley . . . .	4	4
Morton . . . .	2	3	Leconfield . . . .	2	6
Aflackby . . . .	4	2	Befwick . . . .	3	6
Folkingham . . . .	2	3	Hutton Cranfwick . . . .	2	7
Osbornby . . . .	2	7	Great Driffield . . . .	3	5
Afwarby . . . .	1	1	Langtoft . . . .	6	1
Silk Willoughby . . . .	2	7	Foxholes . . . .	3	7
Sleaford . . . .	2	1	Ganton Dale . . . .	1	0
Leafingham . . . .	2	0	Staxton . . . .	3	2
Green Man Inn . . . .	7	1	Seamer . . . .	2	6
Dunfter Pillar, on			Falfgrave . . . .	3	3
Lincoln Heath . . . .	1	7	Scarborough . . . .	0	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	127	0	In the whole	218	2

AT Norman's Crofs, a prifon has been erected, capable of containing near 10,000 men, and barracks for two regiments of infantry.

At Long Orton, four miles from Norman's Crofs, a feat of the earl of Aboyne, Peterborough is fituated on the north fide of the river Nen, at the north-eaft corner of the county of Northampton, bordering upon Huntingdonfhire and the Ifle of Ely. The fituation is pleafant, and the air is efteemed healthy. It fends

two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday. The cathedral, which suffered much in the civil wars of the seventeenth century, has, a few years since, been thoroughly repaired. It is remarkable for the interment of Catharine of Aragon, first queen of Henry VIII. and Mary Queen of Scots. The body of queen Mary was afterwards removed by king James I. her son, into Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected for her, in king Henry the VIIth's chapel; though some do not stick to tell us, that though the monument was erected, the body was never removed. Here is an old decayed monument of bishop Wulfer, the founder of the church; but this church has so often been burnt and demolished since that time, that it is doubtful whether the monument be authentic or not.

In the cathedral is the figure of one Scarlet, a sexton, who buried the above-named two queens, one fifty years after the other, and under it the following inscription:

You see old Scarlet's picture stand on high;  
But at your feet there doth his body lie.  
He did interr two queens within this place,  
And this town's householders in his life's space  
Twice over; but at length his own turn came,  
Another man for him should do the same.

He died at ninety-five years old.

This place was originally called *Medeshamsted*. Peada, king of the Mercians, began to build an abbey here about the year 655; soon after Wulfere, his brother, finished it, by the help and assistance of his brother Ethelred, and his sisters Kinneburga and Kinneswitha, and the care of Saxulph, the first abbot, soon after the year 660. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and from thence the place was afterwards called Peterborough. Great privileges were conferred on this abbey by pope Agathe, which were confirmed in the year 680, by king Ethelred and his nobles,

convened together for that purpose at Hatfield. After it had flourished about 200 years, it was destroyed by the Danes in the year 870, and lay in ruins till 970; when Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, assisted by king Edgar and his chancellor Adulf (who shortly turned monk, and was made abbot of this house) rebuilt it in a more stately and magnificent manner. The abbots were called to parliament in the reign of Henry III. but were not mitred till the year 1400. There were about forty monks of the Benedictine order at the dissolution, when it was by Henry VIII. converted into a cathedral, placing therein a bishop, dean, six canons, eight choristers, and a master, two school-masters, twenty scholars, six almsmen, and some other officers. Here was an hospital for sick and leprous persons, dedicated to St. Leonard, depending on the abbey as early as king Stephen's time, and an hospital was founded at the gate of the monastery by Abbot Benedict, who had formerly been chancellor to Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, to the honour of his old master, in 1180.

The jurisdiction of this place, commonly called the liberty, or *soak*, of Peterborough, is something particular, and extends over thirty-two towns and hamlets in the neighbourhood, in all which places the civil magistrates, appointed by commission from the king for that purpose, are invested with the same power as judges of assize, and accordingly hold in this city their quarterly sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, and general goal delivery, and hear and determine all criminal cases of what nature or kind soever, within themselves. There is a charity-school in this city, founded by Mr. Thomas Deacon, who endowed it with a freehold estate of above 160*l.* a year. A very stately monument, of the Corinthian order, is erected on the south-east of the altar in the cathedral church, sacred to his memory.

At Milton, three miles north-west from Peterborough, is a seat of the earl Fitzwilliam.



At Caſtor, or Dormanceſter, four miles weſt from Peterborough, a monaſtery was founded about the middle of the ſeventh century, of which St. Kinneburga, daughter of Penda, king of Mercia, and wife of Alfred, king of Northumbeland, was the firſt abbeſs. In the year 1010, it was deſtroyed by the Danes. In the year 1720, a moſaic pavement was dug up at Thorp, then the ſeat of ſir Francis St. John, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman villa.

At Etton, a mile and a half north-weſt from Glington, was Woodcroft houſe, which Dr. Hodſon, the favourite chaplain of Charles I. made a garrifon of in 1647, and was murdered there in 1648.

At Northborough, was a ſeat of the Claypoles, one of which family married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. It is now a farm houſe.

At Maxey, one mile weſt from Northborough, was a caſtle, the reſidence of Margaret, duchefs dowager of Somerſet, and belonged to the counteſs of Richmond, mother of king Henry VIII.

Market Deeping is ſituated in the Fens, on the north ſide of the Welland, with a market on Thursday. Here was a priory of black monks, cell to Thornby Abby, given by Baldwin, ſon of Giſlebert, in the year 1139.

Bourn is watered by a ſtream which runs through the ſtreets, and from thence it probably receives its name. It is meanly built, and has a market on Saturday. Here was a caſtle which belonged to the Wakes. And here are ſome ſmall remains of an abby of Auguſtine canons, founded by Baldwin, ſon of Giſlebert, in the year 1138; the ſite of which was granted to Richard Cotton.

At Stanfield, four miles north from Bourn, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Henry Percy, in the reign of Henry II.

At Aſlackby was a preceptory of knights templars, which was given afterwards to the knights of St. John,

of Jerusalem; and at the final suppression to Edward lord Clinton.

Folkingham is pleasantly situated, in a sporting country, and has a market on Thursday. Here are the moats and mounds of a castle, formerly belonging to the Gaunts, and after to the Clintons, in the yard of a mansion, probably built out of its ruins. In the market-place are a sessions-house and a cross.

At Sempringham, four miles east from Folkingham, are some remains of a religious house. Sir Gilbert, son of sir Joceline de Sempringham, and rector of this place, having instituted a new model of a religious life, from him called Gilbertine, and from the village Sempringham, about the year 1139, obtained of Gislebert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln, a portion of land, on which he built a priory for nuns and canons. This was the head house of the order where their general chapters were held. The site, at the dissolution, was granted to lord Clinton.

At Bridgend, is St. Saviour's chapel, turned into a mansion-house, founded by George of Lincoln, endowed with lands to maintain the causeway. Here was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Godwin, a citizen of Lincoln, in the reign of king John.

Seven miles north from Folkingham, is Skretingham, or Treckingham, remarkable for the death of Alfric, earl of Leicester, who was slain here by Hubba, the Dane.

At Sleaford was a castle or palace of the bishops of Lincoln, now reduced to a small mass of stone: many Roman coins have been found here. The market on Monday. Here are a free-school and an hospital, founded by Robert Carré in 1603.

Lincoln, the capital of Lincolnshire, is an ancient city, situated on the Witham.

Lincoln was a Colony of the Romans, and by them named *Lindum Colonia*; which very easily falls into the present abbreviated appellation, Lincoln. From

its bold and noble situation upon an high hill, it seems a collection of five cities. For,

Below the hill, and westward of the city, the river throws itself into a great pool, called Swan-pool, from the multitude of swans upon it. All around this place the ground is moory, and full of bogs and islets; and the place is now called Carham, i. e. a dwelling upon the Car, or Fen. Here was the old British city, which they used as a fastness for themselves and cattle in times of distress. From this Carham is a pleasant view of the west front of the cathedral.

The Romans, pleased with this eminence, placed their city upon it, which they first built in the form of a large square. The southern wall being sufficiently secured by the precipice, they surrounded the other three sides with a deep trench, which still remains, except on the south-east angle. This city was divided into four equal parts by two cross streets. The two southern quarters were taken up, one by the castle, the other by the church, which Remigius built. But when bishop Alexander projected a structure of much larger dimensions, the inclosure was carried beyond the eastern bounds of the city, and a new wall built farther that way, as at present, with battlements and towers.

The Romans, finding this city not well situated for navigation, added another to it, upon the declivity of the hill, and the most southern side lay upon the river. Eastward, the ditch without is turned into a broad street, called the Beast-market; and there below Claskgte, a part of the old Roman wall is left, made of stone.

Another great addition to the length of this city, northward above the hill, was called Newpozt, or the New City, 500 paces long. This probably was done in the time of the Saxon kings. It lies on both sides the Herman-street, and was fenced with a wall and ditch hewn out of the rock. At the two farther corners were round towers, and a gate, the founda-

tions of which remain. There are several churches and religious houses in this place. It was chiefly inhabited by Jews, who had settled here in great numbers, and grown rich by trade. There is a well still named Grantham's well, from a child they impiously crucified, as was said, and threw it into that place.

After the Norman conquest, when a great part of the first city was turned into a castle by king William I. it is probable they made the last addition southward in the angle of the Witham, and made a new cut called Sinfil-dyke, on the south and east side, for its security. It is observable, that the Normans could not well pronounce Lincoln, but vitiated it to Nichol, as we find it written in some old authors; and to this day, a part of the Swan-pool is called Nichol-pool.

In this last part of Lincoln, on both sides the Roman road, were many of that people's funeral monuments; some of which they now and then dig up. There is an inscription of that sort behind the house where the lord Husley was beheaded for rebellion, in the time of king Henry VIII.

The situation of the city must appear very particular; one part is on the flat, and in a bottom, so that the Witham, a little river that runs through the town, flows sometimes into the street: the other part lies upon the top of an high hill, where the cathedral stands; and the very steepest part of the ascent of the hill is the best part of the city for trade and business.

The communication between the upper and lower town is by a street, so steep and so strait, that coaches and horses are obliged to fetch a compass another way, as well on one hand as on the other.

The river Witham is arched over, so that you see nothing of it as you go through the main street; but it makes a large lake on the west side, and has a canal, called the Fosse-dyke, by which it has a communication with the Trent, whereby the navigation of that river is made useful for trade to the city. This river must have run into the Humber, had its

course not been broken off in the middle by that great valley under Lincoln, and turned into the salt-marshes. Hence it is that the stone upon this western cliff is full of sea-shells.

The cathedral is a magnificent fabrick, and reputed the largest in extent of any in England, except that of York.

The situation is infinitely to its advantage, as it stands upon an high hill, and is seen into five or six counties. It has a double cross or transept. The west end receives a great addition to its breadth, by reason of two chapels, viz. one on the outside of each south aisle; but the two towers and spires are very mean, though not for want of height.

This cathedral has many bells; and particularly the northern tower is filled up, as one may say, with the finest great bell in England, which is called *Tom of Lincoln*; being probably consecrated to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury—*As loud as Tom of Lincoln* is a phrase. It weighs 4 tons 1894 pounds, and will hold 424 gallons ale-measure; the circumference is 22 feet 8 inches. An exact model of this bell has been lately made (1767) in order to gratify the curiosity of strangers, without putting them to the trouble of climbing up to the original.

The middle, or Rood Tower, is the highest in the kingdom; and, when the spire was standing on it, it must, if in proportion to the height of the tower, have exceeded that of old St. Paul's, which was 520 feet. The monks were so proud of this structure, that they would have it that the devil looked upon it with an envious eye; whence the phrase of a man who looks invidious and malignant, *He looks as the devil over Lincoln*. At present there are only four very ordinary pinnacles, one at each corner. This church has two great gate-ways or entrances from the west. The lower part of this front, and of the two towers, are of Remigius's building, and is easily discoverable by the colour of the stones; and the manner

of architecture: but Alexander built the additions upon it, as likewise the body of the cathedral, the choir, and St. Mary's tower, which once had a very lofty spire. St. Hugh, the Burgundian, built the east end, or St. Mary's chapel (where he had a shrine), and the chapter-house, which is cieled with a beautiful stone roof, with one pillar in the middle.

The cloisters and library are fine; and the latter is well furnished with printed books and manuscripts.

Two catherine-wheel windows, as they are termed, at the ends of the larger transept, are remarkably fine for mullion-work, and painted glass.

Here is a great number of antique brasses and monuments.

We are told, that in Edward the Confessor's time, Lincoln contained 1070 houses, and 900 burghesses. William the Conqueror built a castle to keep the citizens in awe. Lincoln formerly contained fifty-two parish churches, with many religious houses, but in the second year of Edward VI. the number of churches was reduced to fifteen.

The length of the cathedral from east to west (including the walls) is 530 feet. The length of the great transept from north to south is 227. From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the Rood tower, is 124 feet. Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. In the reign of king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1540, by the king's orders, there were carried from this church into his coffers, no less than 2621 ounces of pure gold, and 4285 ounces of silver; besides an amazing quantity of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, carbuncles, and two shrines, one of pure gold, called St. Hugh's, the other of silver, called Bishop St. John of D'Alderby. A second plunder was committed on this church, in the year 1548, during the presidency of bishop Holbech, who being a zealous reformist,

gave up all the remaining treasure, which Henry had thought proper to leave behind. Lincoln, at this day, is a large, long, straggling town, chiefly consisting of one street. There are several good buildings in it, both below and above the hill. It has a plentiful weekly market on Friday, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and its corn and wool trade is very great; large quantities of which are exported into Yorkshire, the vessels bringing coals back. Upon the plain, on the north side of Lincoln, was fought the famous battle between the friends of the empress Maud, and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Upon Lincoln-heath were likewise fought several bloody battles, between the forces of Cromwell, and the royal army. Lincoln is so full of the ruins of monasteries and religious houses, that the very barns, stables, outhouses, and even some of the hog-styes, are built with arched windows and doors. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and from its bold and noble situation upon a high hill, it must have been a place of prodigious strength. The county-gaol is now situated in the castle-yard. It sends two members to the British parliament, being summoned, together with London and York, in the forty-ninth of Henry III.

Leland tells us, there was a monastery of nuns in the Minster Close before Remigius began the new Minster; when, by the constitutions of the new provincial synods in the years 1072, 1075, and 1078, it was decreed to remove the episcopal sees to cities or great towns. Remigius, bishop of Dorchester, fixed on this place, and in the Conqueror's time bought the ground for the cathedral, bishop's palace, and houses for the dignitaries, officers, &c. and began the buildings, which were not finished till some years after, by his successor Robert Bloet, who doubled the number of prebendaries, making them in all forty-two. The ~~new~~ cathedral was consecrated in the year 1092.

There now belong to the cathedral, besides the bishop, a dean, a precentor, chancellor, subdean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, eight lay vicars, or singing men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, &c. Bishop Remigius is said to have founded a house for lepers, probably the same with the hospital of the Holy Innocents, called Le Mallardry, without Lincoln; or else gave occasion for the founding of this last by Henry I. for a master, warden, two chaplains, a clerk; and ten lepers. It was in the reign of Henry VI. annexed to the hospital of Burton Lazars, for the better maintenance of three of the king's servants, that should happen to be lepers, either at Lincoln or in the hospital of St. Giles, in London, granted to Sir William Cecil. In the south suburb, on the south side of Barr Gate, was a priory for Gilbertine canons, founded by bishop Bloet in 1148. There was an hospital of Gilbertines, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, under the prior of St. Catherines. In the east suburbs, according to Leland, "scant half a mile from the Minster," was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York. About the year 1230, a house was built for grey friars by William de Beningworth. On the west side of the High-street, was a house of white friars. An hospital was dedicated to St. Mary under a prior or warden: and in the east part of the city was a priory of preaching friars, as early as the reign of Edward I. A little out of this city, on the north-east, was the hospital of St. Giles, the mastership of which was given to the vicars of the cathedral. On the side of the suburb, adjoining Newportgate, was a house of Augustine friars, as early as the year 1291. Within the Close a college of priests was founded about the year 1355, by sir Nicholas de Cantelupe.

The ancient palace of the see, according to some writers, was begun by Remigius, the first bishop and founder of the cathedral, but demolished in the wars



during the reign of king Stephen. It was re-built by Robert de Chifney, or Chifneto, called also de Querceto, the fourth bishop, who was consecrated in September 1147, and died January 8, 1167; his great expences in this building, as well as the purchase of a house for the residence of himself and successors in London, occasioned his leaving the see indebted to one Aaron, a Jew, the sum of 300*l*. St. Hugh, the Burgundian, the seventh bishop of this see, consecrated in the year 1186, began a great and magnificent hall, which was finished by Hugh de Wells, the ninth bishop, who died in the year 1234. The great tower and gate was built by Thomas de Bec, the seventeenth bishop, in the year 1341, whose arms are placed thereon. The kitchen had seven chimnies in it. This palace stood south of the Roman wall, upon the brow of the hill, and a very elegant building, ornamented with many fine bow windows. It commanded a most extensive prospect over the lower city into Nottinghamshire. The ruinous state of this edifice is in a great measure owing to the fury of the civil wars, in the seventeenth century. The bishop's present place of residence is at Buckden.

At Barlings, five miles north from Lincoln, was an abbey of Premonstratentian canons, first founded in the year 1153, at a place called Barling Grange; but Ralph de Haye giving the religious another place called Oxney, the abbey was removed thither.

At Cameringham; eight miles north from Lincoln, was an alien priory of Premonstratentian monks, afterwards settled at Hulton, in Staffordshire. The lordship of Skellingthorp, three miles west from Lincoln, worth upwards of 500*l*. a year, was bequeathed to Christ's Hospital by Henry Stone.

At Eagle, five miles west from Lincoln, was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; which, at the dissolution, was granted to the earl of Rutland and Robert Tirwhit.

In the parish of Mere, five miles south south-east from Lincoln, is an hospital founded for poor persons by Simon de Roppell, the mastership of which is in the gift of the bishop of Lincoln.

At Norton, two miles south-east from Mere, was a priory of black canons, built in the park, by Robert Darcy, in the reign of king Stephen, granted to lord Strange.

Spittle in the Street consists only of a farm-house, a chapel, an alms-house or hospital for poor women, a good inn, and a sessions-house; over the chapel is this inscription:

<i>Fui anno Domini</i>	1398	} <i>Domus Dei &amp; pauperum.</i>
<i>Non fui</i> —	1594	
<i>Sum</i> —	1616	

*Qui hanc, Deus hunc destruet.*

The hospital was founded in the reign of Edward II. augmented in the reign of Richard II. On the sessions-house,

*Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,  
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos, 1620.*

Arms of Ulster. Over the door,

*Fiat justitia, 1619.*

The estate belongs to sir Cecil Wray, Bart. whose ancestor, lord chief justice of England, built the sessions-house.

Glanford Brigg, or Glamford Briggs, or Glandford Bridge, or simply Brigg, is situated on the river Ancolme, which is navigable from the Humber to Bishopbridge, ten miles above Glandford Brigg. The town forms part of four neighbouring parishes, without having a church of its own, except a small neat chapel. The inhabitants carry on a good deal of trade in corn, coals, and timber; and there are about fifteen floops, of forty tons each, employed between this town and Hull.

On an island called Ruckholm, near Glandford

Brigg, a priory of Gilbertines was founded, called Newfede, the site of which was granted to Robert Heneage.

At Newhouse, or Newsam, was the first house of Premonstratensians in England, founded in 1143.

At Thornholm, five miles north from Glandford Brigg, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by king Stephen, granted to Charles duke of Suffolk.

At Sandton, two miles west from Thornholm, was a Roman pottery.

At Eltham, four miles north-east from Brigg, was an hospital under the care of a prior and Augustine canons regular, founded by Beatrix de Amundeville, in the year 1166, granted to Charles duke of Suffolk.

Roman coins have been found at Oumby, four miles south-east from Brigg.

Nine miles north from Glandford Brigg is a small town called Winterton; and three miles further north, near the Humber, is Wintringham, an ancient corporation town.

Barton upon Humber, long the place of passing over into Yorkshire, is a large town of several streets, but rather widely built, with two parish churches, and about 1700 inhabitants; the market is on Monday. The easy passage daily across the Humber to Hull, (seven miles) prevents any great trade being carried on at Barton; for there are four, and sometimes more, good market-boats, go and return daily; and the inhabitants of Barton can go and return in the horse-boat, on Hull market-days, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays, for 1d. each; in the pleasure-boat they pay 6d. each, and the better accommodation therein is well worth the additional 5d. Persons who are not inhabitants of Barton pay 4d. in the horse-boat, without a horse, and 1s. with one; in the pleasure-boat 6d. each. The fare of each person going on other days in the horse-boat is 4d. and pleasure-boat 6d. There is a ferry to Hefle, called the King's-ferry, which is

only across the Humber, nearly opposite, being only about two miles. This ferry is served by a horse-boat only, and not daily, but as business requires. A man and horse pay 1s.

At Thornton, or Thornton Curteis, seven miles south-east from Barton, was a monastery of black canons, founded by William the Gros, earl of Albemarle, in the year 1189, granted to the bishop of Lincoln in exchange.

The Gate-house is very perfect, being a vast tower or castle of great strength, both for offence and defence. Before it was a large ditch, across which is laid a bridge with walls on each hand, and arches which support a broad battlement, to keep off the enemy. There was a portcullis at the great gate, and behind it another gate of oak. Over the gate are three old clumsy statues in niches, viz. a woman, seeming a queen, or the Virgin Mary; to the right, a man with a lamb, probably St. John Baptist; and to the left, a bishop, or abbot, with a crozier. Upon taking down an old wall they found a man, with a candlestick, table, and book, who was supposed to have been immured. The whole monastery was encompassed by a deep ditch and high rampart, to secure the religious from robbers, because near the sea.

A mile east from Thornton are the ruins of another great castle, called Kellingholme.

In Goswel parish, northwards, is Burham, once a chapel, which belonged to the monastery, now a farmhouse. In the same parish, near the Humber, is Vere-court, which belonged to the ancient family of that name.

Two miles west of Thornton are the ruins of a great Roman camp, called Yarrowborough, which surveys the whole hundred denominated from it.

Hull, or Kingston upon Hull, is a sea-port, situated on the north side of the Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it takes its name, formerly defended by a strong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half

moons. It was built in the year 1296, by Edward the First, after his return from Scotland, who made it a free borough, and endowed it with many privileges. In the year 1440, and reign of Henry VI, it was erected into a county, including a district of some miles distance, and the government invested in a mayor, and aldermen. In the year 1463, the town was garrisoned by Edward IV. This was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. in the beginning of the civil war, and stood a siege of near six weeks, being defended by lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the marquis of Newcastle, but compelled to raise the siege. Hull is situated low, and was formerly subject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for some time been constantly increasing, so as to render it probably the fourth port for business in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has also access, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent from hence to Greenland than any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. A new dock has lately been constructed, in which eighty ships may ride safely and conveniently. There are two churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-house, which is a corporation composed of a society of merchants, for the relief of aged and distressed seamen, their wives and widows. Hull is defended by three forts, garrisoned by soldiers. It is the seat of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. Hull sends two members to the British

parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

The old hospital, called God's House, stands near it, with a chapel, which were both pulled down in the civil wars in 1643, but were rebuilt in 1673, and the arms of the de la Poles, being found among the ruins, were placed over the door of the hospital, with this inscription :

DEO ET PAUPERIBVS POSVIT  
MICHAEL DE LA POLE, 1384.

*Michael de la Pole dedicated this to God, and to the Poor, in the Year 1384.*

This Michael was the son of William de la Pole, some time a merchant at Ravenspurn, formerly a flourishing town of trade at the mouth of the Humber; but being removed to this new town of Kingston, in the time of Edward III. gave the king a magnificent entertainment, when, in the sixth year of his reign, he came to take a view of the place; upon which our merchant was knighted. The king afterwards, going into Flanders against the French, met sir William at Antwerp, where he supplied him with several thousands of pounds, and even mortgaged his estate for his royal master's use. Such services could not go unrewarded from so generous and successful a prince. He made him knight banneret in the field, settled on him and his heirs lands at Kingston to the value of 500 marks a year, and upon his return into England, increased them to 1000; and advanced him in time to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir William died about 1356, after he had begun a monastery here for the Carthusians. His son, sir Michael, who, 6 Richard II. was made Lord Chancellor, not only finished it, but founded likewise the hospital called God's House, above-mentioned. He built moreover a stately palace, called the Duke of Suffolk's, which honour he obtained in right of his

wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir John Wingfield, who married the heiress of Gilbert Granville, earl of Suffolk. But the happiness of him and his family being now arrived to the height, set in misfortunes; for in the year 1388, he was impeached of high treason, and fled for his life into France, where he died. William de la Pole was prime minister to Henry VI. and suspected to be too familiar with his heroic queen. He was impeached by the Commons, anno 1450, and banished; but his head was struck off by the management of his enemies, as soon as he set his foot on the French shore.

John de la Pole married the sister of king Edward IV. and so became allied to the royal blood; and, by that means, exposed to various misfortunes; and the famous Cardinal Pole, who flourished in the reign of queen Mary I. descended from that marriage.

Though this town, and a small adjacent territory, be generally reckoned in Yorkshire, yet it is really a distinct liberty and county of itself, governed by a mayor, sheriff, twelve aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. The corporation has two swords; one a present from king Richard II. and the other from king Henry VIII. one of which is, on public occasions, carried before the mayor, and a cap of maintenance, and oar of *lignum-vitæ*, as ensigns of honour; the last being also a badge of his admiralty within the limits of the Humber.

On the further side of the river Hull stand three forts; one called, the North Blockhouse; the middlemost the Castle; and the third, the South Blockhouse; all three garrisoned with soldiers, and built of brick: the South Blockhouse, which commands the Humber, is in best repair.

The town of Hull was, it is said, in old time, a small village, called Wike, till the merchants, leaving Spurn, or Ravenspurn, which is the utmost point of Holderness, upon the sea, because the sea daily encroached upon their town there, came and seated

themselves here, twenty miles higher up the Humber: then came Hull to its growth and riches. There is an old saying:

When Dighton is pull'd down  
Hull shall become a great town.

Dighton was a village close by the town, pulled down in the civil wars.

History tells us, that a town called Ravensburgh stood somewhere this way; and it is memorable for Baliol king of Scotland having set out thence to recover his kingdom against Bruce, and also for the landing of Henry IV. when duke of Hereford, and the reception he met with there from the English nobility, against Richard II. and yet there are no vestigia or traces of this town to be now met with.

The Spurnhead, a long promontory thrusting out into the sea, and making the north point of the Humber, is very remarkable; supposed to be the Ocellum of Ptolemy, derived from the British word ychell, which signifies an high place.

Near Beverley Gate was a priory of white friars, according to Leland, founded by the Percy's; but according to Speed, by Edward I. Sir Robert Aughtred, and Richard de la Pole. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to John Heneage. At the east end of Trinity Church was a house of Augustine friars, built by Geoffry Hotham in 1317. Here was a house of black friars, which was granted by Edward VI. to the duke of Northumberland. In the reign of Edward III. an hospital was founded near the chapel, called God's House. A priory of Carthusian monks was founded by Michael de la Pole, afterwards earl of Suffolk, and Lord Chancellor of England, without the North-gate. It was granted by Edward VI. to lord Clinton. Near the priory the same founder built an hospital, or maison dieu, with a chapel for poor men and women, in 1384, which is yet in existence, being re-built in 1663. On the north side of the



church-yard was another hospital for poor men, founded by Richard de Ravenfer, archdeacon of Lincoln, and Robert de Selby, his brother, in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II. In the west end of the church-yard, a row of lodgings was made for priests of the town, by John Grigg, mayor of Hull; and near it an hospital, by the same founder; which was re-built by the corporation in 1724, for twelve widows, and is still in being.

At North Ferriby, seven miles west from Hull, was a priory of Knights Templars, founded by Eustace lord Vesey, which, at the suppression of the order, was converted into a priory of Augustine canons, which continued till the final dissolution, when it was granted to Thomas Culpepper. This place receives its name of North from being opposite to another Ferriby on the south side of the Humber, in Lincolnshire.

In the reign of Edward II. a priory of Augustine canons, from the abbey of Nun Burnholm, was founded at Cottingham, two miles north-west from Newlands, by Thomas lord Wake, of Liddal, but because a perpetual title could not be made to the site, the monks were removed by a licence from the pope to a hamlet in the neighbourhood called Newton, and since that time Howdenprice, or Halternprice, granted at the dissolution to Thomas Culpepper.

Beverley is situated near the Hull, with a canal made from that river capable of bearing vessels with coals, timber, &c. It is the chief town of the East-Riding, and began to be of great note from the time that John of Beverley, archbishop of York, the first Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, and Preceptor to Venerable Bede. King Athelstan, having made a vow at the altar of St. John, before he proceeded against the Scots, in his return, A. D. 930, instituted a new college of Secular Canons, and granted to the town many immunities; particularly, to the freemen of it, an exemption from all manner of tolls, which was afterwards confirmed

by king Henry I. and by all or most of the kings and queens of this realm to this time, as the mayor's certificate expresses it; which he gives to such freeman as apply for it, in the form following:

Villa de Beverley in Com' Ebor. *ff.*

' To all persons to whom these presents shall  
' come, *A. B.* Esq. mayor of the aforesaid  
' town of Beverley, sendeth greeting.

' **K** NOW ye, That King Athelstan, of famous  
' memory, did grant, and also King Henry the  
' First, did grant and confirm, to the men of the said  
' town of Beverley, and afterwards to them, by the  
' name of the Governors, or Keepers, and Burgeses  
' of Beverley, an exemption from all manner of im-  
' posts, tolls, tallage, tunnage, lastage, pickage,  
' wharfage, and of and from all and every the like  
' exactions, payments, and duties, throughout and in  
' all places whatsoever, by sea and land, within all  
' their dominions of England and Wales: Which said  
' grants were confirmed by all or most of the succeed-  
' ing kings and queens, to the time of queen Eliza-  
' beth, who confirmed the same to them by the name  
' of the Mayor, Governors, and Burgeses, of Bever-  
' ley, with several grants, which have been also con-  
' firmed by all or most of the kings and queens of this  
' realm, till this time; as by many and sundry char-  
' ters, under their Great Seals, more at large may ap-  
' pear. These are therefore to certify, that *C. D.* is  
' a Burgess of the said town of Beverley, and is  
' therefore discharged of and from all and every the  
' said exactions, payments, and duties. In testimony  
' whereof the said mayor hath hereunto subscribed his  
' name, and caused the common-seal of the said town,  
' used in this behalf, to be affixed, this — day, &c."

By these and the like privileges the town keeps up its flourishing condition, notwithstanding it is only eight miles from so powerful a rival as Hull. It has

all the advantages indeed of a good situation, to invite gentlemen to reside in it; and, being the nearest town of note to the centre of this Riding, the sessions are always held here, in a spacious and beautiful hall, which has a public garden and walks, not inferior to any of their kind in England. In this Hallgarth, as it is called, is an handsome Register-office for deeds and wills within this division of the county, which is the only one, besides Middlesex, which has such a registry.

This town returns two members to parliament, and has two weekly markets; one on Wednesday for cattle; the other on Saturdays for corn. The market-place is as large as most, having a beautiful cross, supported by eight free-stone columns, of one intire stone each, erected at the charge of sir Charles Hotham, and Sir Michael Wharton. In the Minster is an old stone-seat, upon which was this inscription: -

HÆC SEDES LAPIDEA FREED-STOOLE DICITVR, i. e.  
PACIS CATHEDRA; AD QVAM REVS FVGIENDO PERVE-  
NIENS OMNIMODAM HABET SECVRITATEM.

*That is,*

This stone seat is called Freed-Stoole, or Chair of Peace; to which if any criminal flee, he shall have full protection.

The common gaol a few years ago was re-edified at a considerable expence, the windows well fashed; and, as if works of piety were more peculiarly adapted to this place, there are seven alms-houses in the town, and legacies left for two more; besides a workhouse, which cost 700l. It has a free-school, to the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's College in Cambridge, six scholarships, and three exhibitions.

Here were formerly four churches, now only two, but the largest and finest parochial ones in the king-

dom; viz. the late collegiate church of St. John the Evangelist, still called the Minster, and St. Mary's.

In the year 1528, the steeple of St. Mary's church fell in the time of divine service, and beat down part of the church, and slew and wounded divers men, women, and children. These words were cut in wood about one of the uppermost seats in the church: 'Pray ye for the souls of the men, women, and children,' &c. When this church was re-edified, one Crossland, who hath a monument there, built two pillars and an half, which is recorded by an inscription as follows:—**XLAND AND HIS WIFE MADE THESE TO PILLORS AND AN HALFE.** Here are divers stories represented in picture on the roof, as particularly the Legend of St. Catharine. There is an old inscription on the roof of the north aisle.

Mayn in thy lyffeng lowfe God abown all thing;  
And ever thynk of the begynning what shall cowme of  
the ending.

The Minster being very ruinous, Mr. Moyser, member of parliament for Beverley, in the year 1708, procured a brief for the repair of it; and, by his sole sollicitation among his friends and acquaintance, raised 1,500*l.* to which he and his family contributed very largely. This sum, with 800*l.* the produce of the brief, being put out in the Funds, was considerably augmented by the rise of the South-Sea Stock, in the year 1720, which enabled him to complete his pious design in a most beautiful manner in his life-time; and he had the sole management and direction both of the money and of the application of it, being assisted by the advice of that noted architect Nicholas Hawksmore, Esq. His majesty, king George I. encouraged this work, not only by a liberal donation of money, but of stone likewise, from the dissolved monastery of St. Mary's in York. Sir Michael Warton gave in his life-time 500*l.* and by will 4000*l.* as a perpetual fund towards keeping it in repair.

The choir is paved with marble of four different colours, lozenge-wise, appearing cubical to the eye. Over the altar is a large and magnificent wooden arch curiously engraven, standing upon eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The east window is of painted glass, collected out of the several windows about the church; but so artfully joined, that they make throughout one regular and entire figure. The screen between the choir and the nef was rebuilt of Roch-abbey stone, in the Gothic style, and is deservedly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of the church. The body of the church is paved with the same stone, intermixed with black marble. The pulpit, reading-desk, and cover of the font, are of excellent workmanship: the galleries are beautifully finished, supported by columns of the Doric order. But not the least surprising thing in this pile, is the north-end wall of the great cross-aisle, which hung over four feet, and was screwed up to its proper perpendicular by the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Thornton of York, joiner, made practicable by a gentleman of Beverley, and approved of by Mr. Hawkesmore. The admirable machine for this purpose was engraved by Mr. Fourdrinier, and printed for the benefit of his widow in the year 1739.

On the 13th of September, *anno* 1664, upon opening a grave, they met with a vault of square free-stone, fifteen feet long, and two feet broad: within which was a sheet of lead four feet long, and in that the ashes, and six beads (whereof three crumbled to dust with a touch; of the three remaining, two were supposed to be cornelian), with three great brass pins, and four large iron nails. Upon the sheet lay a leaden plate, with this inscription in capital letters:

*Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCLXXXVIII. combusta fuit hæc Ecclesia in mense Septembri, in sequenti nocte post festum Sancti Matthæi apostoli. Et in anno MCXCVII. sexto idus Martii, facta fuit inquisitio reliquiarum Beati Joannis in hoc loco; et inventa*

*sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte sepulchri, et hic recondita; et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus est, et reconditus.*

Thus translated:

In the year of our Lord's incarnation, 1188, in September, the night after the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, this church was consumed by fire; and in the year 1197, on the 10th of March, search was made for the reliques of St. John in this place; and these bones were found in the eastern part of the sepulchre, and here again deposited; a mixture of dust and mortar was also found in the same place, and again deposited.

Over this lay a box of lead about seven inches long, six broad, and five deep, wherein were several pieces of bones mixed with a little dust, and yielding a sweet smell. All these things were carefully re-interred in the middle-aisle of the body of the minster, with this inscription in capital letters:

*Reliquiæ eadem effossæ, et ibidem compositiæ, fornice lateritio dignabantur XXVI. die mensis Martii Anno Domini MDCCXXVI. v. quando tessellatum ecclesiæ hujus pavementum primo fuit instauratum.*

Thus Englished:

The same reliques which were dug up and replaced, were adorned with an arch of brick-work, on the 26th day of March, 1726, viz. when the tessellated pavement of this church was first repaired.

Over it, directly upon the roof, is an inscription to shew where the reliques are interred.

In this church are several monuments of the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, who have added a little chapel to the choir. On the right side of the altar-place stands the freed-stool, mentioned above, made of one entire

stone, and said to have been removed from Dunbar in Scotland, with a well of water behind it. At the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an ancient table, with the picture of St. John the Evangelist (from whom the church is named) and of King Athelstan the founder of it, and between them this distich:

Als free make I thee,  
As heart can wish, or egh can see.

King Charles I. coming into the church, and reading these verses, is reported to have added,

Even so free be.

In the body of the church of St. John stands an ancient monument, which they call the *virgins' tomb*; because two virgins, sisters, lay buried there, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any freeman may put three milch kine from Lady-day to Michaelmas. At the lower end of the body of the church stands a fine large font of agate-stone.

The mayor and aldermen being trustees for the revenues granted for the support of the minster by King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, the greatest part of those revenues was applied towards defraying the expences of the parish of St. Mary, and of the corporation; so that not a fourth part of the income was laid out in the repair of the minster; which occasioned its running to decay. This misapplication Mr. Moyser put a stop to; and now the whole revenue is applied solely to the repair of the fabric.

The principal trade of Beverley is making malt, oat-meal, and tanned leather; but the poor people mostly support themselves by working bone-lace, which of late has met with particular encouragement; the children being maintained at school to learn to read, and to work this sort of lace. The clothing trade was formerly followed in this town; but Leland tells us, that even in his time it was very much decayed.

There are four common pastures near the town, con-

taining 1000 acres, in which every burghess or freeman may keep twelve head of cattle. In one of them to the east, called Swinemoor, there is a kind of spa, serviceable in sores, ulcers, &c. Several springs run through the town. The sessions are always held here; and here is not only a jail, but an office erected for the public register of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. pursuant to an act of parliament in 1708.

John of Beverley, archbishop of York, afterwards canonised; is said to have founded, about the year 700, a society of monks in the choir of the parish church in the nave; a college of secular canons and clerks, in which he ended his days; and in the chapel of St. Martin adjoining, a convent of nuns: but about a century after, the church and buildings were plundered and burned, and the religious dispersed or murdered, by the Danes. Not long after, some of the seculars who had escaped, returned, and began to repair the church, which was completed and endowed by King Athelstan, for seven canons, and large privileges, to the honour of St. John of Beverley, under the patronage of the Archbishop of York. This college flourished, and at the dissolution consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, precentor, seven rectors choral, nine vicars choral, with many chantry priests, clerks, choristers, &c. Most of the prebendal houses were granted by Edward VI. to Michael Stanhope and John Bellasize.

An hospital dedicated to St. Giles, founded by one Wulf before the conquest, was by Archbishop Giffard subjected to Warter priory in the year 1277.

A preceptory, or hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, belonging to the black friars, was founded as early as 1286, and decayed in Leland's time. Here was a house of grey friars, founded in the year 1297 by William Liketon and Henry Wrighton: the building was granted to Thomas Culpepper. There was likewise another hospital or two.

There are seven alms-houses in the town, and legacies left for two more; besides a work-house, which cost 700l.



It has a free-school, to the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's college, in Cambridge, six scholarships, and three exhibitions.

At Killingwoldgrove, two miles west from Beverley, was an hospital, chiefly for women, before the year 1169.

At Watton, between Beswick and Hutton Cranswick, was a nunnery as early as 686; and about the year 1150, a convent of Gilbertines was founded by Eustace Fitz John: the site of which was granted to John, earl of Warwick.

Great Driffeld is situated in a good corn country, well watered by several trout streams. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced, and a market on Thursday. In the year 1784, the Society of Antiquarians being informed that the remains of Alfred, king of Northumberland, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Little Driffeld, deputed some gentlemen to take up and examine the body; in consequence of which, in September, 1784, after digging some time, they found a stone coffin, containing the entire skeleton of that prince, with the greater part of his steel armour: we are informed by the history of that prince, that being wounded at the battle of Stanford bridge, he returned to Driffeld, where, after languishing twenty days, he expired, and was interred in the parish church.

On the south of the chancel, these lines are written:

Within this chancel  
Lies interred the body of  
Alfred, king of  
Northumberland, who  
departed this life,  
Jan. 19, A.  
D. 705, in the 20th year  
Statutum est omnibus,

At Seamer was anciently a castle belonging to the Percies; and at Aiton, two miles north-west, are the ruins of a castle.

*London to Hull, through York.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
York, p. 173, v. iv.	199	3	Brought up	214	0
Grimston	2	5	Shipton	2	4
Kexby Bridge	3	6	Market Weighton	1	7
Wilberfoss	1	6	Bishop Burton	8	2
Barnby	3	2	Beverley	2	6
Pocklington	2	3	Hull	9	0
Hayton	0	7			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	In the whole	238	3
	214	0			

AT Wilberfoss was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded as is said by Alan de Catton before the year 1153: the site was granted to George Gale.

At Ellerton on the Derwent, five miles south from Wilberfoss, was a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by William Fitz Peter before the year 1212; granted to John Aske, who had a seat at Aughton, two miles to the south: of this family was Sir Robert Aske, who in the insurrection called *the pilgrimage of grace*, headed 40,000 men. They met the king's forces near Doncaster, and there made their submission; but Sir Robert engaging in another insurrection, was hanged in chains at York.

At Stanford bridge, two miles north from Wilberfoss, Harold, king of England, attacked Harold Haardread, who had just landed at Rical, with his men from 200 ships: the Danes were defeated, and their king killed: this battle was fought only about ten days before the coming of William the Norman. This place was afterwards called Battle-bridge, but at present preserves its ancient name.

Aldby, a neighbouring village on the south side of the Derwent, is supposed to be the remains of an ancient Roman city called Derventis, where a company

## *London to Hedon and Patrington.*     71

was stationed named Derventienſes. Here are the veſtiges of a caſtle.

Two miles north-eaſt from Beverley was Meaux abby, a monaſtery of Ciſtertians, founded by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, in 1150: granted to John, earl of Warwick.

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## *London to Hedon and Patrington.*

				M.	F.
Hull, p. 43:	.	.	.	175	1
Bilton	.	.	.	4	0
Preſton	.	.	.	3	0
Hedon	.	.	.	1	0
Kayingham	.	.	.	5	4
Ottringham	.	.	.	1	0
Wineſtead	.	.	.	2	0
Patrington	.	.	.	1	4

In the whole		193		1
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AT Sutton, two miles weſt from Bilton, was a houſe of white friars in the reign of Edward I.

At Burton Conſtable, three miles north-eaſt from Bilton, is the ſeat of the ancient family of Conſtable lords Dunbar, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.

Hedon, or Headon, or Heddon, is ſituated on a river or creek about a mile and half from the Humber: Leland ſays: " Heddon hath been a fair haven town; it ſtandith a mile or more withyn the creke that cometh out of Humber into it. Theſe crekes parting about the town did inſulate it, and ſhippis lay about the town, but now men come to it by three bridges, where it is evident to ſe that ſome places wher the ſhippis lay be overgrown with flagges and reades, and the haven is very forely decayed. There were three parochie chirchis in time of mind, but now there is but one of St. Auguſtine, but that is very faire. And not far from this chirch

garth, appere tokens of a pile or castelle that was sum-  
tyme there for the defence of the town. The town  
hath yet grete privileges, with a mair and bailies, but  
where it had yn Edward III.'s days many good shippis  
and rich merchants, now there be but a few botes and  
no marchants of any estimation. Swarving and choking  
of the haven, and fier defacing much of the town hath  
been the decay of it. Sum say that the staple of wool  
of the north parts was once there. Truth is that when  
Hull began to flourish, Heddon decayed. The earl of  
Albemaile and Holderneſs was lord of Heddon, and had  
a great manor place at Newton, a mile nearer Humber.”  
In the church is a painting of a king and a bishop, and  
the same at Beverley.

At Newton was an hospital for lepers early in the  
reign of King John, founded by Alan, the son of Ou-  
bern; which was granted to Robert Constable. In  
1656 great part of the town was burned, but the houses  
have been since rebuilt, and the town improved: a canal  
or new cut has been made to clear the haven, but not  
sufficient to restore it to its former utility. It has a  
market on Saturday.

Patrington, the ancient Prætorium, situated on a  
river which runs into the Humber, is a corporation-  
town with a market on Saturday: the church is a sea  
mark: the harbour is said to have been formerly good,  
but small vessels only now load and unload about a mile  
below the town.

At Newton, or Out-Newton, two miles east from  
Patrington, was an hospital, founded by William le  
Gros, earl of Albemarle: granted to John Stanhope.

At Burstallgarth, three miles south-east from Patrington, was a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to  
the abbey of St. Martin at Aumale, in Normandy;  
founded to take care of the abbey estates, granted by  
Stephen, earl of Aumale, in 1115. It was sold in the  
reign of Richard II. as an alien priory to the abbey of  
Kirkstall.

In the river Humber, opposite the mouth of the river

which runs from Patrington, is Sunk island, formed from a sandbank; given by Charles II. to Colonel Anthony Gilby, deputy-governor of Hull; about nine miles in circumference: there are about two thousand acres, enclosed with high banks, which produce grain, besides about six or seven hundred not enclosed. There are three or four houses and a chapel on the island.

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*London to Hornsea.*

	M.	F.
Beverley, p. 43.	184	1
Hull Bridge	2	0
Tickton	0	4
Rowth	1	0
Leaven	3	4
Catwick	1	0
Sigglesworth	1	4
Seaton	0	6
Hornsea	3	0
In the whole	197	3

HORNSEY is situated near a mere or lake of fresh water, well stored with pikes, eels, and perch: the church was, it is said, formerly ten miles from the sea, though now only one. The spire of the church was formerly a sea mark, but is now much decayed, from the inability of the inhabitants to repair it. Hornsea has a market on Monday. Some years since, near a whole street called Hornsey-bek was washed away by the sea; and tradition reports that a village named Hyde was also destroyed in the same manner. Amber is found on this coast.

At Nun Keeling, three miles north-west from Hornsea, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Agnes de Arches, in the reign of King Stephen.

*London to Hornsea, another Road.*

	M.	F.
Hull, p. 43.	175	1
Swine	5	4
Benningholm	2	0
Skirlaugh	0	6
Sigglesthorn	3	0
Hornsea	2	6
		<hr/>
In the whole	189	1

AT Mitton, near the north gate of Hull, was an hospital in the year 1407.

At Swine, or Swinhey, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert de Verli in the reign of King Stephen : granted to Sir John Constable.

At Skipsey, near the sea, six miles north from Hornsea, was formerly a castle built by Drugo, first lord of Holderness.

*London to Bridlington and Flamborough Head.*

	M.	F.
Great Driffeld, p. 43.	197	1
Kilham	5	0
Bridlington	8	0
Sewerby	1	4
Flamborough	2	0
Flamborough Head	2	0
		<hr/>
In the whole	215	5

BRIDLINGTON, or Burlington, is situated on a bay of the German ocean, which affords a safe harbour in strong gales of wind from the NNW. and NE.

The quay, chiefly frequented by colliers and inhabited by fishermen, is about a mile from the town. It has a market on Saturday. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Walter de Gaunt as early as the reign of Henry I. Of this town was John de Bridlington, an Augustin canon, who wrote prophecies of the calamities or events of England, and died about 1200.

Flamborough is inhabited only by fishermen. The cliffs which form Flamborough head are of an amazing height, some of them insulated, and covered with wild fowl, and beneath are several vast caverns; one of them, called Robin Leith's hole, has a passage through from the land side. In Flamborough church there is a monument of Sir Marmaduke Constable, a captain under Edward IV. and Henry VII.

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*London to Flamborough, another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Great Driffeld,			Brought up	203	5
P. 43. . . . .	197	1	Carnaby . . . . .	1	4
Nafferton . . . . .	3	0	Besslenby . . . . .	1	0
Brace O'Bridge . . . . .	1	0	Bridlington . . . . .	1	0
Burton Agnes . . . . .	1	0	Flamborough . . . . .	3	4
Thornholm . . . . .	1	0	Flamborough Head . . . . .	2	0
Haythorpe . . . . .	0	4			
			In the whole	212	5
	203	5			

AT Lowthorp, one mile north-east from Nafferton, was a collegiate body, or large chantry, consisting of a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III. by Sir John Haselarton, who obtained of the archbishop the parochial tithes for their maintenance.

At Burton Agnes is an ancient seat of the Boyntons.

*Another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Leaven, p. 73.	191	1	Brought up	204	3
Bransburton	1	4	Bridlington Quay	3	0
Beeford	5	4	Bridlington	1	0
Littit	2	2	Flamborough	3	4
Barmston	1	0	Flamborough Head	2	0
Auburn House	3	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	213	7
	204	3			

THE village of Bransburton was left by Lady Dacre to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, in trust for Emanuel hospital, in York-street, Westminster, founded for old maids and bachelors in the year 1601. Part of the estate was let on lease to William Bethel, for a term of 195 years, which a few years since expired.

*London to Hunmanby.*

	M.	F.
Great Driffeld, p. 43.	197	1
Kilham	5	0
Hunmanby	9	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	211	1

HUNMANBY is situated on the east coast, about two miles from the German sea: the market, formerly held on Tuesday, is little attended.

At Flixton, in the parish of Folketon, was an ancient hospital, refounded by Henry VI. and called the Car-mans' hospital. It was first founded in the reign of



King Athelstan to defend passengers from wolves, that they might not be devoured. It is now a farm-house.

Filey, a fishing-town two miles north from Hunmanby, gives name to a bay of the German ocean, and to a ledge of rocks called Filey Brigg.

*London to Lincoln, through Newark.*

	M.	F.
Newark, p. 154. v. iv.	124	7
Halfway House, Lincoln.	8	0
Bracebridge	5	7
Lincoln	2	2
In the whole	141	0

*Another Road to Lincoln.*

	M.	F.
Stamford, p. 146. v. iv.	89	6
Coltersworth	13	1
Cold Harbour	8	0
Ancaster	5	0
Green Man	12	0
Lincoln	8	1
In the whole	136	0

ANCASTER is a village situated on the Watling-street, and bears evident marks of its being a Roman station, generally supposed to be Crococalana. It is full of remains of antiquity; a sufficient testimony of which may be deduced from the traffic which the town's people have for many years carried on with the sale of them. After a shower, the school-boys and shepherds

look for them on the declivities, and seldom return empty-handed.

The town consists of one street, running north and south along the road. There is a spring at each end of the town, which, no doubt, was the reason the Romans pitched on this place; for there is no more water from hence to Lincoln.

On the west side of the town is a road, formerly designed for the convenience of those who travelled when the gates were shut. In the church-yard are two priests cut in stone.

This must have been a populous place, from the large quarries about it, the rock lying a very little way beneath the surface. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Bertie.

At Cattleby, five miles south from Ancaster, was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Peter de Bellingey, in the reign of King John: granted to Richard Carr of Sleaford.

At Temple Bruer, or Bruern, four miles south from the Green Man, was a preceptory of knights-templars, and afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded before 1185: granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

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*London to Corby.*

	M.	P.
Stamford, p. 146. v. iv.	89	6
Coltersworth	13	1
Corby	4	2

In the whole

107 1

AT Corby is a grammar-school, founded for the boarding and education of the sons of clergymen and decayed gentlemen. It has a market on Monday.

Three miles south-east from Corby is Grimsthorp, a

seat of the Duke of Ancaſter; built, ſays Fuller, on a ſudden by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry in his progreſs through theſe parts.

Near Grimſthorp was Vauldy, or De Valle Dei, abby of Ciſtertians, removed from Bitham.

At Ingoldſby, two miles north from Corby, is an ancient camp called Roundhills.

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*London to Thorney.*

	M.	F.
Peterborough, p. 43. . . . .	81	6
Newark . . . . .	1	6
Eye . . . . .	1	4
Thorney, Cambridgſ. . . . .	3	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	88	0

THORNEY, ſo called from its ſituation among thorns and buſhes, was alſo called, from the anchorites, Ankeridge: as we are told that Sexulfus, firſt abbot of Peterborough, a very devout man, built here a monaſtery with cells for hermits in the reign of Wulpher, king of Mercia; but this houſe being deſtroyed by the Danes, another was built and endowed by Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in 972, for Benedictine monks. This place, according to Malmsbury, was a picture of Paradife, and for pleaſantneſs might be compared to Heaven itſelf, bearing trees in the very fens, towering with their lofty tops to the clouds, while the ſmooth watery plain below attracts the eye with its verdant dreſs, and may be paſſed without impediment. Not the ſmalleſt ſpot is here unimproved, being planted either with fruit-trees, or vines creeping along the ground; or ſupported by poles. Here ſeems to be a tacit conteſt between Nature and Art, the latter producing what the former has forgot. What ſhall I ſay of the beauty of

the buildings, which one is amazed to find so firmly supported in the fenny soil? This vast solitude is given to the monks to fix their affections more on things above, and to make them holier men. A woman would be deemed a prodigy here; but men are welcomed as angels. I may justly say this island is the abode of chastity, the residence of virtue, and the school of divine philosophers.

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*London to Crowland.*

	M.	F.
Peterborough, p. 43.	81	6
Glington	5	4
Peakirk	1	0
Dunbeer	3	0
Crowland	2	0

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In the whole 93 2

AT Peakirk, St. Pega, after the death of her brothers at Crowland, in 714, settled in a cell here, which was afterwards improved to a monastery, and endowed by Edmund Atheling. It suffered by the Danes in 870, and again more severely in 1013. It existed however till 1018, when the abbot of Peterborough obtained the house and revenues, and removed the monks to Crowland.

Crowland, or Croyland, is situated in the fen country, well drained by cuts or channels, at the union of the Nen and the Welland, with a curious bridge of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top; it is so steep in its ascent and descent that neither carriages nor horses can get over it. Each base of this bridge, it is said, stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire; horses and carriages go under the

bridge. On the south-west wing, which faces the London road, is placed, in a sitting posture, a stately image of King Ethelbald; it has a crown fleury on the head, and a glove in the right hand, it was erected about the year 860. This town contains four streets, and formerly had a market every Saturday, but which of late years is quite decayed. It derives its greatest gain from its wild ducks; of which sometimes they drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought hither by decoy-ducks, trained for the purpose; and the art of taking the fowls by this means is a most singular instance of the ingenuity of man, in being able to make any of the animal creation cunning enough to assist him in the destruction of its own species. The decoy-ducks are hatched and bred up in the decoy-ponds, in which are certain places where they are constantly fed; and being made tame, they are used to come to the decoyman's hand for their food. When they fly abroad it is not known whither they go, but some conjecture into Holland and Germany, where they meet with others of their own kind, and sorting with them, they draw together vast numbers, and kidnap them from their own country; for being once brought out of their knowledge, they follow the decoys, who frequently return with a vast flight of fowls along with them, after being absent for several weeks.

When the decoy-men perceive they are returned, and that they are gathering and increasing, they go secretly to the pond's side, under a cover made with reeds, so that they cannot be seen, where they throw over the reeds handfuls of corn, in such shallow places as the decoy ducks are usually fed, and where they are sure to come for it, and to bring their new guests with them for their entertainment. This they do for two or three days together, and no harm follows to the poor strangers; till throwing in this bait one time in an open wide place, another time in another wide place, the third time it is thrown in a narrower place, where the trees which hang over the water and the banks stand closer together; and

then in another yet narrower, where the said trees are over head like an arbour, though at a good height from the water. Here the boughs are so artfully managed, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees among the branches, and fastened to hoops which reach from side to side. This is so high and so wide, and the room is so much below, and the water so open, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them. Here the decoy-men keeping unseen behind the hedges of reeds, which are made perfectly close, go forward, throwing corn over the reeds into the water. The decoy-ducks greedily fall upon it, and calling their foreign guests, invite, or rather wheedle them forward, till by degrees they are all gotten under the arch or sweep of the net which is on the trees, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to them, declines lower and lower, narrower and narrower, till at the further end it comes to a point like a purse, though this further end is quite out of sight, and perhaps two or three hundred yards from the first entrance.

When the whole flight of ducks are thus greedily following the decoys, and feeding plentifully as they go, and the decoy-men see they are all so far within the arch of the net as not to be able to escape, on a sudden a dog, which till then keeps close, being perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the trees, jumps into the water, and swimming directly after the ducks, barks as he swims. Immediately the frightened ducks rise upon the wing, to make their escape, but are beaten down again by the arched net, which is over their heads. Being then forced into the water, they necessarily swim forward for fear of the dog; and thus they crowd on till by degrees the net growing lower and narrower, they are hurried on to the very further end, where a decoy-man stands ready to receive them, and who takes them out alive with his hands. As for the traitors that drew the poor ducks into this snare, they are taught to rise but a little way, and so not reaching to the net, they fly back to the ponds, and make their escape; or else being used

to the decoy-man, they go to him fearless, and are taken out as the rest, but instead of being killed with them, are stroaked, made much of, and put into a little pond just by him, and plentifully fed for their services. As no carts used to come here by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, "that all the carts which come to Crowland were shod with silver:" but the soil is much improved of late by drains and sluices; most of the ponds are now turned into corn-fields, and a turnpike road leads to it.

This place is said to have been formerly haunted by frightful phantoms, till Guthlac, a pious man, lived here as a hermit: to this man's memory, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a monastery in 716, and dedicated it to St. Guthlac and St. Bartholomew. The religious being murdered and the monastery burned by the Danes in 870, it was refounded by King Edred in 948, at the persuasion of his chancellor Turketyl, who was afterwards abbot. At the dissolution it was granted to Lord Clinton, when the east end with the transepts was pulled down, and the rest used as a parish church; till the close of the 17th century; after which the north aisle was fitted up for the use of the parish, with a heavy short tower of modern date. The nave was entire in the year 1661, and its roof and south aisle fell within the 18th century; and the beautiful west front, loaded with statues, and the legend of St. Guthlac over the door, stands neglected and running fast to ruin. Only the westernmost lofty noble zigzag arch of the tower remains, which was closed up when the rest, with the choir part, was pulled down: at the east end have been taken up the massive oak planks on which the foundation was laid. On the south side is an area called the abby-yard, which was defended, during the civil wars, by three bastions cast up by the towns-people, and still remaining.

Ingulphus gives a very particular and affecting account of the fire that destroyed this abby in the year 1091, while he was abbot, by the carelessness of the

plumbers, at which time they lost a library of above 700 books, and a curious sphere or orrery. It was rebuilt in the year 1112 by liberal contributions, under the administration of Ingulphus's successor, Joffrid: but burnt and rebuilt again under Abbot Edward, between 1142 and 1170. The west front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down, were rebuilt by Abbot Merske between 1253 and 1281, and the east end was begun anew by his successor, Richard Crowland, native of the town. The cloisters, together with the north and south cross-aisles of the choir, and the west part of the nave with its aisles, appear to have been rebuilt in the time of Abbots Overton and Upton by one William de Crowland, master of the works. The north aisle, which had been erected by Abbot Bardeney, was repaired by Abbot Littlington, whose rebus is inserted in the key-stones, together with the name of Ashby, one of his predecessors. Here was buried Waltheof, the great earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, beheaded by the Conqueror (whose niece he married), and after the execution canonized.

A little to the east was Anchor church house, q.d. *Anchorage-house*, where Guthlac lived and was buried. An old decayed building on the site, with two rooms below and two above, was pulled down about the year 1720. There remains at present only the site, a small hillock.

In the fields to the north of this were dug up a number of skulls, laid together as if after some battle. A piece of land, formerly moated, in Portland, near Dowesdale, still bears the name of Place-yard. St. Guthlac's cross is still remaining between Spalding and Crowland, near Brother-house.

It is truly observed by Camden, that in Holland, in Lincolnshire, and generally in all the fen countries, the churches are fair, and built of stone, though the country thereabouts, for many miles, scarce affords a pebble.

The history of draining these fens, by a set of gentlemen called *adventurers*; the several laws for securing



and preserving the banks, and dividing the lands; how they were, by the extraordinary conflux of waters from all the inland counties of England, frequently overflowed, and sometimes lay under water most part of the year; how all the waters in this part of England, which do not run into the Thames, the Trent, or the Severn, fall together into these low grounds, and empty themselves into the sea by those drains, as through a sink; and how, by the skill of these adventurers, and at a prodigious expence, they have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the great flux of waters when floods or freshes come down either on one side or on the other; and how, notwithstanding all that hands could do, or art contrive, sometimes the waters do still prevail, the banks break, and whole levels are overflowed together; all this, and much more that might be said on so copious a subject, though it would be very useful to have it fully and geographically described, yet it would take up so much room, that we cannot think of entering any farther into it, than just to mention, that an act of parliament was passed, to enable the adventurers, owners, and proprietors of the taxable lands, and the owners and proprietors of the free lands in Deeping Fen, Pinchbeck, and Spalding South Fen, Therlby Fen, Bourn South Fen, and Crowland Fen, &c. in the county of Lincoln, containing in the whole about 30.000 acres, to raise a competent sum for the more effectual draining and future preservation of the said fens, according to their agreement in that behalf, dated February 23, 1737, and to carry the said agreement into execution.

We shall only observe further, that Sir John Heathcote, bart. made so good a progress in draining 366 acres of the Therlby Fen pastures, belonging to him, that he was particularly exempted from paying toward the sums levied upon others by this act.

The fens of Lincolnshire are of the same kind with, and contiguous to, those in the isle of Ely, in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Many are the methods of draining these levels, throwing off the water by mills and engines, and cultivating the grounds in an unusual manner.

Here are some wonderful engines for throwing up water, and such as are not to be seen any-where else; whereof one in particular threw up (as they assured us) 1200 tons of water in half an hour, and goes by wind-fails, 12 wings or fails to a mill.

Hemp is planted here in great quantities, particularly on the Norfolk and Cambridge sides of the fens, as about Wisbech, Wells, and several other places.

Here is a particular trade carried on with London, which is nowhere else practised in the whole kingdom, that I have met with, or heard of, viz. for carrying fish alive by land carriage. This they do by carrying great butts filled with water in waggons, as the carriers draw other goods. The butts have a little square flap instead of a bung, about 10, 12, or 14 inches square, which, being opened, gives air to the fish; and every night, when they come to the inn, they draw off the water, and let more fresh and sweet water run into them again. In these carriages they chiefly carry tench and pike, perch and eels, but especially the two former, of which here are some of the largest in England.

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*London to Kirton-in-Lindsey.*

	M.	F.
Lincoln, p. 43. . . . .	133	21
Spital Inn . . . . .	12	0
Kirton-in-Lindsey . . . . .	6	4
In the whole	151	6

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, or Kirton Lindsey, took its name from the church built in the form of a cathedral. John of Gaunt had a palace here. A par-

## London to Wragby and Hainton. 387

particular kind of apple, called the Kinton pippin, is said to be named from this town. Here is a market on Saturday.

## London to Wragby and Hainton.

	M.	P.
Lincoln, p. 45.	133	2
Langworth Bridge	6	0
Bullington	2	0
Wragby	3	0
West Barkurth	2	2
East Barkurth	1	6
Hainton	2	0

In the whole

150 2

AT Bullington, or Bolington, was a priory of Gilbertines, founded in the reign of King Stephen by Simon Fitzwilliam, or De Kyme, in his park: granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

Wragby has a free-school, endowed by William Howard in 1632; and an hospital, with a chapel for clergymen's widows, founded by Sir Edmund Turnor, knt. Here is a market on Thursday.

At Minting, five miles south-east from Wragby, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, before the year 1129, as a cell to the abbey of Lyra in France: given by Henry V. to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrace: at the final suppression, it was granted to the church of Westminster.

At Bardney, seven miles south from Wragby, was a monastery founded before the year 697; to which Ethelred was a great benefactor, if not the original founder, who resigned his crown, and became first a monk, and afterwards abbot of this house till his death.

38      *London to Great Grimsby.*

It was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and lay in ruins till, 200 years after, Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, or rather Gislebert de Gaunt, in the reign of William the Conqueror, restored the church and buildings, and filled the same with Benedictine monks to the honour of St. Peter, St. Paul, and Oswald the king and martyr, whose relics were first enshrined here, and afterwards, in 909, removed to Gloucester. Bardney abbey, at the dissolution, was granted to Robert Tyrwhit.

*London to Great Grimsby.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lincoln, p. 43.	133	2	Brought up	155	2
Welton	6	6	Thorganby	3	4
Snarford	3	2	Ravendale	2	4
Market Raisin	6	4	Brigfley	1	4
Wailfby	2	0	Waltham	1	6
Stainton-le-Hole	3	4	Great Grimsby	3	6
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Lincoln	155	2	In the whole	168	2

**MARKET-RAISIN** is situated near the source of the Ankolm. Here is a free-school, endowed with 25l. a-year, but without a fund to support the house, which is going to ruin.

At East Raisin the vicar receives the tithe of home-brewed ale.

At Sixhills, or Sixle, four miles north-east from Market Raisin, was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by one of the family of Gresley in the reign of King Stephen; the site of which was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage: Roman coins have been found at Ludford, about three miles to the north-east.

Wailfby is the native place of the Reverend Dr. Daniel Waterland, who was born in 1683.

At Thorganby is a seat of Lord Middleton.

At Ravendale was a priory of Premonstratensians, tell to the abby of Beauport in Bretagne, founded by Alan, son of Henry, earl of Bretagne, in the year 1202; and by Henry VI. granted to the collegiate church of Southwell in Nottinghamshire.

Great Grimsby, situated near the mouth of the Humber, is said to be one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, having sent members to parliament from the 23d of Edward I.; to this time it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a market on Wednesday. It had formerly two churches, now only one, but that is large and handsome, built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. It is a member of the port of Hull, but the harbour is choaked up, so that only sloops can come near the town. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here before 1185, which was given by Henry VIII. to Trinity college, Cambridge. Here was likewise an house of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1304, which was granted to Augustine Porter and John Bellew. Blow Wells, as they are called, are extraordinary fountains in and about Grimsby, even with the surface; always full; but never overflowing, though embanked round for the security of cattle.

Cleethorps, a village three miles east from Grimsby close to the sea, is frequented in the summer as a bathing-place.

At Wellow, or Wellhove, near Grimsby, was an abby of black canons: granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

The church of Stillingborough, six miles north from Grimsby, fell down in the year 1746, leaving only the chancel and a family burying-place.

At Cotham, or Nun Cotun, eight miles north-west from Grimsby, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Alan Monceaux, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen; which was granted to Edward Skipwith.

At Eresby, five miles west from Grimsby, was a seat of Lord Willoughby; burned down some years since.

At Humberstone, five miles SSE. from Grimsby, was an abbey of Benedictines, founded by William Fitz Ralph in the reign of Henry II.: granted to J. Cheke.

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*London to Grimsby by Caister.*

	M.	F.
Market Raifin, p. 88.	149	6
Caister	7	4
Swallow	3	0
Laceby	5	4
Great Grimsby	5	4
In the whole	170	2

CASTOR, or Caistor, is a place of antiquity, and the name is, by tradition, said to be derived from such a circumstance as the founding of Carthage, and told in similar words of the same persons, viz. Hengist and Vortigern, as reported of Tong castle in Kent. The town is well watered, and has a market on Saturday. An odd ceremony is performed in Castor church on every Palm Sunday, by which an estate is held that would be otherwise forfeited. The holder of the estate sends an agent every Palm Sunday to crack what is called a large horse gad three times in the north porch of the church in the morning service, while the minister is reading the first lesson; when done, he wraps the thong about the stock, and carries it on his shoulder through the church and past the minister, to whom he bows, and goes into a pew in the chancel, where he remains until the minister begins to read the second lesson, when he brings his gad so wrapped up, kneels down on one knee on a bals in the aisle fronting the minister, and waves the gad over the minister's head three times; when done, he continues kneeling and holding the gad in a bending position against the minister all the remainder of the time he is reading the

## *London to Gainsborough and Crowle. 91*

second lesson; when that is over, he reverently bows to the minister, takes his gad on his shoulder, and goes again into his pew in the chancel, and there stays the remainder of the church service, when he carries it up to the George inn, and there leaves it. The gad is made as follows: the stock is a stem of young ash stripped of its rind, about five feet long, and about three feet from the top it is cut into three rods tapering upwards; which rods are wrapped together and bound round with a thin thong of white leather, at the top of which the chitterling is tied, also a leather purse tied on in the same place, in which are some pieces of silver; the chitterling or thong is made of three strands of white leather platted with whip-chord tied to the end of the thong or chitterling, to make the report or crack of the whip louder, also three small stems or branches of quicken tree are tied upon the upper part of the gad-stock, and reach from the beginning of the wrapping to the top. One of these gads is provided new every year.

At Wyngal, five miles west from Caistor, was an alien priory. cell to the abby at Seez in Normandy, in the reign of Henry III.; which Henry VI. gave to King's college, Cambridge. It was afterwards alienated, and in the year 1606 became the property of Sir Thomas Mounson.

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## *London to Gainsborough and Crowle.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lincoln, p. 43.	133	2	Brought up	146	2
Saxilby	6	0	Knaith	2	0
Fenton	3	4	Lea	1	0
Torksey	1	4	Gainsborough	2	0
Marton	2	0	Morton	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	146	2	Carried over	152	2

## 92 *London to Gainsborough and Crowle.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	152	2		159	2
Walkereth	2	0	Epworth	3	0
Stockwith	1	0	Belton	2	0
Haxey	4	0	Crowle	5	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	159	2	In the whole	169	2

AT Torksey was a priory of black canons, founded by King John: granted to Sir Philip Hoby.

At Fosse, near Torksey, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, begun by the inhabitants of Torksey, and confirmed by Henry III.: granted to Edward, lord Clinton.

At Stow, or Marieftow, two miles east from Torksey, was a church or minster for secular priests, built to the honour of the Virgin Mary by Eadnoth, bishop of Dorchester, and much augmented by Earl Leofrick and his lady Godiva. After the conquest, the religious were changed into Benedictine monks under an abbot, by Bishop Remigius, who obtained for them of William Rufus the then desolate abby of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, whither his successor, Robert Bloet, removed the abbot and monks; reserving Stow, Newark, and some other estates, to the fee of Lincoln, but giving Charlbury and other lands in exchange.

Knaith was the native place of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house in London, in 1532.

At Lea is a seat of Sir Edward Anderson, bart.

Gainsborough, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Trent, is an ancient town, and memorable for a marriage of King Alfred with Ethelrid, daughter of an alderman of the Garii. Swain, or Sweino, the Danish king (or tyrant, for he was never crowned), carousing with his nobility here, and glorying in the conquest of this country; was stabbed in the body with a knife: others say St. Edmund stabbed him with a sword, of which wound he died three days after in great agony; it was then said to be miraculously done, for none knew the murderer. His son, Canute, was by the Saxon king,



Ethelred, driven from hence with great slaughter to his ships, which then lay in the Humber.

North-east a mile are several acres of ground, near the castle hill, supposed to have been Danish encampments; and south by east five miles are vestiges of the city of Sidnacester, the see of Eadulfus and eight more bishops in the seventh and eighth century, before joined to Dorchester and Lincoln. King Stephen created William de Rommara first earl of Lincoln, and gave him the castle of Gainsborough.

Here is still standing a fine large tower, with a moat and fortifications to the south. This place suffered greatly in the civil wars. In July, 1643, the Earl of Kingston, governor of the castle, was taken by surprise by Lord Willoughby of Parham, and for his loyalty hurried into a pinnace, to be taken to Hull for safety; but Lord Cavendish, in the warmth of zeal for the king's cause, ordered a drake to be fired at the vessel, with a view to retake the noble prisoner, which fatal shot killed both the earl and his servant. After this, the Earl of Newcastle came up and cannonaded the castle, which obliged the Oliverians to capitulate. By the prisoners in the town and the conquerors, the inhabitants were plundered, contrary to order; and on the last day of July, 1643, a bloody battle was fought on the side of the hill near the town, in a place vulgarly called Candish-bogg: Oliver's account calls it a quagmire, in which his captain-lieutenant slew Lord Cavendish with a spear, by a thrust under his short ribs. Another account says he was killed by Colonel Bury, after quarter given, and that he threw the blood which run from his wound in the faces of them that shed it. Lately, in paving the streets, the bones of many bodies were found, apparently buried where slain, being mingled together promiscuously. And near a place called the Chapel-staith, human bones of prodigious magnitude have been dug up; and also in preparing the foundation for the new bridge, at the depth of 21 feet, a dagger was found, supposed to be Danish.

## 94 *London to Gainsborough and Crowle.*

The inhabitants obtained two acts for rebuilding the parish church at their own cost. Acts have likewise been obtained for paving, cleansing, and lighting the town; and also for building a bridge by subscription, at the south end of the town. The business done upon the water is very considerable, as the inland trade by small craft from so many different counties above Gainsborough, and indeed the whole navigation from the Severn, Mersey, &c. to the Trent, all centres here. The place contains about 5000 inhabitants. The market is on Tuesday.

At Heynings, two miles south from Gainsborough, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Reyner Evermore in 1180: granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

Epworth is a long straggling town, and the principal place in the isle of Axholm. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in manufactures of sacking and bagging. Here is a market on Thursday.

At Hurst, four miles north from Epworth, was a cell of black canons, under the abbey of Nostal in Yorkshire, founded by Nigel de Albine, in the reign of Henry I.: granted to the Earl of Warwick.

Near to Milwood park, four miles south-east from Epworth, stood a priory of Carthusians, called the Priory of the Wood, founded by Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, in the reign of King Richard II.: the site of it was granted to Mr. John Candish, who had, in Leland's time, turned the monastery into "a goodly manor place."

Crowle is a small town, with a market on Monday.

*London to Boston and Alford.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Peterborough, p. 43.	81	6	Brought up	113	1
Norborough	6	7	Wyberton	1	6
St. James's Deeping,			Boston	2	1
Lincoln.	1	4	Sibsey	5	0
Littleworth	6	0	Stickney	5	0
Spalding	5	1	Stickford	2	4
Pinchbeck	2	1	East Keal	3	0
Surfleet	1	6	Spilsby	1	4
Gosberton	2	0	Partney	1	4
Sutterton	3	6	Alford	5	0
Kirton	2	2			
			In the whole	140	4
	113	1			

SPALDING, situated amidst canals near the mouth of the Welland, which is navigable to the town for vessels of 50 or 60 tons. Here is a free grammar-school for the natives, and the market, held every Tuesday, is one of the largest in the kingdom for fat cattle. Here are some small remains of a monastery. A cell of monks subordinate to Crowland was founded here by Thorold de Buckenhale, brother to the lady Godiva, in the year 1052, for a prior and five monks, who were compelled to abandon their abode through the barbarous treatment they met with from Yvo Tailboys, earl of Angers, then lord of the town, who, in 1074, gave the church and manor to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers, from whence they sent over some Benedictine monks. Thus it became an alien priory, and as such was given by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge, and by Edward IV. to Sion abbey. It was afterwards erected into an independent abbey; and at the general suppression granted to Sir John Cheke.

In the parish of Surfleet is Cressly-hall, an ancient seat

of the Herons, descended from Sir John Heron, knt. privy-counsellor to Henry VII. In this house, Catherine, mother of Henry VII. was entertained. The house was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heron, knight of the Bath, who died in 1695. Here is one of the largest heronries in the kingdom; the herons build on the trees like rooks, emigrate in the winter, and return regularly every spring. When young, they are brought to Spalding market and sold.

Wiberton takes its name from one Wibert, who assisted Earl Algar against the Danes in 870.

Boston, or Botolph's town, from Botolph, a pious Saxon, who, according to Bede, had a monastery at Icanhoe, is situated on the river Witham, which passes through it, in that division of the county called Holland, with a convenient harbour. It is large and populous, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It had formerly two churches, but one has long since been decayed, and not the least vestige remains: the church-yard is, however, used as a burial-place. The present remaining church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a handsome Gothic building, and reckoned the largest parish church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom. Its tower is seen plainly 40 miles round this level country, and farther by sea. The octagon lantern on the top is very beautiful, and admirable for the thinness of the stone-work.

The following is a translation of the description of this fine edifice, under an accurate draught published by Dr. W. Stukely.

"In the year of our Lord, 1309, the third of Edward II. two days after the festival of St. John the Baptist, the foundations of the tower of Boston were laid upon a stratum of intire clay, nine feet beneath the bed of the Witham, which flows near it; the first stone being laid by the lady Margary Tilney, who contributed five pounds of English money toward the promotion of the sacred work. Mr. John Truefsdale, vicar, and

Richard Stephenson, merchant, bestowed each the like sum. From so small expences this noble structure advanced to so elevated an height, namely, 300 feet, and 365 steps to the top. Whither when with much difficulty of breathing you are ascended, your eyes will be delighted to expatiate over the surrounding plain of Holland in Lincolnshire, which may rival the most pleasant garden, and abounds every-where with the neatest churches, as well as other religious piles, and innumerable abbies, separated by an incredible distance; and far and wide even over the ocean. In like manner, the tower itself gives a flattering prospect from far, by its delusive stature, to mariners and travellers; being compacted with the utmost elegance, and uncertain whether more to be admired for the beauty or slenderness of the work. The height of this church is equal to its length; but it is much more ancient than high, being dedicated to St. Botolph, patron of mariners. In the width it is 200 feet. It is supported by twelve pillars, worthily admired for their tall and taper form. The roof within is arched with beams of Irish oak and timber, and adorned with gilding, engraving, and various paintings throughout. What could not ancient piety perform!"

Thus far Dr. Stukely.

Mariners find this tower particularly useful to guide them into this port, and even into the mouth of the river Ouse; for in clear weather, it is seen quite out at sea to the entrance of those channels which they call Lynndeeps and Boston-deeps, which are as difficult places as most upon the eastern shore of Britain. This is particularly taken notice of in an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, *for enabling assessments to be made for repairing and keeping in repair this church*: in the preamble to which it is described, and it deserves, as an ancient well-built fabric; that the tower thereof is very high, and an useful sea-mark; and that, it being situate near the haven, a great sum is necessarily yearly to be raised to preserve it from a violent constantly ebbing and flowing water.

The country round this place is all fen and marsh grounds; the land is very rich, and feeds prodigious numbers of large sheep, and also oxen of the largest size, the best of which are driven to London market; and from this part, as also from the downs or heath above mentioned, comes, as I have before noted, a great part of the wool, known, as a creditable distinction, because of its fineness, by the name of Lincolnshire wool; which is sent in great quantities into Norfolk and Suffolk for the manufacturers of those counties, and indeed to several other of the trading counties in England.

These fens are very considerable for their extent; for they reach in length, in some places, 50 miles, and in breadth above 30: and, as they are so level that there is no interruption to the sight, any building of extraordinary height is seen a long way. For example, Boston steeple is seen upon Lincoln heath, near 30 miles; Peterborough and Ely minsters are seen almost throughout the whole level; so are the spires of Lynn, Whittlesea, and Crowland, seen at a very great distance, which adds some beauty to the country.

Here was an hospital founded before the 10th year of Edward I.; a priory of Carmelites founded by Sir — Orreby, knight, as early as 1300; a priory of Augustines, and a house of Franciscans: all granted to the mayor and burgessees of the town.

At Freston, four miles east from Boston, was a priory of black monks, subordinate to the abby of Crowland, founded by Alan de Croun in 1114. In this parish are accommodations for sea-bathing.

At Skirbeck, two miles south-east from Boston, was an hospital for poor men, given, together with the manor, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem by Sir Thomas Multon before 1230: granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

Spilsby consists principally of one street, with the market-place in the centre. It has a market on Monday.

At Eresby, near Spilsby, was a collegiate chapel for a master and priests, founded by Sir John Willoughby in the reign of Edward III.: granted at the dissolution to the Dukes of Suffolk.

At Alford, situated about seven miles from the German sea, there is a considerable free-school, and a market on Tuesday. In the year 1725, two urns with 600 Roman coins were found at Well, two miles south from Alford. In the adjoining parish of Ulceby there is a noted sea-mark, called the Bull's head.

At Haugh, two miles west from Alford, a priory of Augustine canons was founded by King Henry II. about the year 1164, as a cell to the abbey at Cherburg; which, as an alien priory, was given by Richard II. to the Carthusians at Coventry: Henry IV. restored it to Cherburg; but in the next reign it was given to the priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire; and at the dissolution came with it to John lord Russell.

At Greenfield, three miles north-west from Alford, there was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Eudo de Greinesby and son before the year 1153: granted to Lord Strange.

There was a priory of black canons at Merkby, or Markby, two miles north-east from Alford, endowed by Ralph Fitz Gilbert before the 5th year of King John, which was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

At Hagnaby, three miles north-east, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Herbert Orreby and his wife in the year 1175: granted at the suppression to John Freeman of London.

Five miles north-west from Alford is Thoresby, where are the ruins of an ancient seat of the earls of Lindsey, which, after the civil wars, was sequestered, and became the residence of Sir Henry Vane.

Near the church of Withorn, two miles north-east from Thoresby, are four high ramparts called Castle hill.

*London to Holbeach.*

	M.	F.
Spalding, p. 95. . . .	101	2
Weston . . . .	4	0
Whaplode . . . .	2	6
Holbeach . . . .	1	4

In the whole	109	4
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IN the church of Whaplode, which was built by the abbot of Crowland, is a sumptuous free-stone monument for Sir Anthony Irby, lady and family.

Holbeach is situated among the dykes, and has a market on Thursday. Some urns and other antiquities have been dug up. Near the church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, was an hospital founded by Sir John de Kirketon, for a warden and poor men, in the year 1351. Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was rector of a village called Tydd St. Mary's, six miles south-east from Holbeach.

At Sutton or Sutton St. Nicholas, Dr. Busby, the learned master of Westminster-school, was born in the year 1606. This part of the county is celebrated for handsome churches, and is remarkable for the number of Roman coins and other antiquities which have been discovered.



*London to Swineshead.*

	M.	F.
Spalding, p. 95. . . .	101	2
Gosberton . . . .	5	7
Quadring . . . .	1	4
Donnington . . . .	2	0
Swineshead . . . .	3	0

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In the whole 113 5

**DONNINGTON**, or Dunnington, is situated in the fens, with a port of barges to Boston. Here is a large free-school, richly endowed by Lord Cowley: the market is on Saturday. In the marshes, near Swineshead, was an abby of Cistertian monks, founded by Robert de Gresley, in the year 1134, which was granted to Edward lord Clinton. At this abby King John was taken ill, after crossing the washes from Lynn, in which journey he narrowly escaped with his life, having lost all his baggage: he went from hence to Sleaford, where he became much worse, and, being conveyed to Newark, he died a few days after. Here is a market on Thursday.

*London to Burgh.*

	M.	F.
Boston, p. 95. . . .	117	0
Bennington . . . .	5	0
Leverton . . . .	1	2
Leake . . . .	1	0
Wrangle . . . .	1	0
Friskney . . . .	2	0
Wainfleet . . . .	5	0
Croft . . . .	1	0
Burgh . . . .	2	0

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In the whole 135 2

WAINFLEET, situated on a creek of the sea, is a neat compact town, and had formerly two churches. Here is a free-school, founded in 1459, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, who was born here. In the church is an alabaster monument, which the bishop erected to the memory of his father. Small vessels trade from Wainfleet, and there is a market on Saturday.

Burgh, an ancient Roman town, with the remains of a castrum to defend the coast, has a market on Thursday. Near it is Gunby hall, a seat of Lord Gwydir. About a mile and a half to the east is Shagness, once a sea-port town, surrounded with walls and defended by a castle; now a poor village.

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*London to Bolingbroke.*

	F.	M.
Stickford, p. 95.	129	4
West Keal	2	0
Bolingbroke	1	4
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In the whole	133	0

BOLINGBROKE, situated between the river Witham and the sea-coast, has a market on Tuesday. Here are some small remains of a castle, built by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln: it gives title of viscount to a branch of the family of St. John.

At Winceby, three miles north-west from Bolingbroke, a skirmish was fought between the royalists, under Colonel Winderson, and the parliamentary troops, under Cromwell, in which the former were defeated: Sir Ingram Hopton was killed in this fight, after he had knocked down Cromwell.

*London to Saltfleet.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleaford, p. 43.	116	0	Brought up	139	0
Anwick	5	0	West Ashby	2	0
North Kyme	2	4	Cawkwell	4	0
Billingham	2	0	Louth	8	0
Tattersfall	4	4	Grimoldby	6	0
Halham	5	0	Saltfleetby	4	0
Horncastle	4	0	Saltfleet	2	0
	139	0	In the whole	165	0

BETWEEN Sleaford and Anwick is Haverholm, which was given by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, to the monks of Fountain's abbey, about the year 1137, to build a monastery; but they disliking the situation, the bishop gave it to the Gilbertines, who settled here about 1139, and the Cisterians removed to Louth. At the suppression, Haverholm abbey was granted to Edward lord Clinton, and is now a seat of Sir Jamison William Gordon.

At Kyme was a priory of black canons, founded by Philip de Kyme, in the reign of Henry III. which was granted to the Earl of Rutland and Robert Tyrwhyt.

Tattersfall is situated on the river Bain, which is navigable to the Witham for barges. It was given by William the Conqueror to Eudo, whose descendants built a castle, chiefly of brick, and were summoned to parliament as Barons Tatteshall: it was demolished in the civil wars. Here is a market on Friday. Sir Ralph Cromwell, who was owner of the castle, in the reign of Henry VI. founded a college and an alms-house, which were granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

At Kirkstead, two miles north from Tattersfall, was an abbey of Cisterians, founded by Hugh Brits, lord of Tatteshall, in the year 1139: granted to the Duke of Brandon.

At Stixwold, five miles north from Tatterfall, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Lucy, relict of Yvo de Tailbois, and others: dissolved among the small monasteries by Henry VIII. and refounded by the same king, for Premonstratensians, which continued two years, when it was finally suppressed.

At Topholm, three miles further north, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Alan de Neville and his son, in the reign of Henry II. which, at the dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

At Revelby, seven miles north-east from Tatterfall, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln; granted to the Duke of Suffolk: now the seat of Sir Joseph Banks.

Between Tatterfall and Horncastle is an ancient octagonal tower, called Tower Moor, now ruinous.

Horncastle is a large well-built town, on the river Bain, or Ban, anciently surrounded with walls, vestiges of which appear in many places; and some antiquaries place here the ancient Banovallum, a winter station. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Lord Clinton.

Three miles south from Horncastle is Scrivelsby, the manor of which is held by grand serjeantry, or the office of being champion of England at the coronation of the kings: the estate formerly belonged to the Marmions, and now to the Dymocks.

Ashby Puerorum, four miles north-east from Horncastle, is so called from an estate, left for the maintenance of the singing boys of Lincoln cathedral.

At Tedford, six miles north-east, is a spring, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders.

Louth is a town corporate, governed by a warden and six assistants; situated on a canal, which communicates with the sea about seven miles from it. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI.: the number of inhabitants is about 4000. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday: vessels trade from hence to London, Hull, Leeds, York, &c. In the park, near the town, was an abbey of Cistercian

monks, founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in 1139; which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Stanley.

At Burwell, three miles south of Louth, was a priory of Benedictine monks, given by a lord of Kyme to the abby of St. Mary Sylvæ Majoris, near Bourdeaux.

Three miles west from Burwell, at Hagham, or Haugham, was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to the abby of St. Sever, founded by Hugh, earl of Chester, and given, as an alien priory, to the Carthusian monastery, near Coventry, by Richard II.: granted to J. Bellow and J. Broxholm.

At Legburn, three miles east from Louth, was a convent of nuns, founded by Robert Fitz Gilbert, before the reign of King John: granted to Thomas Heneage.

At South Ormsby, eight miles south from Louth, is an ancient camp.

Six miles south-east from Louth is Castle Carlton, a poor village, but once a populous town endowed with great privileges.

At Maltley, three miles south-west, was a preceptory of knights-templars, afterwards of the knights-hospitalers, which was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

At Covenham, four miles north, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by William the Conqueror, in the year 1082, as a cell to the abby of St. Karilefus, at Le Mans. In the reign of Edward I. it was made subordinate to the abby of Kirkstead.

At Alvingham, or Affingham, or Iffingham, four miles north-east, was a priory of Gilbertines; and at Nun Ormsby, or North Ormsby, five miles north, was a monastery of Gilbertines, founded by William, earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert de Ormesby, in the reign of King Stephen: granted to Robert Heneage.

Saltfleet is situated on a creek of the German Sea: it has a market on Saturday. There is a tradition, that in ancient times a French ship arrived at this coast, and landed a party of men who seized the heir of Mablethorp

## 106 *London to Burton-upon-Stather.*

hall, a feat seven miles from Saltfleet, and carried him away; nor would they give him his liberty without such a ransom, as could be raised only by selling part of the estate.

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## *London to Burton-upon-Stather.*

	M.	F.
Spital Inn, p. 43. . . .	145	2
Redbourn . . . .	6	4
Broughton . . . .	5	0
Normanby . . . .	7	4
Burton-upon-Stather . . .	1	4

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In the whole 165 6

AT Tunstall, near Redbourn, was a house of Gilbertines, founded by Reginald de Crevecoeur, in the reign of King Stephen, and united to Bullington by his son.

Burton-upon-Stather, situated near the mouth of the Trent, was formerly a considerable town, but is now very much reduced: the market, which was held weekly, on Tuesday, was long dropped, but has lately been revived.

Two miles north from Burton is Aukborough, an ancient Roman town, by them called Aquis. Their camp is now called Countess-clofe, from a Countess of Warwick, who, they say, lived there; at least, owned the estate. The Roman castle is square, 300 feet each side, very conveniently placed in the north-west angle of Lincolnshire, as a watch-tower over Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The church is of good stone, and has a square tower; but the choir is ruinous. Here are numerous relics of the deluge, as sea-shells, subterraneous trees, &c.

In a square plot, called the green, is a round labyrinth, named Julien's bower, probably from the war.

like games in use among the Roman and British youth, called *Ludi Trojani*, and said by Virgil to be first introduced into Italy by Iulus the son of Æneas. And the boys, to this day, divert themselves with running into it one after another, and eluding their play-fellows by their intricate mazes. It seems that our tournaments, so much in fashion till Queen Elizabeth's time, were remains of those ancient diversions.

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*London to Binbrook.*

	M.	F.
Market Raifin, p. 88.	149	6
Stainton-le-Hole	5	4
Binbrook	4	0

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In the whole 159 2

BINBROOK is situated near the centre of the high land, called the Wolds, in a low vally: it is a straggling place, with two parishes, and two churches; but the market, formerly held on Wednesday, is discontinued. Near the north end of the town is Irford, or Urford, where was a convent of Premonstratensian nuns, founded by Ralph de Albin, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Robert Tyrwhit.

*Roads from Shoreditch Church.**London to Stilton and Stamford.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kingsland, Stoke	}		Brought up	24	7
Newington			Puckeridge	1	7
Stamford Hill		1 7	Buntingford	4	1
Tottenham High Cross	1	0	Chipping	1	5
Tottenham		0 7	Buckland	1	2
Edmonton		1 0	Roydon	4	0
Ponders End		2 3	Kneefworth, Cambr.	2	4
Enfield Highway		0 7	Arrington	3	6
Enfield Wash		0 5	Cungrave	3	3
Waltham Cross, Herts	1	3	Caxton	1	7
Turner's Hill		0 4	Papworth St. Everard	3	1
Cheshunt Street		1 1	Godmanchester Hunt.	5	3
Cheshunt Wash		1 1	Huntingdon	0	7
Wormley		0 5	Great Stukeley	2	2
Broxbourn		1 0	Little Stukeley	0	6
Hoddesdon		1 1	Alcenbury Hill	2	2
Amwell		2 3	Sawtry, St. Andrew's	3	5
Ware		1 3	Stilton	3	4
Wade's Mill		2 1	Stamford	14	4
Collier's End		2 1			
		<hr/>	In the whole	85	4
		24 7			

KINGSLAND is a hamlet of Islington: here was an ancient hospital for lepers, called De Loke's, corruptly the Lock: it was long annexed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and used as an outer ward for venereal patients till the year 1761, when the patients were brought into the house, and the site let on a building lease.

Stoke Newington, or Canonicorum; the church belonging to the Dean of St. Paul's. In the manor-house of this village the pious Dr. Watts resided thirty years, under the hospitable roof of Sir Thomas Abney.

Between Stoke Newington and Islington is New-



ington Green, a pleasant village, consisting of a square of considerable extent, surrounded with houses, one of which, on the south side, is said to have been the residence of King Henry VIII.

At Tottenham High Cross is a pillar of brick, called the Cross: in Tottenham parish is Bruce castle, formerly belonging to David Bruce, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon; now the seat of Mr. Townshend: here is an alms-house, founded by George Henningham, for poor widows; another, in 1596, by Balthasar Sanchez, of Xeres, in Estramadura, the first confectioner in England; and a third, by Nicholas Reynoldson, in 1736: the number of houses is about 470.

The village and parish of Edmonton contains about 810 houses: it gives name to a hundred.

Enfield is the skeleton of a market-town, situated to the west of the road; three miles north from Edmonton: here was a seat of the Earl of Hertford, which, in the reign of Henry VII. belonged to the crown; and the chace near is a parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. The chace was full of deer, and all sorts of game, when King James resided at Theobalds; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of its game and timber, and let out in farms: yet, after the restoration, it was laid open again, woods and groves were replanted, and the whole chace stored with deer. But by an act of parliament, in 1779, it was disforested: part of it was allotted to different parishes, and enclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was afterwards sold, in eight lots, at the office of the duchy of Lancaster. The parish of Enfield is very large, the town itself being but a very small part of what is generally denominated Enfield; Baker's-street, Four-tree-hill, Bull's-cross, Ponder's-end, Enfield-highway, Enfield-chace, &c. being parts.

In the town, opposite the church, was an ancient brick structure, built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovel: Henry VIII. is thought to have purchased it, as a nursery for the royal children. Ed-

ward VI. went hence to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. In April, 1557, the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield-chace by a retinue of twelve ladies in white satin, on ambling palfreys, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart; on entering the chace she was met by fifty archers, in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow, winged with peacocks' feathers. By way of closing the sport, the princess was gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck; a privilege, we fancy, which our present amiable princesses will never be solicitous to claim. It was afterwards alienated from the crown, and is now the property of Mr. Clayton; only a small part behind is left standing; the whole building, in front, being taken down, and on the site of it are erected some small houses. In the garden is still a fine cedar of Libanus, planted about the middle of the seventeenth century: this tree is known to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale, who kept a flourishing school in the house at the time of the plague, in 1665, and was a great florist. Tradition says, that the plant was brought immediately from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau. Here was, a few years ago, a great market on Saturdays; but it is now fallen off so far as not to be considered a market at all. The river Lea runs through part of the parish, as does also the New River.

Waltham Cross takes its name from a cross, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his beloved queen Eleanor.

One mile east from Waltham Cross, on the Essex side of the river, is Waltham abbey. The first religious foundation here was a church, for two priests, built by Tovy, stalhere, or standard bearer, to King Canute, who laid the first foundation of a town in this place, on account of its neighbourhood to the forest, and its convenient situation for hunting. But the present abbey was founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in consequence

of a grant from Edward the Confessor, upon condition that he should build a monastery in the place, prescribed in memory of him and his queen Editha. Harold, in the year 1062, dedicated this monastery to the honour of a certain holy cross, found, as the legend says, by a carpenter, somewhere in the west, and miraculously brought here; where it continued to possess its miraculous powers, recorded in a manuscript, mentioned by Mr. Morant as in the Cotton library. Harold endowed his new-founded abby amply for the maintenance of a dean and eleven secular black canons. After the battle of Hastings, his body was here buried, being with some difficulty obtained from the Conqueror, by the intercession of his mother and two of the monks of this abby. His two brothers, who were killed in the same battle, were also buried here. Henry II. to appease the pope's anger on account of the death of Becket, had promised to erect an abby, for canons regular, to the honour of God and St. Thomas, and for the expiation of his sin: in consequence of which, in the year 1177, he changed this foundation from a society of seculars to a monastery of regulars, for an abbot and sixteen monks, of the order of St. Augustin. Henry III. is said to have passed much time at this abby: he granted it a weekly market, on Tuesday, and a fair. Very great privileges were granted by Edward III.: two fairs at Waltham, and a market and fair at Epping-heath, and at Takely. The site of the monastery was granted, by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony Denny; and by purchase and grant, from Henry VIII. he had acquired most of its extensive possessions. His heirs, in the reign of Charles II. sold the abby-house, and lands, to Sir Samuel Jones, of Northamptonshire, who gave this estate to Samuel, fifth son of Sir William Wake, of Clevedon, in Somersetshire. The abbot of Waltham was one of the mitred abbots; and the abby, from the time of its foundation, was free from all jurisdiction but that of the bishop of Rome and the king. The church seems always to have been used as a parish church, and though origi-

nally dedicated to the holy cross, is said, at some later period, to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence. The present parish church, which is only the western part of the ancient church, is a very venerable specimen of that style of building usually called Saxon. Adjoining to the south side of the church is a chapel dedicated to our Lady, which has been used since the reformation for a school; under it is a charnel-house, containing a large quantity of human bones, laid up in great order. A gate into the abby-yard; a bridge, which leads to it; some ruinous walls, and an arched vault, are, with the church, now the only remains of this rich foundation. The abby-house, which has been repaired and rebuilt by its different possessors, was entirely pulled down in the year 1770.

At Waltham Cross, in the parish of Cheshunt, is Theobalds, once the seat of Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Treasurer Burleigh), where he was often visited by Queen Elizabeth. King James I. was very fond of Theobalds, and received it of the Earl of Salisbury in exchange for Hatfield: he frequently retired hither—and in it breathed his last. Charles I. sometimes came to this place, and in the year 1642 the petition of both houses of Parliament was presented to him here; and he withdrew from it to put himself at the head of his army. During the common-wealth, the greater part was taken down, and sold to pay the troops. James II. enlarged the park, by taking a part of Enfield-chace and Cheshunt-common, and enclosed it with a brick wall, ten miles in circumference. In 1689 it was given by William III. to the Earl of Portland; whose descendants sold it, in 1762, to Mr. Prescott. Every vestige of the ancient palace was removed in 1765, and a new house erected about a mile from the site.

At Cheshunt, or Cestrehunt, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the year 1183, granted to Sir Anthony Denny: now the seat of Mr. Blackwood, and still called the Nunnery.

Near Wormley is Wormley Bury, the seat of Sir Abraham Hume. And on the left of Broxburn, Broxburn Bury, the seat of Mr. Bosanquet.

Hoddesdon consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile in length; it has a market on Wednesday: here is a clock-house, the remains of a chapel belonging to an hospital for lepers. In the centre of the town is a fountain mentioned by Prior:

A nymph, with an urn, divides the highway;  
And into a puddle throws mother of Tea.

Two miles north-east from Hoddesdon is Stansted Abbots, so called from its having once belonged to Waltham abbey. Here is an alms-house and grammar-school, founded by Sir Edward Baeshe, in the reign of Charles I. In this parish, near the side of the river Lea, and the road from London to Hoddesdon, is the Rye-house, originally built as a castle by Andrew Ogard, agreeable to a licence from Henry VI.: the present building has both battlements and loop-holes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect; and if so, is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of the bricks was changed from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern shape: but what has brought this house into public notice, is its being considered as the spot fixed on for the intended assassination of Charles II. in his return from Newmarket, in the year 1683. The house was then tenanted by one Rumbold, who served in Cromwell's army: being once or twice at a meeting of some discontented persons, who in the course of conversation talked of many schemes for changing the government, and among others of killing the king and his brother as the surest, Rumbold informed them of the situation of Rye-house, which he then inhabited, and that there was a moat round the house, through which the king sometimes passed in his way to Newmarket; that once the coach had gone through without the guards

attending it, and if he had placed any thing in the way to have stopped the coach, for the shortest time, he could have shot both the king and his brother, and might have escaped through the grounds by a way in which he could not have been followed. This conversation furnished Ramsey and West with an opportunity of framing the most probable part of the evidence they gave against the persons who were brought to trial for a supposed intention to murder the king and the Duke of York; which, from their having fixed on this house as the scene of action, was called the Rye-house plot. There is a vulgar tradition, that, after Rumbold's execution, his head was placed on an iron spike, still remaining on the top of a twisted chimney, on the house, and his limbs on the branches of a large elm, which stood on the opposite side of the road, but has lately been cut down. The grounds of this tradition are unknown: Rumbold was certainly not executed till two years after the plot, when, being taken on the defeat of the Duke of Argyle, in Scotland, he was condemned as a rebel: at his death, he positively denied the knowledge of any plot; he admitted his having mentioned how easy he could have killed the king and duke, but declared no scheme had ever been formed, or agreement entered into, to attempt their death. The gate is now used as a parish workhouse.

Two miles further is Hunsdon, on the river Stort, where Henry VIII. built a palace, which his daughter, Elizabeth, gave to Sir Henry Carey, created baron of Hunsdon. The house, though much reduced, is still moated round.

We cross the New River, and the river Lea, to Ware, a town of considerable trade, especially for malt, of which, it is said, 5000 quarters have been sometimes sent in one week to London by the barges. In the time of the wars between King John and his barons, the high-road was turned this way by the lord of the place; before which time it was a village, and had no passage for carriages, there being a chain thrown across

the bridge; the keys of which were kept at Hertford: from the making of this road Ware prospered, and Hertford declined. Ware is by some supposed to be the place where Alfred, after having dammed up the river to stop the Danish vessels, erected a fort. A spring, near the town, augmented by a cut from the river Lea, fills the New River, that supplies a part of London with water. The church was given, before 1081, by Hugo de Grentdemaisnil, lord of the town, to the abby of St. Ebrulf, at Utica, in Normandy, to which it became a cell. In the reign of Henry V. it was given as an alien priory to Shene, and at the final suppression to King's college, Cambridge. In the north part of the town was a house of grey friars, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Birch. At an inn in the town is the bed, proverbially called the *great bed of Ware*, twelve feet square.

A little south of Ware lies Amwell, a village famous for giving rise to the New River; which, proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great abundance. It is twenty miles from London; but the course of the river is computed at thirty-six. It was begun by Sir Hugh Middleton; who by the assistance of the city of London, and by aid of an act of parliament, brought it to perfection.

The yearly profit of the river has, some years ago, been computed at 30,000*l.* and the expence in supporting, and keeping it up, is said to amount to half the profit. It was divided originally into seventy-two shares, one moiety whereof belonged to private persons, and the other to the crown: for King James I. for the sake of his palace at Theobalds, was a great promoter of it. The crown's moiety is since come into private hands, who however have no part of the management; for the corporation consists of twenty-nine of the proprietors of the thirty-six shares.

This river, in fact, draws most of its water from

the Lea; which being the property of the city of London, that corporation opposed a bill brought into parliament, for giving farther powers to the New River company to benefit itself by the Lea river: but the opposition availed not, and in the session 1738-9 the bill passed into a law.

The governors of the New River company agreed with the proprietors of the lands on the river Lea, for a cut of two cubic feet of water from the said river, at a certain rate; and after the agreement they told them they would double the price for a four-foot cut; which the proprietors agreed to, not considering the great disproportions of the two cuts. And this cut of the river Lea supplies the largest share of the New River water.

Puckeridge was formerly a market-town: here was a free chapel, with a chantry, in the reign of Edward III.

Three miles south-east from Puckeridge, and six north from Ware, is Standon, or Standlow on the Rib, which has a market on Tuesday: here was a mansion-house, built by Sir Ralph Sadler, who took the Scotch standard at Musselburgh. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Gilbert de Clare, part of which remains in a farm-house: granted at the dissolution to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At Rowney, or Rownea, in Great Mundane, two miles west from Puckeridge, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Conan, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, in the reign of Henry II.; but in the reign of Henry VI. the estates were not sufficient to keep the buildings in repair, and to maintain the prioress and nuns, who thereupon resigned the whole into the hands of the patron John Fray, late lord chief baron of the exchequer, who, with the king's licence, appropriated the lands to the support of a chantry priest. In the church of Little Mundane, adjoining, are two ancient monuments, of unknown knights and



ladies, on altars in tombs, with arms: in this parish is a farm called Haultwick, with traces of being moated.

Buntingford has a small market on Monday. Here is an alms house, founded in 1688 by Bishop Ward, who was educated here.

Royston is situated partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire. We are told that Roisia, a famous lady, whom some call the countess of Norfolk, and others the wife of Richard de Clare, erected a cross on the road side, whence it was called *Roisia's cross*; till in the reign of Henry II. Eustace de Marc and his nephew, Ralph de Rochester, founded a priory of black canons; after which it was called Roisia's town, or Royston, and Richard I. granted it a fair and market: Mr. Salmon thinks the town existed before the cross was erected. In the reign of Henry IV. it was almost destroyed by fire; and in the reign of Henry VIII. an act passed to reduce it into one parish. The market is on Wednesday. The church of the priory is the parish church. Besides the priory here were two hospitals. About Royston is a species of crow which visits the neighbourhood only in the winter, and returns back in spring: the head, neck, and wings, are black, glossed over with a fine blue; the breast, belly, and back, pale ash-coloured; the toes, broad and flat, to enable them to tread on marshy ground. They breed in Sweden.

At Tharfield, two miles SSW. from Royston, was formerly a beacon. At this place, and at Braughin, till very lately, a set of kitchen furniture was kept to lend out to the poor at weddings.

Near Arrington is Wimpole-hall, a seat of the Earl of Hardwick.

At Shengay, three miles south from Cungrave, was a preceptory of knights-templars, founded by Sibylla, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1130: granted to Richard Longe.

Caxton, situated on a Roman road, has a market on Tuesday. Matthew Paris, the historian, and Caxton,

the earliest English printer, are said to be natives of this town.

At Eltesley, one mile north-west from Caxton, near the vicarage-house, was a nunnery, where St. Pandiana, the daughter of a king of Scotland, is said to have been buried. It was destroyed before the conquest, and a new house erected at Hinchingbroke, in Huntingdonshire.

At Longstow, one mile south from Caxton, was an hospital for poor sisters in the reign of Henry III.

At Bourn, one mile and a half south-east, was formerly a castle.

Godmanchester, anciently Gormanchester, has been celebrated for its agriculture, and the inhabitants boast of having received their kings with a procession of 180 ploughs. It was formerly a large town, and Henry of Huntingdon calls it a noble city. Here is a free-school, incorporated in the reign of James I. and a good bridge over the Ouse.

The Little Herman-street goes in a straight line through Great and Little Stukely, anciently written *Styvele*, which name it acquired from its *stiff clay* soil. In Great Stukely church is a font of a very antique make. The Herman-street, after this, becomes notorious by the name of Stangate. Near Stilton some parts appear still paved with stone, which strengthens the conjecture that the name Stangate was given it from thence. It traverses great woods between the two Saltries, where was a monastery of Cisterians, founded in 1146 by Simon de St. Lize, the second earl of Huntingdon and Northampton; among the ruins of which lie buried Robert Brus, lord of Anandale in Scotland, and of Cleveland in England, with Isabel his consort, from whom the Scottish branch of our royal family is descended. Near the road side Roman urns have been dug up.

*London to York, Durham, and Berwick.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stamford, p. 108.	85	4	Brought up	218	5
Grantham	21	1	North Allerton	8	6
Newark	14	0	Darlington, Durham	16	0
Tuxford	13	0	Durham	18	6
East Retford	7	0	Newcastle upon Tyne,		
Bawtry	8	5	North.	14	3
Doncaster	8	6	Morpeth	15	1
Tadcaster	27	3	Alnwick	19	1
York	9	0	Belford	14	6
Easingwold	13	1	Berwick	15	2
Thirsk	10	3			
	<hr/>		In the whole	340	6
	218	5			

*London to Carlisle and Longtown.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Doncaster, p. 39.			Brought up	223	5
vol. vi.	158	0	Brough, Westmore-		
Abberford	24	0	land	33	5
Wetherby	7	4	Appleby	8	2
Boroughbridge	12	1	Penrith	13	4
Catterick	22	0	Carlisle	18	1
	<hr/>		Longtown	9	0
	223	5			
			In the whole	306	1

*London to Hertford.*

	M.	F.
Heddesdon, p. 108. . . . .	16	7
Hertford . . . . .	4	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	20	7

HERTFORD, situated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges from the Thames, is said to have been a town in the time of the Britons. Some of the Saxon kings resided here, and on the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town: the corporation is composed of a mayor and aldermen: members were returned to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but in the reign of Henry V. the burgesses desired to be excused on account of their poverty: however, they have sent representatives ever since the reign of James I. and there are two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday. There were formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a large school for the younger children of Christ's hospital in London.

To put a stop to the incursions of the Danes, who sailed up the river Lea, a castle was built by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, in the ninth year of his reign. In 1216 it was taken by the dauphin of France from Walter de Godarvil, who held it for King John, and soon after retaken by Prince Henry. In 1345, it was granted, together with the honour of Hertford, by Henry III. to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, as a mansion suitable to his rank; and John, king of France, who was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, was some time kept here confined. In 1362 Joan queen of Scotland and sister of Edward III. died here. When Richard II. was deposed, the Duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, becoming king, settled the castle and

town on his queen for life; but she being deprived of her honours and possessions for conspiring the death of the king, Henry V. they were settled on the new queen, Catharine. In the reign of Richard III. the castle and honour of Hertford were claimed by the Duke of Buckingham, as a descendant of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hertford.

In the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Michaelmas term was adjourned from Westminster to Hertford, and held in the castle, on account of the plague; and for the same reason the queen resided here in the 34th and 35th years of her reign. In the reign of Charles I. the castle was granted to the Earl of Salisbury, and is now a seat of the Marquis of Downshire. At present it consists of a gate-house or lodge, and a range of buildings apparently of the age of James I. or Charles I. and a very ancient wall of rubble stone with angular corners. In the reign of Edward III. the porter of the castle was appointed by the king, and received two pence a-day for his wages.

Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. Albans, founded by Ralph de Limesay in the reign of William the Conqueror: granted at the dissolution to Sir Anthony Denny and others. Here was likewise a house of friars, subject to Mottinden: granted to Sir A. Denny.

Near Hertford is Balls, a seat of the Earl of Leicester; and Hertingfordbury, a seat of Earl Cowper.

*London to Wisbeach and Lynn.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Caxton, p. 108.	49	2	Brought up	64	7
Hilton, Huntingd.	6	4	Chatteris Ferry,		
St. Ive's . . .	3	4	Cambr. . . . .	5	0
Somersham . . .	5	5	Chatteris . . . .	2	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	64	7	Carried over	72	9

122 *London to Wisbeach and Lynn.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	72	0	Brought up	90	6
Doddington	4	0	West Walton	2	0
Wimblington	1	3	Walpole St. Peter's	1	6
March	3	7	Terrington	1	2
Guyhurn, or Gyhun	4	1	Islington	3	7
Wisbeach	4	2	St. German's	1	1
Walsoken, Norfolk.	1	1	Lynn	4	0
	90	6	In the whole	104	6

ST. IVE'S, called by the Saxons Slepe, owes its present name to Ivo, a Persian bishop, who preached the gospel in England about the year 600, and after his death was canonised: and the monks of Ramsey finding here his relics, founded a Benedictine priory, and gave his name to the town. It is situated on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and has a weekly market on Monday.

Two miles east from St. Ive's is Holywell, a very ancient village, which owes its name to a remarkable well, celebrated in ancient times for its sanctity.

At Somersham was a noble palace of the Bishop of Ely, the remaining part of which was pulled down some years since by the Duke of Manchester. Here is a good free-school and a medicinal spring.

About a mile from the palace, at a village called Colne, the lady Blanche Wake, daughter of the Earl of Lancaster, and a near relation of Edward III. had a house, which is now totally destroyed. A most violent quarrel happened between this lady and Bishop Lisle about their respective boundaries, which produced a rencounter between the domestics, in which one of her servants was killed. This enmity did not end but with the complete ruin and death of the bishop.

Two miles south from Somersham is Bluntham, of which Dr. Knight, the learned antiquary, and writer of the lives of Erasmus and Colet, was rector. Here is a free-school. In September, 1741, a most tremendous hurricane happened at Bluntham. A storm from the south-west, bringing with it a mist, and seeming not 30

yards high from the ground, rolled along at the rate of a mile and a half in a minute with a noise like thunder. It began exactly at noon, and lasted about thirteen minutes, eight of them in full violence. Dr. Knight's house was untiled, the statues and balustrades on it blown down, as also all the stabling; 60 empty barns in the parish, the ale-house, and about 12 dwelling-houses out of 100, and all shook from their underpinnings; all the mills in the country, and many stacks of hay and corn; the pigeons that were flying in its track were dashed to pieces against the ground. The fine spire of St. Ives, and that of Hemmingford, were blown down. Its course was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeach and Downham to Lynne, and so to Snettisham, not further south-west than Huntingdon, or north-east than Downham. Very few trees escaped. Its violence was not less at Somersham. - Mr. Whiston, who then lived at Wisbeach, watched it very narrowly. There were two currents of clouds that moved on with great force and rapidity; one from the north-west, the other from the south-west: the south-west was the strongest. These two currents united between Wisbeach and Lynne, when nothing could withstand their violence. The storm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynne, which cost the town 8000*l.* to rebuild. It was accompanied with thunder and lightning at Cambridge, where it was not so violent; and only a few booths were blown down at Sturbitch fair. It seems to have been such a storm as happened in Suffex about twelve years before. A calm succeeded for an hour, and the wind then continued pretty high till ten o'clock at night.

At Chatteris ferry several human skeletons were found in the year 1757, with an iron sword, spear, &c.

At Chatteris was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Alfwen, wife to Athelstan, earl of the East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar about the year 980; which at the dissolution was granted to Edward lord Clinton.

At Doddington, the bishops of Ely had formerly a palace.

March, or Mersli, in the island of Ely, has a market on Friday. In forming the road between March and Wisbeach, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot with 160 Roman denarii, were dug up in the year 1730.

Wisbeach, or Ousebeach, is a sea-port situated on a navigable river, about 18 miles from the sea: it was given to the bishops of Ely by the father of Alwin, who afterwards became bishop of Elmham. William the Conqueror erected a castle here to check the barons, who made inroads from the fens. This castle was repaired, or new built of brick, by Bishop Morton, who drew a straight canal called the New Leame in this fen for the convenience of the town, but it proved of little use. In the 17th century the castle or palace was sequestered, and then rebuilt by Secretary Thurlow; and after the restoration was restored to the bishop.

Wisbeach was formerly noted for the goodness and quantity of its butter sent to London; but of late years, grazing has been introduced in preference to the dairy. Vessels about 60 tons burden are constantly trading to London; and there is a considerable inland trade to Northampton, Peterborough, &c. It was incorporated by King John, but the corporation have nothing to do with the jurisprudence or police of the place. The town is well paved and lighted, and over the river is a handsome stone bridge of one arch. The assizes are held every half year alternately at this place and at Ely. There is a large market weekly on Saturday. Here was an hospital before the year 1345; and another at Leverington, about a mile to the west.

At Upwell, five miles south-east from Wisbeach, was Mirmaud, or Marmoude, a priory of Gilbertines, cell to Sempringham, founded by Ralph de Hautville in the reign of Richard I. or John.

At Newton, four miles north, was a college or chantry, founded by Sir John Colville; which, at the dissolution, was annexed to the rectory.



At Walsoken was a college or hospital belonging to the brethren of the Holy Trinity. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1693.

The name of Walpole is derived from a wall or sea-bank raised by the Romans against the encroachments of the sea. There are two villages of this name distinguished by the appellations of St. Peter, and St. Andrew.

At Hardwick was an hospital for lepers in the reign of Edward III.

Lynn is situated on the right bank of the Ouse near its mouth, about eight miles from the German sea, and divided by several small rivers, over which there are 15 bridges; and at the north end of the town is a platform of twelve cannon, called St. Ann's fort. King John made it a free borough for its fidelity during his wars with the barons, and Henry III. granted it a mayor for the same reason. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, high steward, recorder, &c. and sends two members to the British parliament. The harbour is capable of containing 300 merchants' ships, and sometimes a strong wind will drive the ships from their moorings. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but such as are imported from abroad. Its trade in wine and coals is such, that from 90,000 to 100,000 chaldrons of coals are brought annually into this port: and the annual importation of wine is more than 2000 pipes. It appeared by the report made by the commissioners for auditing the public accompts in the year 1784, that the annual duties amounted to more than those at any other port in the kingdom, except London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The trade of this town in corn is extremely large; and in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandise, is very considerable. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain,

and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and by prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. In the year 1643 the parliamentary forces besieged the town; the siege began on the 28th of August, and continued till the 16th of September, when it was surrendered; and to preserve it from plunder, was obliged to pay to every foot soldier of the besieging army, under the command of the Earl of Manchester, ten shillings, and to every foot officer, under the rank of captain, a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to the sum of 3200*l.* after which it was made a garrison-town for the parliament. Preparatory to the restoration of Charles II. it was fortified afresh by Sir Horatio Townshend. Two markets are held weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

On the east side of the town is a singular mount on a mound, now included with a bastion among some modern fortifications. It is our Lady's Mount, and was, according to tradition, appropriated to the use of pilgrims visiting the celebrated convent of our lady of Walsingham. The lower part, which is of octagon form, is built with brick faced with stone; the upper part, in the form of a cross, is of polished stone, the top part of brick. It consists of three stories of apartments, the lowest is arched, and has within it a cistern, which seems not to have been an original part of the building, but to have been added since, for the purpose, perhaps, of a reservoir for water during the time when the town was besieged in the civil wars; the second story is likewise arched: a flight of stone stairs, now in ruins, ran round these apartments towards the internal circumference of the octagonal part, and led up to the upper stone building, which certainly was a chapel.

Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the cathedral monastery at Norwich, founded by Bishop Herbert in the year 1100. On the causeway leading to Gaywood, an hospital was founded by Peter Capellinus in 1145, for a prior and twelve brothers and sisters,

three of whom were to be lepers. This hospital was refounded by James I. and endowed with its ancient possessions for a master and widows. Here was a convent of grey friars, the steeple of whose church is mentioned as a sea-mark; a house of Augustine friars; a house of black friars, and another of Carmelites: an hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist was in being as early, if not before the reign of Edward I.: and near the town a college of priests, founded in 1500 by Thomas Thurstby, who had been several times mayor.

At Babingley, four miles north-east from Lynn, is said to be the place where Felix the Burgundian landed, when he came to preach the gospel to the East Angles, and where the first church was built.

At Gayton-well, near Gayton, nine miles east from Lynn, was a Benedictine priory, founded by William Scohies in the reign of the Conqueror; cell to the abbey at Caen in Normandy: granted to the bishopric of Norwich.

At Blackborough, in the parish of Middleton, three miles south-east, was a priory founded by Robert de Scales and his wife for the religious of both sexes in the reign of Henry II.; but afterwards settled upon Benedictine nuns, which continued till the suppression, when the site was granted to the see of Norwich; the small remains of which are converted to a dove-house. In this parish was a seat or castle of the lords Scales; the gate-house of which is still standing.

At Shuldharn, four miles south-east, was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Geoffry Fitz Piers, earl of Essex, in the reign of Richard I.: granted to Thomas Mildmay.

*London to Cambridge, Ely, and Lynn.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Puckeridge, p. 108.	26	6	Brought up	71	5
Braughing .	0	7	Littleport Bridge	1	0
Hare Street .	3	1	Southery, Norfolk.	5	2
Barkway . .	3	4	Helgay . .	3	0
Barley . .	2	3	Denver . .	2	0
Foulmire, Cambridg.	5	1	Downham .	1	3
Trumpington .	6	6	Runtun Green .	3	7
Cambridge .	2	2	Seeching . .	3	1
Milton . .	3	2	West Winch .	1	5
Streetham .	8	3	Hardwick . .	1	4
Ely . .	4	2	Lynn . .	1	7
Littleport .	5	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	96	2
	71	5			

**BRAUGHING** was anciently, next to Verulam, the most considerable place in the county, and is thought to have been the Roman *Cæsaromagum*, situated 28 miles from London, as by Antoninus's Itinerary. It still has some ruins of its ancient eminence, giving name to the deanery and the hundred. On the west side the Hermanstreet, now the road to Cambridge, we find the ruins of a Roman camp. The church is a handsome building, and had a ring of five good bells, which are now increased to eight by the bounty of the late William Freeman, esq.; who delighted much in ringing.

Near the church-yard is an old house, at present inhabited by poor families, which was given with all sorts of furniture for weddings. They brought hither their provisions, and had a large kitchen, with a cauldron, large spits, and dripping-pan; a large room for merriment; a lodging-room, with a bride-bed, and good linen: some of which furniture was in being a few years ago.

Barkway church stands in the midst of the town: in the windows are some curious paintings on glass, to represent the creation, &c.

At Ansty, two miles south-east from Barkway, was an ancient castle of the house of York.

The Herman-street passes through the parish, and all the way upon it we find remains of camps and stations exactly according to the Itinerary. The castle was said to be built by Eustace earl of Boulogne, at the command of William I. and it is not improbable that there were fortifications before. It consisted of a keep, or round artificial hill, yet remaining, with a large and deep fosse about it; the mount probably made from the ditch. The barons, in King John's time, made another intrenchment south of it, which would contain a garrison as numerous as the castle would hold. Henry III. obliged Nicholas de Ansty to demolish the additional fortification, and keep up only the old one.

The church was built in the reign of Henry III. as is said, out of the stones of the demolished fortifications made additional to the castle. It is certainly very old, and built with a low tower in the middle, and two aisles. The chancel, perhaps, was rebuilt with the materials of the keep, being of later date. It is large and lofty, and hath stalls, as if for a choir.

Triplow, a village one mile north-east from Foulmire, was the place where the council of agitators was formed in 1648, by the influence of Cromwell. The miller of Trumpington is immortalised by Chaucer in the Reeve's Tale: the mill is now in ruins.

Cambridge, known to the Romans by the name of *Granta*, is situated on the river Cam, and gives name to the county. The town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 13 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers; but, with regard to the government of the university, that has a chancellor, eligible every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu senatus Cantabr.* The present

chancellor is his grace the Duke of Grafton. He hath under him a commissary, who holds a court of record of civil causes for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of master of arts.

They have also an high-steward, chosen by the senate, and holding by patent from the university. The present high-steward is the Right Honourable William Pitt.

The vice-chancellor is annually chosen on the 4th of November, by the body of the university, out of two persons, nominated by the heads of the colleges.

Two proctors are also annually chosen, as at Oxford; as also are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of weights and measures, as clerks of the market.

The university has also a *custos archivorum*, or register, three esquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and a library-keeper.

The vice-chancellor sometimes visits the taverns and other public-houses in person; but the proctors do it very frequently, and have power to punish offending scholars, and to fine the public-houses who entertain them after eight at night in the winter, or nine in the summer.

As to the antiquity of the university of Cambridge; the story goes, that Cantaber, a Spaniard, 270 years before Christ, first founded it; and that Sebert, king of the East Angles, restored it, *anno Christi* 630. Afterwards, as the learned Camden observes, it lay a long time neglected, and was overthrown by the Danish storms, till all things revived under the Norman government. Soon after inns, hostels, and halls, were built for students, though without endowments. There are now sixteen colleges and halls, which differ only in name, being equally endowed and privileged; sixteen masters, 406 fellowships, about 662 scholarships, 236 exhibitions; and the whole number of masters, fellows, scholars, exhibitioners, and other students, are about 1500.

#### I. PETER-HOUSE.

Which was founded by Hugh Balsbam, bishop of

Ely, *anno* 1257, when only prior of Ely. But at first the scholars had no other conveniences than chambers, which exempted them from the high rates imposed on them by the townsmen for lodgings. The endowment was settled by the same Hugh, when bishop, *anno* 1284, for a master, fourteen fellows, &c. which number might be increased or diminished according to the improvement or diminution of their revenues.

## 2. CLARE-HALL

Was founded in the year 1340, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university; and, in the year 1347, was rebuilt by Lady Elizabeth Burk, countess of Clare in Suffolk. He had before built an house called University-hall, wherein the scholars lived upon their own expence for 16 years, till it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The founder, finding the charge of rebuilding would exceed his abilities, had the kind assistance of the said lady, through whose liberality it was not only rebuilt, but endowed for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, and she gave it the name of Clare-hall. It has been new built, all of free-stone, and is one of the neatest and most uniform houses in the university; and is delightfully situated, the river Cam running through the garden.

## 3. PEMBROKE-HALL

Was founded in the year 1343, by the Lady Mary St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, third wife to Audomare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke; who having been unhappily slain at a tilting on his wedding-day, she entirely sequestered herself from all worldly delights, and among other pious acts built this college, which has been since much augmented by the benefactions of others.

## 4. ST. BEN'ET'S, OR CORPUS-CHRISTI COLLEGE,

Was founded by the society of friars of Corpus Christi, in the year 1344. This rose out of two guilds or fraternities, one of Corpus Christi, and the other of the Blessed Virgin, which, after a long emulation, being united into one body, by a joint interest, built this college, which took its name from the adjoining church of

St. Benedict. Their greatest modern benefactor was Dr. Matthew Parker, once master of the college, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who by his prudent management recovered several rights of the college; and, besides two fellowships and five scholarships, gave a great number of excellent MSS. to their library, which were mostly collected out of the remains of the old abby libraries, colleges, and cathedrals, and chiefly relate to the history of England.

#### 5. TRINITY HALL

Was founded about the year 1353 by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. It was built upon a place which once belonged to the monks of Ely, and was an house for students before the time of Bishop Bateman, who, by exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories, got it into his own possession. He was a great master of civil and canon law; whereupon the master, two fellows, and three scholars (the number appointed by him at the first foundation), were obliged to follow those two studies. It has been since much augmented by benefactors, and the number of its members is proportionably increased.

#### 6. GONVIL and CAIUS COLLEGE.

*Anno* 1348, Edward Gonvil founded an hall, called after his name, upon the place where now are the orchard and tennis-court of Ben'et-college. But within five years after, it was removed into the place where it now stands, by Bishop Bateman, founder of Trinity-hall. *Anno* 1557, John Caius, doctor of physic, improved this hall into a new college, since chiefly called by his name; and it has of late years received considerable embellishments, &c.

#### 7. KING'S COLLEGE

Was founded in the year 1451 by King Henry VI. It was at first but small, being built by that prince for a rector and twelve scholars only. Near it was a little hostel for grammarians, built by William Bingham, which was granted by the founder to King Henry, for the enlargement of his college. Whereupon he united



these two, and having enlarged them by adding the church of St. John Zachary, founded a college for a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, three chaplains, &c. The chapel belonging to this college is deservedly reckoned one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world. It is 304 feet long; its breadth, including the cells or burial-places on each side, is 73 broad; its height to the battlements is 91 feet: it has not one pillar in it, and the roof is arched with stone. It has twelve large windows on each side finely painted; and the carving and other workmanship of the stalls surpasses any thing of the kind. It constitutes one side of a large square; for the royal founder designed that the college should be a quadrangle, all of equal beauty: but the civil wars in which he was involved with the house of York prevented his accomplishing it, and the prosecution of his good design was reserved to our own time. What has been added is not only an ornament to the college, but to the whole university. The new building, which is of stone, runs from the west-end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the southward, makes another side of the square, and contains spacious chambers and apartments, being 236 feet in length and 46 in breadth.

February, 1734, the workmen, digging for the foundation of the new buildings of this college, found a great number of broad pieces of gold of the coin of King Henry V. exceeding fair. As soon as it was known, the governors of the college got out of the workmen's hands a considerable number, which they made presents of to their particular benefactors, and divided among themselves and the fellows of the college; but it is supposed that the workmen secreted many, for this coin was very scarce before, but after this was much easier to be met with.

#### 8. QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Was founded by Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI. in the year 1448, but the troublesome times that followed would not give her leave to complete the fabric. The first master of it, Andrew Ducket,

procured great sums of money from well-disposed persons towards finishing of this work; and so far prevailed with Queen Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV. that she perfected what her professed enemy had begun. The Reverend Mr. Ferdinando Smythes, senior fellow of Queen's college, who died in November, 1725, gave 1500*l.* to the same, to be appropriated to the use of three bachelors of art, till the time of their taking their master's degree.

#### 9. CATHARINE-HALL

Was founded in the year 1459 by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's college; and the hall was built over against the Carmelites' house, for one master and three fellows. The numbers have been since greatly increased, as well as the revenues, by a considerable benefaction, and a new building is added at the east end of the master's lodge, and the whole is parted from the street by a handsome brick wall, with stone columns and iron gates. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of London, gave, in his life-time, 650*l.* for fitting up a handsome room, as well for the reception of the college library, as of his own books, which were placed therein after his decease. He likewise gave the iron palisades at the back of the college.

#### 10. JESUS COLLEGE

Was founded *anno* 1497, by John Alcocke, bishop of Ely, out of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, given him by King Henry VII. and Pope Julius II. on account of the scandalous incontinence of the nuns, in order to be by him converted to this use. And this prelate established in it a master, six fellows, and six scholars; but their numbers have been much increased by after-benefactions.

#### 11. CHRIST'S COLLEGE

Was founded by the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. *anno* 1506, upon the place where God's House formerly stood. She settled there a master and twelve fellows, &c. which number in King Edward VI.'s time being complained of as

favouring of superstition, by alluding to our Saviour and his twelve disciples, that prince added a 13th fellowship, with some new scholarships. This college has been adorned with a very fine new building.

#### 12. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Was founded about the year 1506 by the same lady, upon the place where, *anno* 1134, Nigel or Neal, second bishop of Ely, founded an hospital for canons regular; which, by Hugh de Balsam, was converted into a priory dedicated to St. John, and by the executors of the said Countess of Richmond into a college, under the name of the same saint. For she died before it was finished, which retarded the work for some time; but it was afterwards carried on by her executors; and in the beginning of the reign of King James I. was greatly enlarged with fair new buildings. This college, pleasantly situated by the river, is no less remarkable for its number of students and its beautiful groves and gardens, than for its strict and regular discipline. It has a noble library, which has been of late years greatly augmented by the accession of the library of Dr. Gunning, bishop of Ely.

#### 13. MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Was founded, *anno* 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, and was afterwards enlarged and endowed by Sir Christopher Wrey, lord chief justice of England. This college stands by itself on the north-west side of the river, and hath been of late years improved and adorned by a handsome piece of building. A fellowship of considerable value has been lately founded at this college, which is appropriated to gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, and called *the travelling Norfolk fellowship*.

To the library of this college were left a valuable collection of pamphlets, by — Pepys, esq. as also great numbers of papers relating to the navy and admiralty. The benefactor bequeathed the presses, as well as the books and papers, and they are kept in the manner he left them.

## 14. TRINITY COLLEGE

Was founded, *anno* 1546, by King Henry VIII. out of three others: St. Michael's college, built by Hervie of Stanton, in the time of Edward II.; King's Hall, founded by Edward III.; and Fenwick's hostel. Its worthy master, T. Nevil, dean of Canterbury, repaired, or rather new built, this college, with that splendor and magnificence, that for spaciousness, and the beauty and uniformity of its buildings, it is hardly to be outdone. All which has been since still further improved by a most noble and stately library, begun by the late famous Dr. Isaac Barrow: a building, for the bigness and design of it (says a right reverend prelate), perhaps not to be matched in these kingdoms. This college is likewise rendered famous on account of several great men it has educated, as the Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Barrow, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Bentley, its learned master. July 4, 1755, was finished and erected in Trinity-chapel, Cambridge, by Dr. Smith, that long-studied piece of sculpture of Sir Isaac Newton, which is allowed by the best professors of art to be a complete masterpiece of the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac.

## 15. EMANUEL COLLEGE

Was founded, *anno* 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, in a place where was formerly a convent of Dominicans, founded in the year 1280 by the lady Alice, countess of Oxford. After the suppression of monasteries it came into the possession of Mr. Sherwood, of whom Sir Walter seems to have bought it. It has a very neat chapel, built not many years ago by the bounty of Dr. William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and others. And the library belonging to it has received, of late years, a fine addition by the valuable collection of books of the same archbishop, given to it on the decease of that prelate.

## 16. SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE

Was founded by virtue of the will of the lady Frances

Sidney, countess of Suffex, who died *anno* 1589, and by her will left 5000*l.* for the founding of a college to be called Sidney-Suffex. It was erected on the place where formerly the monastery of grey friars, built by King Edward I. had flourished. But though this college owes its rise to the bequest of this lady, and the care of her executors, it is exceedingly improved by the benefactions of Sir Francis Clerk, who, besides erecting a set of new buildings, augmented the scholarships, and founded four fellowships, with eight scholarships more; and moreover Sir John Brereton left to it above 2000*l.*

These are the sixteen colleges, or halls, in this university.

The schools of this university were at first in private houses, hired from ten years to ten years for that purpose by the university; in which time they might not be put to any other use. Afterwards public schools were built at the charge of the university, in or near the place where they now stand; but the present fabric, as it is now built of brick and rough stone, was erected partly at the expence of the university, and partly by the contributions of several benefactors.

The whole number of fellows in the university is 406, and of scholars 666; besides which there are 236 inferior officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation. These, however, are not all the students of the university: there are two sorts of students, called pensioners, the greater and the less; the greater pensioners are, in general, the young nobility, and are called fellow-commoners, because, though they are scholars, they dine with the fellows; the less are dieted with the scholars; but both live at their own expence. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called *fizar*s, who wait upon the fellows and scholars, and the pensioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of those pensioners and *fizar*s cannot be ascertained, as it is in a state of perpetual fluctuation.

The University-library was first built by Rotherham, archbishop of York, who, with Tostal, bishop of Durham, furnished it with choice books; few whereof are to be found at present. But it contained nevertheless about 14,000 books, when his late majesty King George I. was graciously pleased, in the beginning of his reign, to purchase the large and curious library of Dr. John Moor, bishop of Ely, who died July 30, 1714, and, as a mark of his royal favour, to bestow it upon this university.

There have been very lately great additions and alterations made in the library, for the better disposition of this valuable royal present, which consisted of upwards of 30,000 volumes, and cost the king 7000 guineas. And we cannot but observe in this place, that the late Lord Viscount Townshend having understood that the university, to shew their gratitude, and do honour to the memory of his late majesty King George I. intended to erect a statue of that monarch, was pleased to offer to cause the same to be carved and set up in the said library at his own expence; which generous tender was received by the university in the manner it deserved, and with circumstances equally to their own and his lordship's honour. And in the month of October, 1739, in pursuance thereof, a fine marble statue of this great prince was accordingly erected in the senate-house of the university; on which are the following inscriptions, viz. On the front:

GEORGIO  
*Optimo Principi,*  
*Magnæ Britannicæ Regi,*  
*Ob insignia ejus in hanc Academiam*  
*Merita,*  
*Senatus Cantabrigiensis*  
*In perpetuum*  
*Grati Animi Testimonium*  
*Statuam*  
*Mortuo ponendam*  
*Decrevit.*

That is—By the senate of Cambridge it was decreed, that a statue should be erected to his late most excellent majesty George I. king of Great Britain, as a perpetual monument of their gratitude for his signal benefits to this university. On the left:

CAROLUS

*Viccomes Townshend,  
Summum tum Academiæ, tum  
Reipublicæ Decus,  
Pro Eximia. qua Regem coluerat  
Pietate, proque singulari,  
Qua Academiæ fov erat,  
Caritate, Statuam  
A Senatu Academico decretam  
Sumptibus suis e Marmore  
Faciendam locavit.*

That is—Charles lord viscount Townshend, a principal ornament both of the university and the state, agreeably to his singular loyalty towards his prince, and the particular affection wherewith he had favoured the university, engaged to have the statue, which was decreed by the senate of Cambridge, made of marble at his own expence.

CAROLUS Filius

*Viccomes Townshend,  
Virtutum æque ac Honorum  
Paternorum Hæres,  
Statuam,  
Quam Pater Morte subita abreptus  
Imperfectam reliquerat,  
Perficiendam,  
Atque in hoc ornatissimo  
Academiæ Loco collocandum,  
Curavit.*

That is—Charles the son, Lord Viscount Townshend, heir alike to the virtues and dignities of his father, caused this statue, which his father, surprised by sudden death, had left imperfect, to be completed, and erected in this most honourable place of the university.

The same beneficent king, not contented with having given this noble instance of his royal bounty to the university of Cambridge, in the year 1724, was graciously pleased to confer another mark of his favour upon them, and which extended to the university of Oxford, in creating a new establishment in a most useful branch of learning, which was much wanted, and for which till that time there had been no provision: this was, to appoint two persons, not under the degree of master of arts, or bachelor of laws, skilled in modern history, and in the knowledge of modern languages, to be nominated king's professors of modern history, one for the university of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford; who are obliged to read lectures in the public schools, at particular times; each of which professors to have a stipend of 400*l. per annum*; out of which each professor is obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, two persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages, gratis, twenty scholars of each university, to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two, at least, of the said languages.

The same prince also was pleased to appoint twelve persons, chosen out of each of the universities, to be preachers in the royal chapel of Whitehall, at stated times, with handsome salaries; and declared, that he would cause a particular regard to be had to the members of the two universities, in the dispositions of those benefices which fell into the royal gift.

A very fine marble statue, done by Rysbrack, of the late Duke of Somerset, who was chancellor of this university for above 60 years, was placed, in July, 1756,



in the senate-house at Cambridge, on the right-hand of the east door, just before the pillars that support the gallery at the end. It exhibits a noble figure of the duke in the younger part of his life, raised on a square pedestal, and dressed after Vandycke's manner, with the ensigns of the order of the garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right hand. The whole piece has a very graceful and majestic look, is extremely well executed, and does honour to the ingenious artist. It was a present made to the university by the duke's illustrious daughters, the Marchioness of Granby and Lady Guernsey. The following inscription in capitals is set on the front of the pedestal.

CAROLO  
DVCI SOMERSETENSI  
STRENVO IVRIS ACADEMICI DEFENSORI  
ACERRIMO LIBERTATIS PUBLICAE VINDICI STATVAM  
LECTISSIMARVM MATRONARVM MVNVS  
L. M. PONENDAM DECREVIT  
ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS  
QUAM PRAESIDIO SVO MVNIVIT  
AVXIT MVNIFICENTIA  
PER ANNOS PLVS SEXAGINTA  
CANCELLARIVS.

That is—To Charles, duke of Somerset, a strenuous defender of the rights of the university, a zealous assertor of public liberty, this statue, the gift of two most excellent matrons, was willingly and deservedly placed by the decree of the university, which he, chancellor of it above sixty years, defended by his power, augmented by his munificence.

*On the reverse:*

HANC STATVAM  
SVAE IN PARENTEM PIETATIS—  
IN ACADEMIAM STVDII  
MONVMENTVM

ORNATISSIMAE FAEMINAE  
FRANCISCA MARCHIONIS DE GRANBY CONIVX  
CHARLOTTA BARONIS DE GVERNSEY  
S. P. FACIENDAM CVRAVERVNT  
M.DCC.LVI.

That is—This statue, a monument of filial duty to their parent, of their affection for the university, the most accomplished ladies, Frances, wife of the Marquis of Granby, Charlotte, of Lord Guernsey, caused to be erected at their own expence, 1756.

A fine statue of fame was presented to the university by Peter Burrell, junior, esq.

In the year 1766, his grace the Duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, placed a fine statue of King George II. in the senate-house, opposite to that of his royal father King George I. as a monument of gratitude to his royal master, and of regard to the university. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO,  
*Patrono suo, optime merenti,  
Semper Venerando;  
Quod volenti Populo,  
Justissime, humanissime,  
In Pace & in Bello,  
Feliciter imperavit;  
Quod Academiam Cantabridgiensem  
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;  
Hanc Statuam  
Æternum, faxit Deus, Monumentum  
Grati animi in Regem,  
Pietatis in Patriam,  
Amoris in Academiam,  
Suis Sumptibus, poni curavit,  
Thomas Holles,  
Dux de Newcastle  
Academiæ Cancellarius,*

That is—To George II. his ever-reverenced and truly deserving patron, who happily governed, most justly, and most clemently, a willing people, in peace and in war; who cherished, enriched, adorned this university of Cambridge: this statue was erected as a lasting monument of his gratitude to the best of masters, of his piety to his country, and love to this university, at his own expence, by Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, the year 1766.

On the 29th of April, 1755, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, chancellor of this university, attended by the heads and doctors, and almost all the members of the senate-house, proceeded from Clare-hall to the place intended for the erection of a new public library, and there his grace, after a short address in Latin for success to the undertaking, laid the first stone; in the hollow part of which was placed a great number of gold and silver pieces of the reigning king's coin; and in another part of it, a copper plan, with the following inscription:

*Constantiæ æternitatie sacrum  
Latus hoc Orientale Bibliothecæ Publicæ  
Egregia Georgii Imi  
Britanniarum Regis  
Liberalitate locupletatæ  
Vetustate obsoletam instauravit  
Georgii Ildi Principis optimi  
Munificentia  
Accedente  
Nobilissimorum virorum  
Thomæ Holles Ducis de Newcastle  
Academiæ Cancellarii  
Philippi Comitæ de Hardwick Angliæ Cancellarii  
Academiæ summi Seneshalli  
Ac plurimorum Præsulum optimatum,*

*Aliorumque Academiæ fautorum  
 Propensa in Rei literariæ incrementum  
 Splendoremque benignitate  
 Lapideum hunc immobilem  
 Operis exordium  
 Ipsius auspiciis susceptis  
 Auctoritate, Patrocinio, Procurazione,  
 Feliciter, Deo propitio, perficiendi,  
 Circumstante frequentissima Academicorum Corona  
 Prid. Kalend. Maii. M.DCC.LV.  
 Sua manu solemniter posuit  
 Academiæ Cancellarius.*

That is—Sacred to constancy and eternity. This east side of the public library, enriched by the singular liberality of George I. king of Great Britain, when decayed with age was rebuilt by the munificence of the best of princes, George II. with the additional bounty of the most noble Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of England, high-steward of the same, of several eminent prelates, and other patrons of the university, warmly affected to the increase and splendor of learning. This immoveable stone, the beginning of the work, under the said auspices, authority, patronage, and procuration undertaken, and, by God's help, to be happily perfected, in presence of a numerous assembly of the gentlemen of the university, the chancellor thereof laid solemnly, with his own hand, on the last day of April, 1755.

Some other benefactions to this university are as follow:

On the death of Mrs. Addenbroke, March, 1720, widow of an eminent physician of that name, the sum of about 4000*l*. devolved to this university; which, by the doctor's will, was to be applied to the building and furnishing a physical hospital in Cambridge, in which poor diseased people were to be admitted for cure gratis.

The master and fellows of Catharine hall were appointed trustees of this charity. This hospital was erected a few years after; but one of the executors of Mrs. Addenbroke, in whose hands the money was lodged, failed, which put a stop to the completing of this building. But in the year 1758, the university having obtained a decree in chancery for a sum of money arising from the estate of the trustee in whose hands the money had been; they then finished the building with it. Dr. Walker, sub-master of Trinity college, who died December 15, 1762, in his life-time purchased for 1600*l.* a spot of ground for a physic-garden, and made a donation of it to the university, and by his will left fifty pounds a-year for the support of it. It has attained a very great degree of perfection.

Dr. John Woodward, who died April 25, 1728, left to the university of Cambridge a sum of money, for erecting a professorship for natural philosophy, with a provision of 150*l.* *per annum*, for the support and maintenance of the same for ever. He likewise bequeathed to the same university his collection of fossils, and other natural curiosities, and such a part of his library moreover, as was necessary to illustrate his said collection. The Woodwardian professors have been, 1. 1731, Conyers Middleton, D.D.; 2. 1734, Charles Mason, B.D. afterwards D.D.; 3. 1762, John Michell, B.D.; 4. 1764, Samuel Ogden, D.D.; 5. 1788, John Hailstone, M.A. the present professor.

Thomas Lowndes, esq. who died in 1748, bequeathed his estate, at Overton and Smallwood, in Cheshire, to found a professorship of geometry and astronomy, in this university, to be called by his name.

Adjoining to the town-hall of Cambridge is a shire-house, built with brick and stone, at the expence of the county; wherein are two courts, one for *Nisi prius*, the other for common law, which were opened by Lord Chief Justice Willes, and Mr. Baron Clarke, August 11, 1747.

The town of Cambridge is very large; most of its streets are narrow, the houses ill built, and the greatest

part of them much out of repair; so that were it not for the colleges, and other public edifices, it would make but a mean appearance.

Here is a good market, twice a-week, on Tuesday and Saturday, for fish, butter, garden-ware, &c. at the upper end of which is a very handsome conduit, which supplies the inhabitants with fresh water: this is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from Cambridge, and is conveyed through the principal street to the different parts of the town; this was made at the expence of Hobson the letter-carrier, who left an estate in land to the corporation, for keeping the channel and conduit in constant repair for ever.

Four members are sent to parliament, viz. two for the university, and two for the town.

The castle, on the north side of the Cam, near the bridge, was erected by William the Conqueror, in the first year of his reign, to keep his new subjects in awe. It was both strong and spacious, having a noble hall, with many other magnificent apartments. In the year 1216, in the reign of King John, it was besieged and taken by the barons; and about the year 1291, King Edward I. was entertained here two days and two nights: he is said to be the first king who ever honoured it with the royal presence; and in the year 1299 that prince granted it, with the town of Cambridge, to Queen Margaret; as part of her dower. In process of time, this castle being neglected, and falling to ruin, the materials of its great hall were given, by King Henry IV. to the master and wardens of King's hall, towards building their chapel; and Queen Mary granted as much of the stones and timber to Sir John Huddleston, as sufficed to build his house at Sawston. Nothing remains but the gate-house, which has been used for a prison.

In the parish of All Saints, near the castle, was a house of *Fratres Sanctæ Mariæ*, who were fixed there in the time of Hugh de Balsam, bishop of Ely, before the 3d of Edward I.

In the parish of St. Edward was a house of friars

eremites, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Sir Geoffry Picheford. And over against Peter-house was a convent of white canons, brought from Sempringham, about the year 1291.

At Maddingley were some lands appropriated to pay the sum of ten pounds towards the fees and wages of the knights of the shire serving in parliament.

Four miles west from Cambridge is Childerley, which from two parishes of Great and Little, was reduced to a private chapel, the patron keeping a chaplain, whom he called curate to the rector, a titular incumbent, without tithe or income. It continued a long time thus, till Mr. Metcalf, rector, in 1717 recovered the ancient dues.

Girton, three miles north, is said to give name to a peculiar kind of pippins; the same is said of Kirton in Lincolnshire.

At Swavesey, seven miles north-west, was a cell of Benedictine monks, under the abbey at Angers, which was given as an alien priory to St. Ann, at Coventry.

At Arbury, in the parish of Chesterton, is a square camp, in which Roman coins have been found. Cambridge castle is in this parish.

Cottenham, six miles north, is famous for cheese. Here was born Archbishop Tennison, in 1694.

At Homingsay, four miles NNE. was a monastery in the Saxon heptarchy: destroyed by the Danes in 870.

At Barnwell, one mile north-east, was a priory, first founded at Cambridge by Picot, a Norman lord, for regular canons, in the year 1092, and removed by Paganel Peverel, standard-bearer to Robert, duke of Normandy, to this place, for Augustine canons: there are some small remains. The site was granted at the dissolution to Edward, lord Clinton.

Stourbridge, or Sturbridge, three miles north-east from Cambridge, has long been celebrated for its fair, held in September: here is a chapel, which formerly belonged to an hospital for lepers.

At Anglesey, seven miles NNE. was a priory of

black monks, founded by Henry I. which was granted to John Hynde.

At Great Wilbraham, seven miles north-east, the church was given to the abby of Denny.

Balsam, seven miles east, gave birth to Hugh de Balsam, founder of Peter-house.

At Fulbourn, four miles from Cambridge, are two churches in one church-yard, and an alms-house for eleven poor people.

At Sawston, four miles south, is a mansion of the Huddlestones, built with materials from Cambridge castle, which were granted by Lady Jane Grey, during her short existence of power.

At Haslingfield, four miles SSW. was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by pilgrims and devout persons: among other votive offerings was a pair of iron fetters, given by Lord Scales on being delivered from prison.

The manor of Comberton, four miles south-west, was held by Philip Hastings, of the king, by the service of keeping the king's falcon; and half a hide was held by grand serjeantry, of being the king's baker, in the reign of Edward I.

At Milton died, in the year 1782, the Rev. Mr. Cole, vicar of Burnham in Buckinghamshire, an eminent antiquary, who left his manuscripts, in 100 volumes, folio, not to be opened for twenty years.

About the year 1160, Robert, a monk of Ely, who had been chamberlain to Conan, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, founded a cell for Benedictine monks, in the island of Elmeney, under the abby of Ely, which was afterwards removed to the island of Denny, or Daneia, four miles north from Milton, where they had a church in 1169. These Benedictines do not, however, seem to have continued long, for in the next century the house was in possession of the knights-templars. Within a hundred years after that, Edward III. granted the manor of Denny to Mary de St. Paul, widow of the earl of Pembroke, who founded a convent for an



abbess and nuns, of the order of St. Clare ; to which, in a few years, the neighbouring convent of Waterbeach was annexed, which was founded for nuns minoresses, by the Lady Dionysia Mont-Chensy, in 1293.

At Waterbeach are now some alms-houses.

Ely, situated on the Ouse, in a marshy, unhealthy district, called the Isle of Ely, contains about 2500 inhabitants : it is immediately under the jurisdiction of the bishop, who appoints the magistrates to hold quarter-sessions, and transact all other business. The lent assizes are held here, and the summer assizes at Wisbeach. It has but one good street, well paved ; the rest are mean : the market is on Saturday. The cathedral was begun before 1093, by Abbot Simeon, and finished by Richard, the last abbot, in 1106. The bishop's palace was built by bishops Alcock and Goodrich ; and, some years since, much improved. A castle was built here by Bishop Nigellus, in the reign of King Stephen, of which only a memorial remains in the name of Castleward. There was a tradition that a church, or monastery, was first founded by King Ethelbert, at the desire of St. Augustine, at a place called Cradindene, about a mile from the present cathedral ; but this Tanner thinks not well grounded, and ascribes the foundation of a religious society here to Ethelbreda, one of the daughters of King Anna, and the wife, first of Tombert, prince of this country, and afterwards of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, about the year 673 : this first church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and in it the service of God was performed, both by monks and nuns, who lived together under an abbess at Coludeſbergh (where the royal foundress was the first abbess). Till about the year 870 the whole country was overrun, and the church destroyed, by the Danes. Some years after, a few religious men who had escaped the slaughter came back, and repairing some part of the church and building, continued as secular priests about a century ; but in 970, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, introduced regulars, under an abbot, rebuilt the monastery, and

obtained for it an ample endowment, by the benefactions of King Edgar and others. In 1108 a new bishopric, taken out of the see of Lincoln, was established here, and endowed with two thirds of the revenues of the abbey. On the final surrender of religious houses, in 1541, Henry VIII. placed here a dean, eight secular canons, or prebendaries, vicars, lay-clerks, choristers, schoolmaster, usher, and twenty-four scholars. Here were two hospitals, which, about the year 1240, were united by Bishop Hugh Norwold, and at the dissolution settled on Clare hall, Cambridge. In the year 1071 many English fled hither, from the Conqueror, under the conduct of the earls of Edwin, Morcar, and Siward, and built a castle of wood, in the marshes, called Hereward's castle, from Hereward, the captain; under whom they ravaged the neighbouring country, and who, with a few followers, held out after the rest surrendered. William erected a castle at a place called Wiseberum; and the vestiges of his camp is yet visible at the south end of Aldrey Causey, at a place called Belsar's-hills. During the wars between King John and the barons, in 1216, William Bunk, with a party of Flemings, entered the island, being favoured by the ice, plundered the churches, and committed great ravages, compelling those who were placed in the religious houses to pay large sums for their lives: and the prior was compelled to pay 200 marks, to save the cathedral from being burned. It was again ravaged in 1267.

Five miles north-east from Ely is Isleham, the manor of which was held in the reign of Edward III. by Florentia Fraunces, from the Earl of Arundel, on condition of finding him, whenever he came to Heringesmere in war-time, a small piece of bacon on a lance, and a pair of gilt spurs. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. Jacut in Bretagne; granted to Pembroke hall. In 1634 a labourer found a thin piece of lead, several ancient coins, and three silver plates, with Danish or Saxon inscriptions, and

## London to Ramsey and Whittlesea. 151

several gold rings, at the parish of Sutton, six miles south-west of Ely.

At Littleport, the road crosses the river Nyn, or Nyne.

At Modney, in the parish of Helgay, near the Ouse, was a priory of black nuns, cell to the abby of Ramsey.

Downham is situated on the declivity of a hill, at a small distance from the Ouse, and has two markets, on Saturday and Monday, the latter chiefly for butter.

At Wearham, six miles south-east from Downham, was a Benedictine priory, cell to the abby of Montreuil, afterwards given to the abby of West Dereham.

Two miles beyond Downham, a little to the right, is Stow Bardolph, anciently the seat of the lords Bardolph, afterwards of the Hares; one of whom, Sir Nicholas, in 1589, built a mansion at the expence of 40,000l. now falling to ruin.

Seeching or Seechy, is situated on a navigable river which runs into the Ouse, and has a market on Tuesday, and one every other week for fat cattle.

## London to Ramsey and Whittlesea.

Huntingdon, p. 108.

Ripton Regis

Ramsey

Whittlesea, Cambridge

M. F.

58 5

3 4

6 2

8 2

In the whole 76 5

RAMSEY is a town consisting principally of one long street, situated in the midst of fen lands; and during the existence of its abby called Ramsey the Rich. It afterwards became poor, and even lost its market for near a century; it is now, however, kept regularly

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on Saturday. In the year 1731 above 100 houses were consumed by fire. Here was a free-school endowed with lands, in the fens, which are now in a great measure overflowed, and the school-house in ruins. Here is a charity school for girls, founded by John Dryden, a relation of the poet, an inhabitant of Chesterton, who left in charitable benefactions, to several towns and villages, as much as 16,000 pounds. Here was an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Alwin, earl of the East Angles, and alderman of England, in the year 969, which at the dissolution was granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell: all that now remains is the gateway in ruins, and a statue of the founder, holding the key and ragged staff, or baton, the symbols of his office: he was cousin to King Edgar, and son of Athelstan. The abbot sat in Parliament, and held the barony of Broughton. Geoffrey de Mandeville, after expelling the monks, fortified the abbey for a castle, and was killed in a battle near the church, being shot by an arrow.

To the north of Ramsey is a lake, called Ramsey Mere, which, as well as Whittlesea Mere, abounds in fish, such as pike, perch, and eels, which are sent alive in great numbers to London. The water of Whittlesea Mere, which is six miles long, and three broad, is sometimes, even in calm and fair weather, violently agitated, so as to render the navigation extremely dangerous. There are two parishes of the name of Whittlesea, distinguished by the appellation of St. Andrew and St. Mary, separated by the canal called Whittlesea-dike, forming together one large village, with two churches.

*London to Ramsey, another way.*

	M.	F.
Huntingdon, p. 108. . . . .	58	5
Old Hurst . . . . .	5	2
Warboys . . . . .	2	0
Bury . . . . .	1	6
Ramsey . . . . .	1	0
<hr/>		
In the whole	68	5

THE witches of Warbois, in this county, have made so much noise, that I shall just mention the fatal end of a man, his wife, and daughter, who were all three hanged for torturing the children of a gentleman in that parish: the history of it is kept in Queen's college library, in Cambridge; and one of their fellows preaches yearly at Huntingdon on that occasion. The children being sick, their urine was sent to Master Dr. Dorrington, at Cambridge, who sent a medicine against worms. That prevailing nothing, the doctor, upon second thoughts, pronounced the symptoms were from witchcraft. It was not long before a proper family was suspected: the woman and her daughter were frequently sent for, and kept with the children, and the disease remitted upon the sight of them; but chiefly upon a confession, and a sort of petition added to it. To this effect was the girl's: "As I am a witch, and a greater witch than my mother, so I desire that the pains shall go off from this child." These confessions were the chief point against the prisoners, which they had been prevailed on to repeat to the standers-by, who had observed the children relieved upon it, as they imagined. And thus three unhappy persons were sacrificed to ignorance and superstition.

At the west end of Bury church are the remains of a building, said to have been a hermitage.

*London to Norwich, through Newmarket.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hackney . . . . .	2	1	Brought up	38	5
Clapton . . . . .	0	7	Littlebury . . . . .	3	6
Lea Bridge . . . . .	0	4	Great Chesterton . . . . .	2	3
Whip's Crofs, Essex . . . . .	2	3	Bourn Bridge . . . . .	4	4
Snarebrook . . . . .	0	7	Six Mile Bottom . . . . .	6	1
Woodford . . . . .	2	0	Devil's Ditch . . . . .	3	5
Woodford Wells . . . . .	0	5	Newmarket . . . . .	1	7
Bald-face Stag . . . . .	0	5	Red Lodge . . . . .	5	3
Loughton . . . . .	1	4	Barton Mills, Suffolk . . . . .	3	0
Epping . . . . .	5	2	Elvedon . . . . .	6	7
Potters Street . . . . .	4	4	Thetford, Norfolk . . . . .	3	7
Harlow . . . . .	2	3	Larlingford . . . . .	8	1
Sawbridgeworth, Herts . . . . .	1	7	Attleburgh . . . . .	5	6
Spelbrook . . . . .	2	0	Wyndham . . . . .	6	0
Bishop's Stortford, or Hockerill . . . . .	2	4	Hetherfet . . . . .	3	4
Stanstead . . . . .	2	7	Cringleford . . . . .	2	7
Quendon . . . . .	3	2	Eaton . . . . .	0	6
Newport . . . . .	2	4	Norwich . . . . .	2	0
	38	5	In the whole	109	0

LEIGHTON, or Low Leighton, two miles east from Lea-bridge, is a populous village, where the Abb6t of Norwich had a palace. And a little to the north of Leighton is Walthamstow, another populous village, with a large and handsome church. Here was an hospital, built by George Monnox, lord-mayor of London, about the year 1515.

At a short distance from the Bald-face stag, it has long been a custom to turn out a stag, for a hunt, on Easter Monday.

Epping has a market on Friday, and the environs are celebrated for producing excellent butter. Epping-forest is a royal chace; extending almost to London.

Harlow had a market on Wednesday, now disconti-

nued: near it is Pishiobury, a seat of Mr. Mills, built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay.

At Latton, near Harlowe, was a priory of black canons, founded before the 20th year of Edward I.

Three miles north from Sawbridgeworth, in Essex, is Hallingbury, called also Hallingbury Morley, from its ancient lords. It afterwards belonged to the lord Monteagle, to whom the letter was sent which discovered the gunpowder-plot. He and his grandson were buried here. Near it is an irregular oval camp, called Wallbury.

At Parndon, four miles west from Harlow, was a house of Premonstratensian canons, removed to Bilegh near Malden.

In the parish of Roydon, five miles west from Harlow, are the remains of an ancient mansion, called Netherhall, formerly held of the abby of Waltham; little remains besides the gateway. There were some monks belonging to the church of Sawbridgeworth, in the reign of King Stephen.

About half a mile from Bishops Stortford, the road divides, one going through Hockerill, and the other through Stortford. The roads join again at the same distance beyond each place.

Bishops Stortford and Hockerill are both situated on a rising ground, with a wharf, or quay, on a canal made navigable to the river Lea, between them in a vally, where a number of warehouses are built for the reception of corn and malt.

On the north side of the road, between the two towns, are the remains of a castle, originally called Waystmore castle; which, together with the town, was given by William the Conqueror to the Bishop of London, whence its prænomen. King John seized and demolished the castle, in revenge to the bishop, who had published the pope's interdict against the nation. The town, in the same reign, was incorporated, and returned members to seven successive parliaments. The bishop was restored by the same prince, and satisfaction made him for

demolishing the castle. The hill, or keep of the castle, is artificial, made of earth carried thither, with a breast-work at top of stones and mortar. A bank of earth leads from it through the moory ground, on which it was situated, to the north-cast. There is a large wall from the top of the hill yet remaining. The bishop's prison was in being in Bishop Bonner's time; though all the old buildings are since demolished. But the castle-guard is still paid by several places to the bishop, besides other quit-rents.

This town is large, and well built; with a great trade for corn and malt: the market is on Thursday: it is a thoroughfare from London to Cambridge, Newmarket, and St. Edmundsbury, and full of convenient inns. It is built in the form of a cross, having four streets turned to the cardinal points; and the river Stort runs through it.

The church dedicated to St. Michael is lofty, and stands on high ground; it has a fine ring of eight bells. There were anciently three guilds and a chantry founded here. In the church are nine stalls on a side for a choir. On the north side the church is a gallery for the young gentlemen of the school, built by contribution; upon it are Sir John Hobart's (first earl of Buckinghamshire of that family) arms, who was educated there, and was a great benefactor.

There are a great number of monuments in the church.

The number of inhabitants is about 3000.

Several benefactions are bestowed on the poor of this town, particularly two alms-houses in Potter's-street. But the greatest ornament of the town is the school, built about a century since by contribution of the gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex, at the request of Dr. Thomas Tooke, the master, who also procured several sums for completing it, from the gentlemen educated here.

When this gentleman engaged in it, it was at the lowest ebb of reputation; but he raised it to a great degree of fame, and considerably increased the trade of the town,



by the beneficial concourse that it brought thither. He revived the annual school-feast, and charged his own estate with a yearly present to the preacher on that occasion. He died May 4, 1721, after upwards of thirty years' successful and diligent labours here.

The school stands in the high street, with the west-front to the church-yard, consisting of three rooms, which, with the staircase, make a square building. The grammar-school takes up half of it, all the front to the street; the other two are the library and writing-school. These stand upon arches, under which are a market and shops, which are the property of the parish; and here the school was built, at the desire of the inhabitants, who got by it a covering for their market, and at the same time an ornament to their town.

Every gentleman at leaving the school presents a book to the library.

Hadham Parva stands a little north of Bishop Stortford, and is of chief note for being the burying-place of the Capels, earls of Essex.

The church was made collegiate by Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London.

Stansted, or Stansted Montfichet, from an ancient family of that name, who had a castle here, of which there are some remains.

Near Stanstead was Thremhale or Trenchale priory, founded for black canons, by Gilbert de Montfichet, in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Newport is situated on the Cam, over which is a toll bridge; it had formerly a market, removed to Saffron Walden. Here was an hospital, founded by Richard de Newport, in the reign of King John.

At Clavering, four miles west from Newport, are the remains of an ancient castle, belonging to a family of the same name: and at Berden, just by, was an hospital or priory of Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wroth. In this village was born the learned Joseph Mede in 1586.

The church of Littlebury is situated within a small camp.

At Chesterford, formerly a market-town, are considerable vestiges of an ancient town, and late antiquaries, for the most part, place here the ancient Camboritum. Many Roman coins, fibulæ, brass vessels, &c. have been found here.

The Devil's Ditch is an entrenchment, begun at Reche, from the west bank of the Cam, which crosses Newmarket into Suffolk; about seven miles in length.

Newmarket consists chiefly of one street, and is noted for horse-races. Here is a house built by Charles II. and two charity-schools. Here is a market on Thursday, and another of less account on Tuesday.

At Swaffham Bolebec, four miles west, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by one of the family of Bolebec, before the reign of King John, granted by Henry VIII. to the bishopric of Ely.

Reche, five miles west, on the side of the Cam, was once a market-town.

Burwell, three miles north-west, is remarkable for a dreadful accident, in 1727, when eighty persons were burned and suffocated at a puppet-show in a barn. Here are some small remains of a castle.

Chippenham, four miles north-east, was given by William de Mandevill, earl of Essex, in 1184, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Kirtling, or Catlidge, two miles and a half south-east, is supposed by some to be the place where a council was held during the controversy about Easter, in 977.

Two miles north, in Suffolk, is Ixning, formerly a place of some note, and distinguished for the birth of Ethelreda, the daughter of Anna, afterwards canonized, and for the conspiracy of Radulph, earl of East Anglia, against William the Conqueror.

Elvedon gave title of viscount to Admiral Keppel: here is a seat of the Earl of Albemarle.

Thetford is situated on the Lesser Ouse, partly in Norfolk, and partly in Suffolk. The Saxon kings

made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles, but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the twelfth century it was the see of a bishop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the translation of the see to Norwich; yet in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of such consequence as to be a suffragan see to Norwich, but it was only so in that reign. It had formerly also a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon and English coins, from the time of Athelstan. The lent assizes for Norfolk are always held here. In the reign of Edward III. it had twenty churches, five markets, twenty-four streets, besides lanes, six hospitals, and eight monasteries, most of which are now in ruins; and of all the churches only two remain. The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk side of the river, which now contains but a few houses. On the Norfolk side are several streets of considerable extent. Its chief manufacture is in woollen cloth, and paper. Thetford returns two members to parliament: the market is on Saturday.

Here was a society of religious in the church of St. Mary as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. Hither Arfastus, or Herfastus, bishop of the East Angles, removed his see from Elmham, in 1075, but it remained here only about twenty years, being then transferred to Norwich. After this, Roger Bigod, by the advice of Bishop Hubert, built a monastery about 1104, and placed in it some Cluniac monks, which he brought from Lewes, in Suffex, making it subordinate to the abby of Clugny in France. But the situation being inconvenient, the same nobleman began a more stately edifice on the other side of the river, a little out of the town, which was finished by the prior and others, and made denizen in the reign of Edward III. The Duke of Norfolk, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. refounded it as a college for secular priests. A priory of canons regular, of the order of the holy sepulchre, or the holy cross, was founded by William, earl Warren, in the reign of King Stephen, which was granted to

Richard Fulmerstone. On the Suffolk side of the town was an ancient house of canons regular, under the patronage of the abby of Bury, which becoming ruinous and forsaken by all the canons except two, on their surrender was converted into a convent of nuns, by Hugh de Norwold the abbot, and at the dissolution granted to Richard Fulmerstone; to the same likewise was granted an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary. as old as the reign of Henry III. Here was another hospital called *Domus Dei*; or God's House, as early as the reign of Edward I.; a house of preaching friars, founded by Henry, earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III.; a house of Augustine friars, founded by John of Gaunt, granted to the same Richard Fulmerstone; and a college for a master and fellows, dedicated to St. Mary.

Near Thetford is Euston-hall, a seat of the Duke of Grafton.

At Rushford, or Rushworth, seven miles east, was a college of secular priests, founded by Sir Edmund Gonville, founder of Gonville college, Cambridge.

Attleborough shows evident marks of antiquity, and the earth-works are very considerable. Here was a chantry or college of secular priests, founded by the executors of Sir Robert Mortimer in the reign of Henry IV.: granted to the Earl of Essex.

Wymondham, or Wyndham, was given by William the Conqueror to William de Albini, chief butler to Henry I. who founded a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abby at St. Alban's; and in 1448 erected into an abby: granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Haddon. The east part of the conventual church was made parochial, and still remains. This town was set on fire by some incendiaries in 1615, when 300 houses were consumed, and the loss sustained amounted to 40,000*l*. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making articles of wood. Here is a market on Friday. On the bridge is Westwade chapel, belonging to an hermitage, cell to Burton Lazars, now ruined. Queen Elizabeth founded a school in 1559.

In 1549, William Kett, one of the incendiaries, was hanged on the church steeple.

Near Wyndham is Downham-hall, an ancient seat of the Wodehouses.

Norwich, situated on the Yare, is one of the most populous cities in England, and long took the lead in point of consequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufacture of crapes, bombasines, and stuffs of various kinds, which is still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalry of the cotton branches, and in consequence of prohibition in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city; but the operations of spinning and preparing the wool employ the poor of most of the small towns and villages in the county. The wool used is brought from the counties of Lincoln, Leicestershire, and Northampton. The goods are sent to various parts of the world, particularly Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Many of them are shipped at Yarmouth, and many are sent to London, and other places, by land.

Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants and good buildings, but its streets are narrow and ill disposed. The first mention of Norwich in history, is in the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 1004, when Swain and his Danes destroyed it, and left it in ruins for seven years, when they returned and took possession of the country, and probably re-fortified the castle, the works of which are circular in their manner. Under them it flourished so much as to make a considerable figure in the Confessor's time, being a hundred within itself, and second to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now 36, in use. The castle, now the jail, is of great antiquity.

Mr. Blomefield is of opinion that the manufacture of worsted stuffs was introduced by the Flemings so early as Henry I. first at Worsted, in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained

of Richard II. that the worsted made there might be transported; and by act of parliament, 11 Henry IV. it was enacted, that the mayor of Norwich should have the measuring and sealing of the worsteds. This falling to decay, the city invited, in 1563, a number of manufacturers from the Low-countries, who came over to the number of 300, and soon after amounted to as many as 1000. They set up the making of bayes, sayes, arras, and mochades, caungeantries, tufted mochades, currelles, and all other works mingled with silk, saictrie, and linen-yarn; and they first made bombasines in 1575. These have been so much improved of late years, in making damasks, camlets, black and white crapes, &c. that it is computed that stuffs to the amount of 700,000l. have sometimes been manufactured here in a year. The art of printing was introduced here at this time by Anthony Solmpne, one of these strangers.

The cathedral, built by Herbert de Losing, 1096 (whose statue is over the north transept door, and his tomb below the high altar, modernized in repairing), was damaged by fire, 1171, and repaired and completed, 1180, by Bishop John of Oxford.

Norwich is governed by a mayor, aldermen, council, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Of the ecclesiastical state of Norwich little of certainty occurs, till Henry Losing, formerly prior of Fescamp, and afterwards abbot of Ramsey, being made by William Rufus bishop of Thetford, removed his see to this city in 1094, and two years after, began to build a noble cathedral to the honour of the Holy Trinity; and on the south side of the same, houses for a prior and Benedictine monks, which continued till the general dissolution, when the prior and monks were changed to a dean and six prebendaries. An hospital, dedicated to St. Paul, called Norman Spittle, from Norman the monk, who was the first master, was begun by Bishop Herbert in 1121, and finished in 1145.

Another hospital or convent was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which King Stephen granted lands and meadows without the south gate. Seyna and Lestelina, in 1146, founded a new convent of Benedictine nuns, called Cairo, or Carhou.

On the west side of Conisford-street was Hilburn, or Hyldebrand's Spittle, called sometimes Ivy hall, or St. Edward's hospital, founded by Hildebrand le Mercer about the year 1200, for a master and brethren. Here were likewise houses of black friars, friars of the sack, friars *de Pica*, grey friars, white friars, and Augustines.

About a mile north-east of the city was an hospital for lepers; and on a hill near Thorp wood, adjoining the city, a small priory; both founded by Bishop Herbert; which, though only intended for temporary use till the cathedral and monastery were finished, continued till the dissolution, when they were granted to the Duke of Norfolk.

The spot whereon the castle stands, had on it a fortress or place of defence in the Saxon times, constructed by King Uffa about the year 575; after which, a royal castle was built thereon by Alfred the Great, before the year 872; which being destroyed by Sueno the Dane in the year 1004, was rebuilt by King Canute about the year 1018; and was for a long time gallantly defended against the forces of William the Conqueror, in the year 1075, by Emma, wife of Ralph de Waset, earl of Norfolk, who at length, forced by famine, surrendered it on condition that the besieged should have leave to depart the realm.

This building, Blomefield supposes, was removed to make room for the present castle, of which are some magnificent remains; which was erected by Roger Bigod. On the death of the Conqueror, Roger Bigod took part with Robert, surnamed Curthose, and held this castle; then in his custody, for him; but on that dispute being compromised, William Rufus, as had before been stipulated, suffered it to continue in his hands. In the year 1325, the sessions were directed to be held here;

and the castle, in the year 1399, was made the public jail for the county.

Within the castle is a royal free chapel, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, visitable by the king only. In the year 1221, the Dean of Norwich having attempted to exercise his authority on some matters respecting it, was forced to obtain his pardon of the king. It consisted only of one chaplain, who was to celebrate mass for the souls of all the kings before and since the conquest. The wills of persons dying within the precincts of the castle were proved before the constable and his chaplain. At present it serves for a chapel for the prisoners. The chaplain is appointed by the justices of peace for the county.

In the church of Higham, one mile and a half north-west from Norwich, is a plain monument to the memory of Bishop Hall, who died there in 1656, aged 82.

In the parish of Horning, ten miles north-east, are the ruins of the abbey of St. Benet in the Holme. A solitary place among the marshes, then called Cowholm, or Calves-croft, was given by a petit prince of the country to a society of eremites, about the year 800, but they, with their chapel, were all destroyed by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba, in 870. In the next century, a holy man, named Wolfric, with seven companions, began to rebuild the chapel and habitation: here they lived about 60 years, when King Canute thought fit to found and endow an abbey of Benedictines before the year 1020; the abbot of which had a seat in parliament.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey was given to the see of Norwich; and from that time the bishops became abbots of the house, till the dissolution. It was fortified with strong walls, and had a magnificent church, of which Sir John Fastolf built the third aisle, and added a chapel to the north side of the choir, in which he was buried. The walls are said to enclose 40 acres; the foundations of the church, built of flints with stone corners, remain for the most part all round a yard high. The gate-house, adorned with



## London to Bury St. Edmunds. 165

the arms of benefactors, &c. was engraved by the Society of Antiquarians; but is now fast falling to decay.

At the head of the causeway going down to St. Benet's abbey was an hospital subject to that house.

Castor, three miles south, is one of the most considerable Roman stations in this part of the country; many Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered.

## London to Cambridge through Royston.

	M.	F.
Royston, p. 108.	37	6
Melbourn	3	3
Harlston	4	3
Trumpington	3	2
Cambridge	2	2

In the whole 51 0

ONE mile north from Melbourn is Meldrith, a village, where Andrew Marvel was born, his father being rector.

At Wittlesford, or Widford, two miles east from Harlston, was an hospital as early as the reign of Edward I.

## London to Bury St. Edmunds.

	M.	F.
Newmarket, p. 154.	60	7
Kentford, Suffolk	4	3
Saxham	5	13
Bury St. Edmunds	4	0

In the whole 74 5

AT Dalham, two miles south from Kentford, is a seat of the Afflecks, built by Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, on high ground within view of the cathedral.

At Lidgate, three miles south from Dalham, are the vestiges of a castle. Of this place was John Lidgate, a monk of Bury, and one of our earliest poets, who died in 1446, and was buried at Bury.

Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Edmund's Bury, called in the Itinerary, *Villa Faustini*, and by the Saxons, *Bederic's Gueord*, or *Bederic's worth*, which, according to Camden, signifies a place full of happiness and favour. It owes its rise to Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, who, about the year 633 or 637, relinquished his crown, took upon him a religious life, and built a church, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. In this church, King Edmund, the last of the East Anglian kings, was crowned, as appears by an ancient manuscript quoted in the description of Bury, and being cruelly massacred by the Danes under Inguas and Hubba, was also here, in the year 903, interred, being brought from an obscure wooden chapel at Hoxne. This makes it probable that it was considered a place of some note; and that some sort of religious community had been maintained from the time of its first foundation; though there is no certain account of the state of this place during that interval. On St. Edmund's body being deposited here, the place changed its name to Edmunstow, or St. Edmund's Bury; and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of that royal martyr.

Swein, the Danish king, coming over here, imposed heavy taxes on the English to maintain his army, which when they refused to pay, he burned their towns: this being famous for its church, he required a large sum for its redemption, which the people neglecting or refusing to pay, he in his fury set it on fire, and consumed both the town and church to ashes. For which, according to the monkish legends, he was shortly after severely punished; for, being in the midst of his nobles and commanders, he suddenly exclaimed that he was

stricken by St. Edmund with a sword, and languishing three days in great torment gave up the ghost.

Canute, his son, who succeeded to his crown, being, as is said, terrified by a vision of St. Edmund, to expiate his father's crimes, rebuilt this church, and restored the town to greater splendor than ever, exchanging the seculars for monks of the order of St. Benedict, brought from Hulm in Norfolk. It was thus rebuilt in 1020, and made, as Leland calls it, a royal abbey; Canute offering up his crown at St. Edmund's shrine.

This abbey was so bountifully endowed, both by King Edmund, Canute, Theodred, bishop of London, and other benefactors, with estates, royalties, and immunities, that it became inferior to few in revenues, and to none in England as to situation, elegance of buildings, ecclesiastical exemptions, or civil franchises and liberties.

Aldwinus, bishop of the East Angles, is by some said to be the builder of this new church, but by this probably no more is meant than that he was the overseer of the work, Canute furnishing the money for the building. Among other privileges, it was granted, that the townsmen, and all within a mile round about the town, should be subject to the abbot and the convent. So that, by their steward, they imposed an oath upon the alderman, at the entrance upon his office, that he should maintain and uphold the peace and good order of the borough, and in nothing damage or hurt the abbot or convent in any of their rights and privileges.

Notwithstanding this oath, the monks and townsmen were often at variance, when the latter destroyed and plundered the property of the convent: particularly in the year 1327, the first of Edward III. when the inhabitants of the town, under the conduct of Richard Drayton, Robert Foxton, and others, broke down the gates, doors, and windows of the monastery, wounded the monks and servants, broke open their chests, plundered them of vast quantities of plate, books, vestments, and other things, besides 500*l.* in money; carried away charters, writings, and muniments;

and moreover obliged the prior, Peter Clopton, to seal a bond, wherein the abbot and convent became bound to Oliver Kemp, and others therein named, in the sum of 10,000*l.* at the same time releasing the said Oliver and his companions, concerned in this outrage, from all actions and demands whatsoever.

And shortly after, the same persons broke again into the abbey, and seized the abbot and divers of the monks, keeping them prisoners till they had sealed certain writings, and among them a charter, containing a grant of the town of Bury to be a corporation of themselves, and to have a common seal, with a guild of merchants and aldermen; as also to have the custody of the town-gates, and the wardship of all the pupils and orphans. They likewise burned and pulled down the houses and barns belonging to the abbey, and committed many other outrages, to the great detriment of the said abbot and monks. For these offences, nineteen were executed; divers others fled, and returning, were heavily fined; one was pressed to death, because he refused to plead; and the town was fined 60,000*l.* but 2000 marks only were accepted; also all the grants extorted from the abbots were made void.

The town is situated near a river navigable to Lynn, and in a spot esteemed so healthy, that it has been called the Montpelier of England.

The barons met here, and entered into a league against King John. In the reign of Henry III. a parliament was convened here, and another under Edward I. In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament was called here in the year 1446, when Humphry, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, as supposed, by poison. It is a borough, and sends two members to the British parliament. There are two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It contains two parish churches, about 1000 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. The assizes for the county are held here.

Without Risby gate was an hospital founded by Abbot Anselm for aged and infirm priests, and others

## London to Burnham Market, &c. 169

leprous and diseased. In 1551 a protection was granted to the lazars, and George Hodgson appointed their proctor. In 1184 a new hospital was founded by Abbot Samson and the monks, for a warden and poor brothers and sisters.

Without the east gate was an hospital, founded by the abbot of Bury, for a master and brethren. In 1256 the grey friars began to settle here, and built a house and church under the protection of Pope Alexander IV. King Henry II. Richard earl of Gloucester, and others. But a few years after, they were compelled by Pope Urban to leave Bury, and retire beyond the north gate to Bobwell, where the abbot and monks gave them land, and here they remained till the general suppression, when their house was granted to Anthony Harvey.

In the reign of Edward I. here was an hospital called *Domus Dei*, or God's house, without the south gate. Besides these, there was a college of priests, with a guild or fraternity of the holy or sweet name of Jesus; the site of which was granted to Richard Corbet.

At Ickworth, two miles south-west from Bury, is a seat of the Earl of Bristol.

At Culford, four miles north from Bury, is a seat of the Marquis Cornwallis.

At Hengrave, four miles north-west, is a seat of the Gages: the house was built in 1538 by Sir Thomas Kitson, who had been sheriff of London; and the gate is much admired for its singular beauty.

## London to Burnham Market and Wells.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lynn, p. 128.	96	2	Brought up.	113	5
Gaywood	1	3	Burnham Market	5	5
Cattle-Rising	3	4	New Inn	2	5
Snettisham	7	0	Holkham	2	1
Fring	3	1	Wells	1	0
Docking	2	3	In the whole	125	0
	113	5			

CASTLE-RISING, though a corporation and a borough sending members to parliament, is but a poor place, though at one time, next to Yarmouth and Lynn, the most considerable sea-port in the county; but the harbour is choaked up, the trade lost, and the number of inhabitants greatly diminished.

On the south side of the town is an ancient castle, the seat of the Honourable Mr. Howard, which formerly belonged to the Albinis, afterwards to the Mowbrays, and lastly to the Howards. The Duke of Norfolk has the title of Baron Howard of Castle-Rising. Here is an hospital for women, founded by the Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James I.

The learned Spelman was born at Congham, a village two miles to the east of Castle-Rising.

Snettisham had once a market, but it has been long disused.

At Sharnborn, three miles south-east from Snettisham, is said to have been the second Christian church built in these parts by Felix the Burgundian.

At Chosel, four miles north from Snettisham, was a preceptory of the brethren of St. Lazarus.

There are several places of the name of Burnham, the principal of which is distinguished by the additional title of Market, from having two weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It has a harbour on a small river, called Bran or Burn, which runs into the sea about seven miles to the north-west.

Burnham Deepdale, four miles to the north-west, is situated amidst rich marsh lands.

At Petreston, or Peterstone, in the parish of Burnham St. Clement, or Overy, was a priory of Augustine canons before the year 1200, subordinate to Walsingham, and in 1449 annexed to that abbey: at the dissolution it was granted to the see of Norwich.

At Burnham Norton was a house of white friars, founded by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale and William de Calthorp about the year 1241: granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Cobham.

At Brancaster, four miles west from Burnham, is an ancient camp; and Dr. Ward places here Brannodunum.

At Creyk, or North Creyk, three miles south, was a priory of Augustine canons, first founded in 1206 by Sir Robert de Nerford, and afterwards further endowed by his widow; in the reign of Henry VII. it was given to Christ's college, Cambridge: the remains are considerable.

At Holkham is a seat of Mr. Coke, begun by the Earl of Leicester in 1744, and finished by his widow, who also endowed six almshouses, and repaired the church, which is a sea-mark.

Wells is a fishing-town on a small river near the coast, with a harbour rather difficult of access, and injured by the shifting of the sands: it has the appointments of a sea-port, a custom and excise office, but no market. The chief trade, besides fishing, is for pottery, corn, and malt.

At Warham All Saints are the remains of a large Danish camp.

At Stifkey, four miles east, is a seat of Lord Townshend, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper.

West of the village is a circular camp called Wayborough, or Warborough; and on the east, another called Camping hill.

Cockthorp, a little to the south of Stifkey, is remarkable for having given birth to the admirals Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Mynnes.

At Binham, four miles south-east from Wells, are the remains of a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Peter de Valvines, nephew to the Conqueror, as a cell to St. Alban's: granted to Thomas Patton.

*London to Burnham Market, through  
Hillington.*

	M.	F.
Lynn, p. 128.	96	2
Hillington	8	3
Flitcham	1	1
Great Bircham	4	6
Stanhoe	3	4
Burnham Market	4	1

In the whole 118 1

AT Flitcham are the remains of a priory or hospital of Augustines, cell to Walsingham, founded by Damietta de Flitcham in the reign of Richard II.: granted to Edward lord Clinton.

Three miles north-east from Flitcham is Houghton hall, built by Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford; and at one time celebrated for a grand collection of pictures, sold to the Empress of Russia. It is now the seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

About a mile and a half east from Houghton, at East Rudham, was a priory of Augustine canons regular, founded by William Cheney in the reign of King Stephen; which was afterwards removed to a place at the end of the parish, called Cokesford; where there was likewise an hospital for a master, chaplains, and poor, under the priory: the site was granted to the Duke of Norfolk.



*London to Mildenhall.*

	M.	F.
Newmarket, p. 154.	60	7
Red Lodge	5	3
Mildenhall	3	6
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In the whole	70	0

MILDENHALL is a large and populous town, on a branch of the Ouse called the Lark, which is navigable for barges. It has a good market on Friday. Here is a seat of Sir Charles Bunbury.

*London to Hunstanton.*

	M.	F.
Snettisham, p. 169.	108	1
Heacham	2	0
Hunstanton	2	0
	<hr/>	

In the whole 112 1

AT Heacham was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey at Lewes, founded by William Warren, earl of Surry, in the reign of William Rufus: granted at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk.

Hunstanton is situated near the sea-coast, and remarkable for its cliff a mile farther, and light-house, which was originally a tower, built by King Edmund, who retired hither to learn the whole psalms by heart; and the book he used was preserved in the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury till the Reformation.

*London to Linton.*

	M.	F.
Epping, p. 154. . . . .	16	6
Harlow . . . . .	6	7
Newport . . . . .	15	0
Saffron Walden . . . . .	3	6
Little Walden . . . . .	2	0
Hadstock . . . . .	2	4
Linton . . . . .	1	4
In the whole	48	3

AT Shortgrove, one mile north from Newport, is a seat late of the Earl of Thomond, now of Mr. Wyndham.

Saffron Walden, so called from the cultivation of saffron, for which it was, in former times especially, much celebrated, is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It is a large place, irregularly built, and has a market on Saturday. Here was a castle, which, according to Morant, was begun by Geoffry de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror, and so distinguished himself that William rewarded him with no less than an hundred and eighteen lordships, forty of which were in this county. Walden was one of them. It became afterwards the head of the barony, and descended to his son, William de Mandeville, who joined with the Empress Matilda. King Stephen caused him to be arrested at court, then, in the year 1143, held at St. Alban's. In order to obtain his liberty, he surrendered up his castles of Walden and Plasiz: but, after his release, again appeared under arms against the king, and committed many outrages; amongst others he seized and plundered the abby of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, for which he was excommunicated. At length, besieging the king's

castle at Burwell, he received a wound in the head, of which he died, 14th September, 1144. Some of the knights-templars having got his body, caused the brains and bowels to be taken out, the body to be salted and sewed up in a hide, and afterwards to be put up in a leaden coffin, which they hung on a crooked tree in their orchard at the Old temple, London; but the excommunication being afterwards taken off, they buried it privately in the church-yard of the New Temple. The keep of this castle, stripped of its outside stones, is still remaining. Morant says there are also some earthen works, and some of the walls about thirty feet high on the inside. The ruins now belong to Lord Braybrook.

The above Geoffry Mandeville founded also a priory of Benedictines, which, in the reign of Richard I. was made an abby. At the suppression it was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, created Lord Audley of Walden; and on the site of this abby Audley-End, once a royal palace, was built by Thomas lord Audley, son of the Duke of Norfolk, who married the only daughter and heiress of the above-named Lord Audley.

This Thomas was summoned to parliament in Queen Elizabeth's time, as lord Audley of Walden; and was afterwards created earl of Suffolk by King James I. to whom he was first chamberlain, and afterwards lord high-treasurer. It was designed for a royal palace for that king; and when it was finished with all the elegance and polite taste of the times, the king was invited to see it; and, as he passed to Newmarket, he took up a night's lodging there; when, after having viewed it with great surprise and astonishment, the earl asked him how he approved of it? who answered, "Very well; but troth, man," said he, "*it is too much for a king, but it may do for a lord high-treasurer:*" and so left it upon the earl's hands, who is reported to have had then an estate of 50,000*l.* a-year. King Charles II. purchased this house, and so it became, what it was originally designed for, a royal palace. The king mort-

gaged the hearth-tax to the earl to answer the purchase-money, and appointed James, then earl of Suffolk, housekeeper thereof, with a salary of 1000*l.* a-year, which office continued in the family till the revolution, when the hearth-tax was abolished; and the exigence of the state being such as it could not afford to pay the purchase-money, King William III. re-granted the said house to the family; upon which Henry earl of Suffolk (who, in his father's life-time, was created earl of Bindon, to qualify him to hold the marshal's staff) pulled down a great part of this noble edifice; and yet it is still very large, and makes a grand appearance.

You enter at a wide pair of iron gates into a most spacious court-yard, on each side whereof was formerly a row of cloisters, in which stood the out-offices belonging to the house, which have been all pulled down, and supplied with a stone-wall. You pass in at the fore-front, through part of the house, into a large open quadrangle, enclosed by four different parts of it, and also surrounded with cloisters. The apartments above and below are very lofty and spacious; and there was a gallery, which extended the whole length of the back-front of the house, and was judged to be the largest in England; but it has been pulled down many years. Considerable improvements were made by a stone-bridge built over the river by the late owner, Sir John Griffin Griffin, knight of the bath, created lord Howard of Walden; by whom it was bequeathed to Lord Braybrook, the present noble owner. It is reported that this house was built with Spanish gold that purchased the ruin of the great Sir Walter Raleigh.

At Ashdon, three miles north-east from Saffron Walden, are several tumuli, supposed by some to have been thrown up over those who fell in battle between Edmund Ironside and Canute.

At Hemstead, six miles east, was the estate and burial-place of Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

Linton is a small town, with a market on Thursday. Here was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at St. Jacut in Bretagne, which, in 1540, was given as an alien priory to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

At Bareham, or Baberham, four miles north-west from Linton, was a priory of crossed or crouched friars, cell to Welnetham in Suffolk, which also was subordinate to the house in London.

Horseheath, three miles north-east, gave title of baron to Lord Montford, who had a seat here, which, in the year 1775, was ordered to be pulled down, and the park to be let as a farm.

Castle-camps, six miles east, was granted to the Veres, with the chief chamberlainship of England, by Henry I. Part of the ancient castle still remains.

At Ickleton, four miles south-west, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Aubry de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, or Sir William de Cantelupe, in the reign of Henry II.: given by Henry VIII. to the bishopric of Ely, in exchange for Hatfield.

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*London to Soham.*

	M.	F.
Newmarket, p. 154.	60	7
Soham	8	0
In the whole	68	7

SOHAM, or Monks Soham, is situated near a fen, or mere, formerly dangerous, with a small market on Saturday. Here St. Felix, the Burgundian, first bishop of the East Angles, is said to have founded a monastery about 630, and to have placed here an episcopal see, which was afterwards removed to Dunwich.

The saint was interred at Soham, and his body afterwards removed to Ramsey abbey, when the great church was burnt and the monks destroyed by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba, in the year 870. The ruins of the church are still visible.

At Fordham, three miles east, was a house of Gilbertines, founded in the reign of Henry III.

At Spinney, in the parish of Wicken, two miles north-east, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Sir Hugh de Malebise, in the reign of King John, which, in 1449, was united to Ely abbey. Here was likewise in the parish a house founded for seven poor men, who were each to receive one farthing loaf, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale, daily; and three ells of linen, one woollen garment, one pair of shoes, and two hundred dry turves, yearly.

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*London to Aylsham and Holt.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Norwich, p. 154.	109	0	Brought up	121	2
Horsham St. Faith	4	4	Blickling . . .	1	2
Newton St. Faith	1	1	Saxthorpe . . .	4	3
Hevingham . . .	2	7	Edgefield Green . . .	2	6
Marsham . . .	1	6	Holt . . . . .	3	3
Aylsham . . . .	2	0			
	121	2	In the whole	132	0

AT Horsham St. Faith, a priory of black monks was founded by Robert Fitzwalter and his wife, in 1105, as a cell to the abbey at Conches in Normandy; made denizen in the reign of Richard II.; and by Henry VIII. granted to Edward Elrington and Richard Southwell.

At Horsford, one mile west from Newton St. Faith, are the earth-works and keep of an ancient castle, built

by Walter Malet, baron of Eye, in the reign of Henry II.

Aylsham is a neat little town, containing about 130 houses, held under the duchy of Lancaster. It is situated on the river Bure or Thyrn, which was made navigable from Cottishall to Aylsham-bridge in 1779. About a mile from the town is a medicinal spring, much frequented in the summer. The market is on Saturday.

Cawston, four miles south-west, has a small market on Wednesday. It is held of the duchy of Lancaster in free soccage; in token of which a mace, surmounted by a brazen hand, or gauntlet, holding a ploughshare, and another by a bearded arrow, are carried before the lord of the manor, or his steward.

At Mountjoy, in Heverland, a little to the south of Cawston, William de Gifnes founded a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, in the reign of King John, and gave it to the priory of Wymondham, as a cell for two or three monks.

At Oxnead, three miles south-east from Aylsham, are the ruins of an ancient seat of the Pastons, pulled down in 1719, and sold to pay debts to George lord Anson.

Blickling was, in the reign of Richard II. the seat of the Dagworths, and afterwards of the Boleyns, ancestors of Ann, queen to Henry VIII. It now belongs to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, created Baron Hobart of Blickling in 1728.

Holt, so called from being anciently surrounded with wood, is a neat town, with a good weekly market, held on Saturday, though originally granted for Tuesday. In the town is a free-school, endowed by Sir John Gresham, lord mayor of London, in 1546. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here by adjournment at Michaelmas and Christmas.

At Field Dawling, five miles west, was a priory of Cistercian monks, given, in the reign of Henry II. by Matilda de Harfcolye, as a cell to the abbey of Savigny

in France. At the dissolution of alien priories, it was successively given to Epworth, Spital-in-the-street, the Chartreux near Coventry, and to the priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire, where it remained, till, at the general suppression, it was granted to Martin Hastings and James Borne.

Blakeney, now called Snitterley, five miles north-west, was anciently a celebrated sea-port, much frequented by merchants from Germany. It is situated on a river, not far from the sea, and has now some small vessels which trade for timber and coals. Here was a house of white friars, founded by Richard Stormer and others, in the reign of Edward I. granted to William Rede.

Clay, four miles north, on the same river, opposite to Blakeney, is a sea-port, with some considerable salt-works. Here is a custom-house and a resident collector; and a small market on Saturday. The harbour is not good, and the water too shallow to admit vessels of any burden.

At Wayburn, near the sea-coast, three miles north-east, was a priory of black canons, founded by Sir Ralph Meyngaryn, in the reign of Henry II. subordinate to Westacre: granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Heydon.

*London to Cromer.*

	M.	F.
Norwich, p. 154. . . . .	109	0
Croftwick . . . . .	4	7
Hautbois . . . . .	3	1
North Walsham . . . . .	7	1
Southrepps . . . . .	4	6
Cromer . . . . .	4	3

In the whole 133 2



AT Hautbois, or Hobbies, near the head of the causeway, was an hospital, or maison-dieu, founded by Peter de Altobosco, in the reign of King John or Henry III. under Horning.

At Horstede, a mile and a half south from Hautbois, was a priory, cell to the abbey of Holy Trinity, at Caen: granted by Edward IV. to King's college, Cambridge.

Walsingham, or North Walsingham, is situated about five or six miles from the sea, and has a market on Tuesday.

At Gunton, three miles north, is a seat of Lord Suffield.

At Bromholm, in the parish of Paston, five miles north-east, was a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to Castleacre, founded by William de Glanville in 1113, granted to Thomas Wodehouse.

At Hickling, eight miles south-east, was a priory of black canons, founded by Theobald de Valoines in 1185; settled by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. on the see of Norwich, but soon after alienated to Sir William Wodehouse.

At Lessingham, five miles east, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Gerard de Gournay, in the reign of William Rufus, as a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, and subordinate to Okebourn, in Wiltshire: given by Edward IV. to King's college, Cambridge.

Cromer is a fishing-town on the coast, and was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by the sea. It has for some years been much resorted to in the summer for sea-bathing, and several lodging-houses are open for the reception of company. The market is on Saturday. Abundance of lobsters are caught on the coast, which is rocky; and the bay in which Cromer lies is by the seamen called the devil's throat, and all the coast is a terror to seamen, from the frequent shipwrecks that happen: for many miles along the shore there is scarce

a barn, shed, stable, or pigstye, but what is built of the remains of ships driven upon the coast.

About the year 1692, a fleet of 200 sail of light colliers, after leaving Yarmouth roads with a fair wind, were overtaken with a storm at north-east, and above one hundred and forty ships were driven ashore, and dashed to pieces, and but few of their crews saved. Some laden colliers were involved in the same calamity, as likewise some corn-vessels from Lynn and Wells, freighted for Holland; so that upwards of two hundred vessels, and above 1000 seamen, were lost in this dreadful night. By another storm on the 20th of November, 1789, forty colliers were driven ashore in less than two hours, and upwards of 500 men and boys then perished.

At Sheringham, three miles west from Cromer, was a priory of black canons, cell to Nottlesey abby in Buckinghamshire.

At Beeston Regis, three miles north-west, are the remains of a monastery of Augustine canons, founded by the Lady Margaret de Cressy, in the reign of King John, or Henry III.: granted to Sir William Wyndham and Giles Seafole.

Gresham, six miles south-west, gave name to a family from which Sir Thomas Gresham was descended. Here was formerly a castle.

*London to Worsted.*

	M.	F.
Norwich, p. 154.	109	0
Croftwick . . . . .	4	7
Hautbois . . . . .	3	1
Worsted . . . . .	3	4

In the whole 120 4

WORSTED is remarkable for being the first place in which that kind of twisted yarn was manufactured, which is called by its name, *worsted*. Here is likewise a manufacture of stuffs and stockings. The market is on Saturday.

*London to Brandon and Lynn.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newmarket, p. 154.	60	7	Brought up	88	2
Barton Mills, Suffolk	8	3	Wareham	1	6
Wangford	6	0	Stradsett	2	5
Brandon	3	1	Seething	5	6
Weeting, Norfolk	1	3	West Winch	1	5
Methwold	4	4	Hardwick	1	4
Stoke Ferry	4	0	Lynn	1	7
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	88	2	In the whole	103	3

WANGFORD, or Raydon, gives name to a hundred. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford, before the year 1160, said to have been founded by Doudo Afini, steward of the king's household: granted to the Duke of Norfolk. Brandon is situated in both counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, being divided by the Lesser Ouse, over which is a bridge. It has a market on Thursday. Sir Simon Eyre, lord mayor of London, who built Leaden-hall, was of this town.

At Bromehill or Bromwell, in the parish of Weeting All Saints, near Brandon, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. which in 1528 was granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich, and after the cardinal's disgrace to Christ's college, Cambridge. In this parish are the ruins of an ancient castle, the seat of the De Plaizes, who were lords of the place till the reign of Edward III.

## 184 *London to Wells, through Swaffham.*

Methwold is celebrated for its rabbits; it has a market on Friday.

At a place called Stevesholm, in the parish of Methwold, was a priory of Cluniac monks, founded by William earl Warren about 1222, subordinate to Castleacre.

At Oxborough, two miles north-east from Stokeferry, is a mansion belonging to the Bedingfields, built in the reign of Edward IV. About the village are several tumuli and little pits, where Saxon and Danish coins have been found.

West Dereham, three miles north-west from Stoke, gave birth to Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, legate and chief-justice of England, who, when only dean of York, founded here, in 1188, an abbey for Premonstratensian canons. At Wareham or Wearham was a priory of Benedictines, founded in the reign of Richard I. or John, subordinate to the abbey at Montreuil in Picardy. It was afterwards given to West Dereham.

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## *London to Wells, through Swaffham.*

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Brandon, p. 183.	78	3	Brought up	102	3
Mundford, Norfolk	4	6	Rainham	2	7
Hillborough	4	3	Fakenham	3	3
Swaffham	5	5	East Bastham	3	1
Newton	4	3	Walsingham	1	2
Weasenham, St. Peter.	4	7	Wells	5	0
	102	3	In the whole	118	0

NEAR Mundford is Buckingham-hall, a seat of Lord Petre.

Swaffham is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the south-east side of a heath, on which are horse-races. In the market-place is a handsome cross, built by the Earl of Orford; and the market on Saturday is well supplied. The church is a handsome building, in the form of a cathedral.

At Marham, seven miles west, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Isabella Albi, countess of Arundel, in 1251: granted to Sir Nicholas and Robert Hare. At Sporless, two miles east, was an alien priory, subject to the Benedictine abbey at Saumur in France, granted to Eton college.

Narford, five miles north, seems to have been a Roman station: a great many Roman bricks and urns have been discovered. Here is a seat of Mr. Fountaine.

Narborough, a mile further west, was probably a Roman station.

Near to Narborough, at Pentney, was a priory of Benedictine canons, founded by Robert de Vaux, one of the companions of William the Conqueror. The site was granted to Thomas Mildmay.

At Wormegay, two miles south-west from Narborough, was a priory of black canons, founded by William de Warren in the reign of Richard I. or John, and united to Pentney in 1468. In the reign of Edward VI. it was given to the bishop of Norwich.

One mile west from Newton is Castleacre, which takes its name from a castle anciently the seat of the earls Warren; the ruins are of considerable extent, and from its situation it must have been very strong. The keep or citadel was circular, defended on three sides by a deep ditch, and on the south side by a strong wall, at the foot of which runs a small river. On the west side of the keep are the remains of a gate leading into the outer-court, where are the ruins of many buildings. The time of its foundation is not known, but it was probably erected by William earl

## 186 *London to Wells, through Swaffham.*

Warren, to whom the Conqueror granted large estates in the county.

A little to the west are the remains of a priory of Cluniacs, founded as a cell to the abbey at Lewes in Suffex, by William de Warren, son of Earl Warren, first earl of Surry, and Gundred his wife. The church was a venerable Gothic structure of free-stone, flints, &c. and built in a conventual or cathedral style. The cloister was at the south end of the church; west of the cloister was the prior's apartment, now a farmhouse. In a large room above stairs is an ancient bow-window of stone, consisting of nine pannels, in which are painted the arms of the priory, the earls of Arundel and Warren, Mowbray duke of Norfolk, &c. The castle and abbey are now the property of Mr. Coke of Holkham.

At Acre, or West Acre, west of Castleacre, was a priory of black canons, afterwards changed to Augustines, founded by Oliver a priest, and his son Walter, in the reign of William Rufus: granted to Sir Thomas Gresham. There are three villages of the name of Rainham, north, east, and south, joining each other. At East Rainham is a seat of the Marquis of Townsend, built by Inigo Jones, in which are some excellent pictures, and among others, Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, a present from the late king of Prussia; and two rooms filled with portraits of captains who fought under Sir Horace Vere in the Netherlands. At Normannesburgh, in South Rainham parish, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Castleacre, founded by William de Lifewix about the year 1160.

At Great Massingham, three miles south-west from Rainham, was an hospital or priory of Augustines, founded before 1260; the buildings being decayed in the year 1475, it was united to West Acre.

Fakenham has a good weekly market on Thursday. In the church was a light for good King Henry (VI.)

At Hempton, near Fakenham, was an hospital, af-

terwards erected into a priory of Augustine canons, said to have been originally founded by Roger St. Martin, in the reign of Henry I. granted to Sir William Fermor.

Walsingham, or Great Walsingham, or New Walsingham, has a market on Friday. Here was a famous chapel dedicated to the Annunciation of our Lady, built by the widow of Richoldis de Favarches about the year 1061, in imitation of that of Nazareth; in which were placed a prior and Benedictine monks, by her son Geoffry, in the reign of William the Conqueror.

The holy shrine at this monastery was as much frequented as the shrine of Thomas à Becket; and, among others, we are told, by Henry VIII. who went to it barefoot from Balsam, with a present of a rich necklace to the Holy Virgin. There are two wells still called by her name. The present remains of this edifice are a handsome west gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the east end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with a handsome east window, and stone pulpit; twelve arches of the old cloisters; the abby wall, a mile in circuit; and two uncovered wells.

The soil is noted for producing good saffron. The banks near the town, towards the sea side, are supposed to have been the burial-place of the Danes and Saxons, after their many battles in the neighbourhood.

The site of the monastery was granted to Thomas Sidney; and a part of it now constitutes the seat of the proprietor, Mr. Warner. Here was likewise a house for two lepers, now the bridewell.

At Little or Old Walsingham, two miles north, was a house of grey friars, founded by Elizabeth de Burgo, countess of Clare, in 1346: granted by Henry VIII. to John Eyre.

At Houghton in the Dale, one mile south from Walsingham, are the remains of a chapel visited by the pilgrims in their journies to the holy shrine.

At Snoring Parva, four miles south-east from Walsingham, was a lazar-house in the year 1380.

*London to East Dereham and Holt.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brandon, p. 183.	78	3	Brought up	101	4
Watton, Norfolk	12	7	Elmham	5	1
Ovington	1	7	Guist Bridge	2	5
Shipdam	3	4	Thornage	8	0
East Dereham	4	7	Holt	2	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	101	4	In the whole	119	6

WATTON has a market on Wednesdays; changed from Thursday, on which it was kept formerly: great quantities of butter are sent from hence to London.

At Tompson, four miles from Watton, was a college or chantry for a master and five chaplains, established in the parish church by Sir Thomas Shardelow and his brother, in the reign of Edward III.: granted to Sir Edmund Knyvet. For the manor of Skulton, three miles east, Lord Abergavenny claimed the service of larderer or larder at the coronation of James II. and it was allowed.

At Carlsbrook, two miles north-east, was a convent founded by Matilda, countess of Clare, afterwards removed to Buckland. Here was likewise a preceptory of the knights of John of Jerusalem, granted to Sir Richard Graham and Sir Richard Southwell; the latter of whom was privy counsellor to Edward VI. and sent the Mortlake tapestry into England. His seat was at Woodrising, a neighbouring village.

East Dereham is a handsome town, situated near the centre of the county, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was a nunnery founded by Withburga, youngest daughter of King Anna, who was buried in the churchyard about the year 743, but fifty years after removed into the church, and from thence conveyed to Ely by the nuns in 974, when their convent was destroyed by the Danes.



At Wendling, three miles west, was an abby of Premonstratensian canons, founded by William de Wendling in the reign of Henry III.: granted to Edward Dyer and H. Cressenr.

At Gressenhale, two miles north-west, was a collegiate chapel, founded by one of the Stutevilles, lords of the place: it is all ruined except the nave, which is converted into an infirmary, belonging to the poor-house for the hundreds of Milford and Launditch, erected in 1776.

East Bilney, three miles north-west, gave birth to Andrew Perne, dean of Ely, one of the translators of what is called the Bishop's Bible, under the superintendence of Archbishop Parker.

Mileham, five miles north-west, was the birth-place of Sir Edward Coke.

When the kingdom of the East Angles, which, from the first conversion of Felix, had been under one bishop, was, about the year 673, divided into two dioceses, one of the sees was fixed at Elmham; and a constant succession of bishops sat there till the martyrdom of Humber, with King Edmund, by the Danes in 870. About the year 950 the see of Dunwich appears to have been united to Elmham, whose jurisdiction seems again to have extended over what was formerly the whole of East Anglia. In 1075 the bishopric was removed to Thetford, and soon after to Norwich, whose first bishop rebuilt the parish-church, which, with the manor, continued annexed to the bishopric of Norwich till the 27th of Henry VIII. The ruins of the place remain, and the site of the cathedral is still visible. Here is a seat of Mr. Milles.

Brisley, two miles south-west from Elmham, is the birth-place of Richard Taverner, who published an English translation of the Bible in 1539.

Two miles east from Guist Bridge is Foulsham, the greater part of which, with the church, was destroyed by fire in 1770, since rebuilt.

*London to Hingham.*

	M.	F.
Watton, p. 188.	91	2
Hingham	7	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	98	2

HINGHAM has a market on Saturday. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it suffered greatly by a fire. At this town was the famous itinerant, in the reign of Edward I. called Ralph de Hingham.

*London to Repeham and Cromer.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
East Dereham, p. 188.	101	4	Brought up	112	3
Hoe	2	3	Itteringham	6	6
Swanton Bridge	2	4	Thurgarton	4	2
Bawdeswell	2	0	Fellbridge	2	7
Repeham	4	0	Cromer	3	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	112	3	In the whole	129	3

REPEHAM is remarkable for having anciently three churches, in Repeham, Whitwell, and Hacton, two neighbouring villages, in one church-yard; the latter burned before the year 1531.

At Fellbridge is a seat of the Right Honourable William Wyndham.

*London to Dunmow and Thaxted.*

	M.	F.
Harlow, p. 154.	23	5
Hatfield	6	0
Dunmow	8	0
Great Easton	2	2
Thaxted	4	0

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In the whole 43 7

**HATFIELD**, Broad Oak, so named from some spreading oak, was also called Hatfield Regis, from having been a royal demesne before the conquest. It is a small place; the market formerly held on Saturday is discontinued, or at least of but little account. Here was a priory of black friars, first founded by Aubrey de Vere, the second of that name; first cell to the abbey at Redon in Normandy, and afterwards made independent: granted to Thomas Noke.

Near Hatfield is New Barrington-hall, a seat of a family of that name.

Dunmow, or Great Dunmow, is a corporation-town, governed by a bailiff and burgesses, with a manufactory of baize, and a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles east is the village of Little Dunmow, where a priory was founded in the year 1104, by the Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, who built here a church dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which was consecrated by Maurice, bishop of London. Two years afterwards her son Jeffry placed therein canons, who shortly after their introduction observed the rule of St. Augustine. The site and manor of this priory were at the dissolution granted to Robert earl of Suffex, and was sold by Earl Edward to Sir Henry Mildmay of Moulsham, knight. The monastery is now entirely razed; it was pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The foundations of

the old building are visible on the south-west side of church. The present manor-house stands on the site of the offices of the priory.

The collegiate church was a large and stately fabric; the roof sustained with rows of columns, whose capitals are ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; some of them remain. The part which now makes the parish church, was the east end of the choir with the north aisle. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, served for the parish as well as the convent. The prior and canons presented one of their body to the bishop, to serve the cure; but he was not instituted as in a rectory or vicarage. Since the suppression it is only a donative, or curacy, in the gift of the lord of the manor.

Here, under an arch in the south wall, is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress Lady Jaga. Near the same spot is a monument, said to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the first of that name, who died in the year 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its present situation; at least the alabaster figures of Sir Walter and his lady, who are now laid on an altar tomb, are considerably too short for them. These figures are well executed for the time in which they were done, but are much defaced, probably by the removal, particularly the man, whose legs are broken off at the knees.

Opposite this monument, between two pillars, on the north side of the choir, is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitz-Walter, who, according to the monkish story, unsupported by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by the contrivance of King John for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. Her figure is in alabaster, and by no means a despicable piece of workmanship. Her fingers are stained with a red colour, which, according to the Ciceroni of the place, was done to represent the effects of the poison; but in all likelihood is the remains of a former painting.

Both this figure, and that of the Lady Fitz-Walter, afford accurate specimens of the necklaces, ear-rings, and other ornaments, worn by the ladies of those days.

Among the jocular tenures of England none have been more talked of than the bacon of Dunmow: by whom, or at what time this custom was instituted, is not certain; but it is generally ascribed to one of the family of Fitz-Walter. A similar custom is observed in the manor of Wichenor in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon was given to the happy pair. By the ceremonial institute for this occasion at Dunmow, the party claiming the bacon, therein styled the pilgrim, was to take the following oath, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the church-yard; the convent attending, and using many ceremonies, and much singing, in order to lengthen out the time of his painful situation:

You shall swear by custom of confession,  
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;  
Nor since you were married man and wife,  
By household brawls, or contentious strife,  
Or otherwise in bed or at board,  
Offended each other in deed or in word;  
Or since the parish clerk said amen,  
Wished yourselves unmarried again;  
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,  
Repented not in thought any way;  
But continued true in thought and desire,  
As when you joined hands in holy quire.  
If to these conditions, without all fear,  
Of your own accord you will freely swear,  
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,  
And bear it hence with love and good leave;  
For this is our custom at Dunmow, well known,  
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

Then the pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried first about the priory church-yard, and afterwards through the town, attended by the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before him.

This is the form given by Mr. Morant; but from the words of the oath, it seems as if it should be taken by both man and wife. The sharp stones on which the party was to kneel, are now removed and lost.

The following list of persons who have demanded and received this bacon, is recorded in a MS. in the college of arms, marked L. 14, page 226. In the 23d year of Henry VI. Richard Wright of Bradbourgh, near the city of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, demanded the bacon on the 7th of April in the said year, and being duly sworn before John Cannon, prior of this place, and the whole convent, and many neighbours, there was delivered to him one flitch of bacon. Stephen Samuel, of little Ayton, in the county of Essex, husbandman, came to the priory on Lady-day in Lent, seventh of Edward IV. and having taken the oath prescribed before Roger Bulcott, then prior, and the neighbours then assembled, had a gammon of bacon. In the second year of the reign of Henry VIII. 1510, Thomas Lefuller, of Cogshall in Essex, taking the usual oath, on the 8th of September, before John Tils, then prior, there was delivered to him a gammon of bacon. From these entries it appears that some of the claimants had a flitch, and others only a gammon of bacon; by what rule these deliveries were regulated is not mentioned.

To these Mr. Morant adds the following: At a court-baron of Sir Thomas May, knight, holden 7th June, 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gentleman-steward, the homage-jury being five fair ladies, spinsters; namely Elizabeth, Henrietta, Annabella, Jane Beaumont, and Mary Wheeler; they found that John Reynolds of Hatfield Broadoke, gentleman, and Anne his wife, and William Parsley of Much Easton, butcher, and Jane his wife, by means of their peaceable, tender, and loving cohabitation for the space of three years last past, and upwards, were fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accustomed oath, whereby to entitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto

them, according to the custom of the manor; and they having taken the oath kneeling on two great stones near the church door, the bacon was delivered to each couple. The last that received it were John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield, 20th June, 1751. Since which some persons having demanded it: it has, as is said, been refused; probably from congenial affection not being now so rare as heretofore, or because qualification oaths are now supposed to be held less sacred.

At Canfield, two miles and half west, are the remains of a castle belonging to the Veres.

Four miles west is Takeley, where was an alien priory, cell to the abbey at St. Valery in France, granted to New college, Oxford.

Near Dunmow is a seat of Sir George Beaumont.

Little Easton was called Ad Turrim, from the tower of the church; and Great Easton, Ad Montem, from its situation.

Easton Lodge, west of Little Easton, is a seat of Lord Maynard.

At Tiltey, about a mile north-west from Great Easton, was an abbey of white monks, founded by Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz-Geoffry, about the year 1152: granted to Thomas lord Audley, from whose family it was alienated to the ancestors of Lord Maynard. There are but few remains, except the parish church, which is said to have been the chapel to the hospital for strangers at the abbey gate; and a part of the cloister walls.

Thaxted was anciently a borough, and incorporated by Philip and Mary. It is situated near the rise of the Chelmer, and has a market on Friday. The church is an elegant pile of building, supposed to have been erected in the fourteenth century. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 2000. Roman coins and urns have been found in the parish. Thaxted was the native place of the Reverend Samuel Purchas, compiler of the voyages.

*Roads from Whitechapel Church.**London to Ipswich and Norwich.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mile-end . . . . .	1	0	Brought up	40	7
Bow . . . . .	1	4	Stanway . . . . .	6	1
Stratford, Essex . . . . .	1	1	Lexden . . . . .	1	7
Rising Sun . . . . .	1	6	Colchester . . . . .	2	1
Ilford . . . . .	1	4	Stratford, Suffolk . . . . .	7	2
Chadwell . . . . .	2	1	Bentley . . . . .	4	6
Rumford . . . . .	2	7	Copdock . . . . .	2	1
Hare-street . . . . .	1	0	Ipswich . . . . .	3	6
Brook-street . . . . .	3	4	Claydon . . . . .	3	4
Brentwood . . . . .	1	4	Creting All Saints . . . . .	4	0
Shenfield . . . . .	1	0	Little Stonham . . . . .	3	0
Mountnessing-street . . . . .	2	1	Brockford . . . . .	4	1
Ingatestone . . . . .	1	7	Thwaite . . . . .	0	6
Margretting-street . . . . .	2	0	Stoke . . . . .	1	6
Sifted . . . . .	1	5	Yaxley . . . . .	1	7
Widford . . . . .	1	0	Osmandstone, or		
Moulsham . . . . .	0	6	Schole Inn, Norf.	3	5
Chelmsford . . . . .	0	5	Dickleburgh . . . . .	2	3
Springfield . . . . .	0	2	Tivetshall . . . . .	2	1
Boreham . . . . .	3	5	Long Stratton . . . . .	4	3
Hatfield Peveril . . . . .	1	7	Newton . . . . .	3	5
Witham . . . . .	2	6	Hartford Bridge . . . . .	4	5
Rivenhall-end . . . . .	2	1	Norwich . . . . .	2	3
Kelveden . . . . .	1	3			

In the whole 111 0

40 7

-BOW, or Stratford-bow, was formerly a hamlet of Stepney, and erected into a separate parish in the year



1719. Here was a large manufacture of porcelain or china, which has been discontinued for some years. The chief employment at present is calico-printing. The bridge crosses the river Lea is said to have been first built by Matilda, queen of Henry I. from having narrowly escaped drowning at Old Ford, a village about a mile to the north of Bow.

An ancient building here, usually called King John's house, was the gate of a royal mansion belonging to King Henry VIII. is of brick, and by its style seems at least as old as the reign of King Henry VII. Several foundations of the interior buildings are still visible, particularly those of the chapel, which was standing within the eighteenth century, and is said to have been adorned with fine paintings, and curious painted glass, and was called the Romish chapel. The extremity of these premises is bounded by a ditch, which has served as a sewer to them and the adjacent buildings time immemorial. This was lately enlarged, in order to admit the coal-barges from the river Lea, and to make a wharf; in doing which a stone-wall was discovered, twenty-seven paces in length, having over it a layer of brick. This seems to have been the boundary and breadth of the whole premises; their length is but little more: so that the area of the whole was extremely small for a royal mansion. Many ancient glazed tiles have been dug here, ornamented and painted; probably part of the pavement of the chapel, being applied to that use in different old buildings; such as the cathedrals at Winchester and Gloucester; Christ-church, Hants; Romsey, &c. &c. Several ancient coins have been also found here.

Stratford, or Stratford Longthorn, is situated in the parish of Westham. A little to the south are the remains of an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was founded by William de Montfichet, in the year 1134 or 1135; the demesnes of which, in this parish only, amounted to fifteen hundred acres, besides several ma-

nors and estates in other parts of the kingdom. The house being situated low in the marshes, and subject to inundations, the monks removed to a cell at Great Burghstead, where they continued till, in the reign of Richard II. the damages were repaired, and the monks returned back. The abbot of this house sat in parliament. The abbey was obliged to maintain the bridge over the Lea, which is said to have been the first arched stone bridge in the county, and from thence the name Bow is thought to be derived. The site was granted to Peter Meautes.

At Ilford, or Great Ilford, an hospital was founded for lepers, by Adeliza, abbess of Barking, in the reign of King Stephen. The hospital and chapel are yet existing for a chapel and six paupers.

Rumford, or Romford, contains about 450 houses, and has three markets weekly; on Monday for hogs; on Tuesday for calves, sheep, and lambs; and on Wednesday for corn, cattle, and provisions. The church is a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. Here is an alms-house, founded by Roger Reede of Havering in the year 1483, rebuilt in 1784. Here is likewise a charity-school for boys, and another for girls. Some wooden barracks were built for six troops of horse in 1795.

Rumford, Havering, and Hornchurch, together, form the liberty of Havering Atte Bower, an ancient demesne of the crown, endowed with many privileges; such as holding quarter-sessions, &c. with two justices and a high-steward.

Havering, or Havering Bower, two miles north, was anciently a seat of the Saxon kings, and particularly of Edward the Confessor. There are still vestiges of the ancient mansion. On its site is a seat of Sir John Smith Burges, bart. called Bower-house.

Not far from it was Pirgo, anciently a royal palace, where Joan, queen of Henry IV. died. In the year 1570, Queen Elizabeth resided here some days. It was

afterwards the seat of the Greys, and last of Lord Archer, being pulled down in 1770.

Brentwood, or Burntwood, was formerly a place of more consequence than at present, and the assizes have been held here; but now the market is discontinued.

Near it is Thorndon-hall, a seat of Lord Petre.

At Sedeburbrook, or Southbournbrook, or Brookstreet, near Brentwood, was a free chapel or hospital for lepers before the 20th year of Edward I. which, with all the lands, was granted to Sir Anthony Brown and Richard Weston.

Some antiquities were discovered at Shenfield.

In the parish of Mountnessing was Thobie priory, founded for Augustine canons by Michael Capra, his wife, and son, in the reign of King Stephen.

Ingatestone had a market for fat cattle on Wednesday, now nearly or quite lost.

Three miles to the north-west is Blackmore, where an hermitage or priory of black canons was founded by Adam and Jordan de Samford, about the beginning of the reign of King John, which was granted to Cardinal Wolfey towards the endowment of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. At the cardinal's disgrace it was given to Waltham abbey, and at the general suppression to John Smith.

Near Moulsham is Moulsham-hall, a seat of the ancient family of Mildmay.

Chelmsford, situated at the union of the Chelmer and the Can, is the county town, where assizes, sessions, and county courts are held, and members chosen for the county. The town consists of four streets, the principal of which is regular and well built. A new gaol was erected of stone in 1777, since which there has been a new shire-hall, and a stone bridge; near the shire-hall is a conduit of great antiquity, which, according to an inscription, affords upwards of two thousand two hundred hogsheads of water in one day. Two hundred pounds were given by Sir William Mildmay, the interest of which was to be applied to

keep this conduit in repair. It is supplied by a spring called Burgeſſs well, about a quarter of a mile from the town. On Friday the 17th of January, 1800, the whole middle aiſle of the church, from the tower to the chancel, fell in at ten o'clock at night. No idea can be formed of the cauſe. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded and liberally endowed by King Edward VI. in 1552. A houſe of Dominican friars was founded in a hamlet of Chelmsford, called Fulſham, or Muſſam.

Two miles weſt from Chelmsford is Writtle, ſuppoſed by ſome to be built on the ſite of the ancient Cæſaromagus. Before a bridge was built at Chelmsford, the ancient road to Colcheſter and Harwich paſſed through this place. King John is ſaid to have had a palace here, of which ſome ſmall veſtiges remain. The church is ſaid to have been given by King Stephen to the priory of Bermondſey in Surry. and now belongs to New college, Oxford. John Baſtwick, who ſuffered for his writings in the reign of Charles I. was a native of this place.

Five miles weſt from Chelmsford ſtood Pleſhey caſtle, mentioned in hiſtory and records by the various names of Placy, Plaify, Plaſhe, Pleizet, Pleſinchou, Pleſheter, Pleſſys, Pleycie, Belhouſe, Bowels; and Leland, in his Itinerary, ſays it was called Tumbleſtoun: part of theſe appellations are ſuppoſed to be derivations from the French word Plaſir, on account of its pleaſant ſituation. Belhouſe, or beautiful manſion, perhaps reſpected the building. It was the ſeat of the high-conſtables of England from the earlieſt times of that office to the year 1400. Morant, in his hiſtory of Eſſex, ſuppoſes it was originally a Roman fortrefs; but it ſeems, ſays he, to have been a conſiderable place long before the conqueſt, and even in the Roman times to have been a fortrefs or villa, for there is a ditch or entrenchment encompassing the weſt, north, and eaſt parts of the preſent village, *i. e.* all that is north of the road; and having the remains of another correſponding

on the south side, I have often traced it myself; it begins in a field across the road north of the church. On the same side of the way, in a field about a quarter of a mile from the church, in the road leading from High Estre, was found a fine glass urn, with some burnt bones in it, which Samuel Tuffnell, esq shewed to the society of Antiquaries. In Doomſday-book it is called Pleſinchou, and appears to have been part of the lands of Eustace, earl of Bologne. In the year 1215, in the dispute between King John and his barons, this castle was besieged by Savarike de Maulon, a Poictovian, who commanded part of the king's army. It then belonged to Geffery de Mandeville.

At present nothing remains but a high mount, whereon probably the keep of the castle stood, having on the west side a brick bridge over it, and part of a gate; this mount is of an oval form, forty-five paces in length, and twenty-five in width, and is surrounded by an area, called the Castle-yard; also bounded by a high rampart and ditch: this area contains about two acres. The foundations of buildings may be traced in many places. A college was built at Pleshy by Thomas of Woodstocke, duke of Gloucester, for a master and eight secular priests, &c.

At Springfield, Springfield-place, a seat of Mr. Brograve, and Springfield Lyons, Lady Waltham. In the church of Boreham is a chapel, with monuments of the Ratcliffes, now much neglected.

Near Boreham is New Hall, anciently called Beau-lieu, once a palace of Henry VIII.: it was afterwards the seat of Monk duke of Albemarle, now of Mr. Olmuis.

Hatfield Peverel, so called from its owner Ranulph Peverel, who married the greatest beauty of her time, the daughter of Inglerick, a Saxon nobleman, and concubine to William the Conqueror. This lady founded here a college of secular canons, which was changed by her son to a priory of Benedictines, under the abby of St. Alban. The site was granted to Sir Gilbert

Leigh; and on it a handsome house was built some years ago by Mr. Wright a coachmaker of Long Acre. The learned Edmund Castel, author of the *Lexicon*, was vicar of this parish.

Witham was built in the year 914 by Edward the Elder, and was the honour of the Earl of Boulogn, who married the Confessor's sister. King Stephen, and his son Eustace, who was earl of Boulogn, gave it to the knights-templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, three miles to the north. The market is on Tuesday. Here is a medicinal spring. Some place here the ancient Canonium.

At Cheping Hill, a little to the north, is an ancient camp.

At Tiptree, two miles to the east, was a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Edward I. granted to Cardinal Wolsey.

Kelvedon is a street nearly a mile and half in length; the river Pant crosses it.

At Layer Marney, three miles east from Kelvedon, is an ancient seat of the Marneys, by one of whom a college or chantry was founded for a warden and two priests, about the year 1330: and at Birch; a little to the north of Marney, are the ruins of a castle built by Ralph Gernon.

At Stanway, some years ago, a number of large bones were found in a stratum of sea-sand and small shells.

On Lexden heath are some ancient fortifications, supposed to be Roman.

Colchester, on the river Coln, formerly contained fifteen churches, and now twelve, most of which are in good repair, with a castle in the centre of the town, said to have been built by Edward, son of Alfred, when he repaired Colchester after the ravages of the war: supposed to have been a Roman station, and is said to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine. In the conclusion of the civil war it suffered a severe siege, which, as it made a

resolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garrison, and inhabitants also, suffered the utmost extremity of hunger, and were at last obliged to surrender at discretion; and their two chief Officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were cruelly shot to death under the castle wall for their bravery.

The battered walls, breaches in the turrets, and ruined churches, still show marks of this siege, except that of the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort), rebuilt; but the steeple, which was two thirds battered down (the besieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution), remains still in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which surrounded the whole town, and the forts of the besiegers, remain very visible in many places.

The Coln, which runs by the town, encompasses it on the north and east; and served, in time of war, for a complete defence on those sides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable, within three miles of the town, for ships of large burden; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, close to the houses, it is navigable for hoys and small barks.

The Hythe is a long street, passing from west to east, on the south side of the town, and is so populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colchester. There is only one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good custom-house. This town chiefly subsists by making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the same trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeshall, Braintree, Bocking, &c. and the whole country may be said to be employed, and in part maintained, by the spinning of wool for the baize trade of Colchester and its adjacent villages.

Colchester has been supposed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent. The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This place sends two

members to parliament: and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen assistants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four serjeants, and two clavers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty eight guardians, are also a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itself, containing four wards, and sixteen parishes within and without the walls.

An abbey of Benedictine monks was founded at Colchester by Eudo, an officer in the court of William the Conqueror, and his two sons; which was granted to the Earl of Warwick. The same Eudo founded an hospital for lepers a little to the south of the town; and in the south part of the town an Augustine monastery was founded by Ernulphus, who became the first prior in the reign of Henry I. the site of which was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. Near the east gate was a priory of Franciscan or grey friars, founded in the year 1309 by Robert lord Fitz-Walter, who is said to have taken on himself the habit of the order. Without the walls was an hospital or priory of crossed or crutched friars, supposed to be the first of the order in the kingdom; granted to Lord Audley. The hospital was refounded in the reign of James I. for a master, who was to be rector of St. Mary Magdalen, and five poor persons.

At Bergholt, three miles north-west from Colchester, is a circular entrenchment, which Dr. Stukely thinks was a palace of Cunobeline.

Ipswich, situated on the river Orwell, about twelve miles from the sea, is an ancient town, and was formerly of much greater note than at present; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of vessels. It at present contains twelve parish churches, and is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, twelve portmen, &c. The bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace.

In the year 991 Ipswich was ravaged by the Danes, and a peace was purchased of them at the expence



of 10,000 l.; notwithstanding which, in nine years after they plundered the town again: a castle was built here soon after the Norman conquest, which was pulled down by King Stephen, and no vestiges are now remaining.

The principal trade of this port is the Greenland whale fishery, for which it is well situated, as the same wind which conveys the ships out of the river will serve them for the whole voyage. Great quantities of corn are sent from hence to London, and timber conveyed to the different dock-yards. The tide rises to the height of twelve feet, but the harbour is almost dry at low water: vessels of large size are obliged to stop below the town. Ipswich is the county town, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a market on Tuesday and Thursday for butchers' meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for corn and provisions in general.

A priory of Augustine canons, was begun here in the parish church of the Holy Trinity before 1177, and chiefly endowed by Norman, the son of Eadnoth, one of the first canons; but the church and offices being burned not long after, were rebuilt by John Oxford, bishop of Norwich. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Pole.

Cardinal Wolsey, who was born here, willing to bestow some marks of his regard, as well as desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. For this, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he obtained bulls from the pope for the suppression, and letters patent from the king for the site and estate of the priory of Saints Peter and Paul, a house of black canons, founded in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. or the beginning of that of Richard I. by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy, and Alice his wife. Here, in the twentieth of Henry VIII. he founded a college, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, consisting of a dean, twelve

secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together with a grammar-school; but this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building, with its site, containing, by estimation, six acres, was granted to Thomas Alverde. No part of this college is now remaining except the gate, the rest having been demolished long since to the very foundations. This gate, excepting a square stone tablet, on which is carved the arms of King Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles and chimnies, flowers and other decorations, according to the fashion of the times. At present it seems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular.

St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, for lepers, was founded in the reign of King John, to which was afterwards annexed St. James's hospital for the same purpose. In the east part of the town was a house of black friars, settled here in the reign of Henry III. said to have been founded by Henry Manesby and others: granted to William Sabyn. A house was founded for Carmelites, by Sir Thomas de Loudham, or, according to Speed, by Lord Bardolph and others, about 1279, which was granted to John Eyre. In the west part of the town the friars minors had a house and church in the reign of Edward I. built by Sir Robert Tiptoft of Nettlested. Edmund Dandy, some time bailiff and portman of the town, who died in 1515, built and endowed some alms-houses; but the lands settled for their support were, at the reformation in the reign of Edward VI. granted away or assigned to other uses; for, though the houses remain, the income is lost.

The town-hall is one of the most ancient buildings in this town. Before it was used as a guild-hall it was the parochial church of St. Mildred; and it appears to have continued so for near 200 years, after the granting the first charter by King John, in the year 1199, and was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter. Here are three rooms under it, which are now let as

warehouses. Some years ago, a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front, near the top, fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time: a board has been put over it (of the same shape), with the arms painted upon it, at the private expence of one of the portmen. Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens, formerly used at the feast of the merchants-guild, &c. but now let as work-shops: supposed to have been rebuilt, or thoroughly repaired, on the restoration of Charles II.

Ten miles south from Ipswich, near the road to Harwich, is Arwerton-hall, situated in a neck of land between the Orwell and the Stour. The house or offices are no way remarkable, either for beauty or antiquity: for want of proper care they are now so much in ruins as to be irreparable. The gate is, by travellers, generally noticed as a curiosity, not for the beauty, but extreme singularity of its form. From the whimsical taste of its construction, it was probably erected about the time of Elizabeth or James I.; a period when architecture seems to have been at its lowest ebb; the buildings of those days being neither Grecian or Gothic, but an unnatural and discordant jumble of both.

At Nacton, on the north side of the Orwell, four miles south-east from Ipswich, is a seat of the Earl of Shipbrook.

Creting; there are four contiguous parishes of this name in Suffolk, viz. St. Mary's, St. Olave's, All Saints, and St. Peter's, and at the two first seem to have been two distinct alien priories of Benedictines. The manor of Gratinges, which was that of St. Olave, was given by Robert earl of Mortain, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the abbey of Grestain in Normandy, and was taken care of by some monks belonging thereunto, or by their agent the prior of Wilmynton in Suffex, their chief cell in England. King Edward III. granted this to Tydeman de Lymbergh, a merchant, and it was

afterwards sold by the abbot and convent, with the king's licence, to Sir Edmund de la Pole. The other, viz. Creting St. Mary's, and which was most usually stiled the priory of Creting, was cell to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy; and after the suppression of these foreign houses was, by Henry VI., made part of the endowment of Eton college.

At Wickham Skaith, about a mile west from Stoke, in the reign of King Stephen, Robert de Salco Village gave the manor to the abbey at Colchester, on condition that four monks should be settled here to pray for his soul; but in the next reign the monks, with the consent of the founder, returned back to the abbey at Gillingham.

Four miles south-west from Yaxley there was a preceptory of knights-templars, founded by Sir Robert Burgate; granted first to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards to John Green and Robert Hale.

Osmondeston, or Schole. The inn here was once remarkable for a pompous sign with ridiculous ornaments, and is said to have cost a thousand pounds; long since decayed.

At Billingsford, a little to the east of Osmondeston, an hospital was founded by William Beck in the reign of Henry III. with thirteen beds, for the accommodation of poor travellers, granted to Sir John Parret.

At Tasborough, two miles north from Long Stratton, is an ancient square fortification, supposed to be Roman.

*London to Dunmow, through Ongar.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stratford	3	5	Brought up	21	0
Laytonstone	1	7	Ongar	2	4
Woodford Bridge	3	4	Moreton End	3	4
Chigwell	1	4	Matching End	2	4
Abridge	3	0	Hatfield	5	0
Piffingford Bridge	2	6	Dunmow	8	0
Hare Street	2	2			
	18	4	In the whole	40	0

MANY Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up at Leyton, or Leytonstone, and Camden supposed it to be the ancient Duro-litum.

At Chigwell is a grammar-school, founded in 1629 by Hursnet, archbishop of York, once vicar here; and an English free-school.

A little to the east of Leytonstone is Wansted, with a beautiful seat of sir James Tylney Long, Bart. hereditary warden of Epping Forest.

At Bishop's Moat, in the parish of Lambourn, a mile east from Abridge, was the residence of Spencer, the warlike bishop of Norwich, who suppressed Kett's rebellion.

At the right of Hare-street is Navestock Hall, a seat of the earl of Waldgrave.

Near Ongar is Kelvedon Hall, a seat of Lady Clive, and Myles, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Ongar, or Chipping Ongar, is a small town, with a market on Saturday. Ongar seems to be a place of great antiquity, and either a station of the Romans or a town of the Saxons: fragments of urns and human skeletons were dug up in 1767, and some Roman bricks are worked into the walls of the church. Here was a

castle built by Edward Lucy, Lord Chief Justice of England, in the reign of Henry II.

The church of Greenstead, one mile east from Ongar, is a very ancient and uncommon structure; the walls are formed of the trunks of oak split in two, and let into a fill and plate; they are perfectly smooth and the inside flat. On the south side are sixteen and two door-posts; on the north, twenty-one and two vacancies, filled up with plaster; the west end is built against by a boarded tower, and the east by a chancel of brick; on the south side is a wooden porch, and both sides strengthened by brick buttresses; the roof is of later date, and tiled. The dimensions of the wooden church are twenty-nine feet nine by fourteen, and five feet high. The tradition of the place is, that a dead king rested in it. In a MS. life of St. Edmund we are told, that the corpse of that Saint, in a Danish invasion, in the year 1010, in the 30th year of the reign of king Ethelred, was removed from St. Edmund's Bury to London, and brought back again three years after by abbot Ailwin. This fabrick might be reared as a sort of shrine for the reception of the martyr's body, and in process of time might, with proper additions, be converted into a parish church.

At Fryfield, three miles north from Ongar, a number of celts were dug up in the year 1767.

*London to Norwich through Bury St. Edmunds.*

Chelmsford, p. 196	28	7	Brought up	52	1
Broomfield	2	4	Rodbridge	2	0
Little Waltham	1	6	Long Melford	1	2
Blackwater St. An-	1	1	Alpheton	4	1
nes	2	0	Bradfield	4	0
Youngs End	1	1	Welnetnam	2	3
Braintree	2	3	Bury St. Edmunds	2	5
Borking Street	1	6	Ixworth	6	4
High Garret	0	7	Stanton	3	1
Halfstead	3	7	Botesdale	5	1
Maplestead	2	6	Osmundestone, or		
Bulmer Tye	2	7	Schole	7	0
Sudbury	2	3	Norwich	19	4
			In the whole	112	1

At Bromfield was found a Roman sandal, and a brass vessel.

In the parish of Leigh, or Little Leigh, two miles north from Little Waltham, was a priory of black canons, founded by sir Ralph Gernon in the reign of Henry III. granted to sir Robert Rich.

Braintree, anciently Raines, was once famous for its woollen manufacture, introduced by the Flemings, who were driven out by the duke of Alva. The bishops of London had a palace here till alienated by bishop Ridley. It has a market on Wednesday.

At Black Nottley, a mile south-east from Braintree, some antiquities were found in 1752: the Rev. Mr. Ray, the great naturalist, and William Bodell, bishop of Kilmore, were both natives of this parish. Mr. Ray resided here some of the latter years of his life. Here he died, and was buried in the church-yard, over whose grave a monument was erected, with an

Three miles east from Halsted is Earls Coln, ~~so~~ inscription in Latin; which being long, we shall refer the learned to the original, and content ourselves with giving the English, for the sake of our common readers, and in regard to so great a man, who was an honour to his country. It may be thus rendered:

‘The mortal part of the most learned John Ray, A. M. is deposited in this narrow tomb; but his writings are not confined to one nation; and his fame, every-where most illustrious, renders them immortal. Formerly he was fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and of the Royal Society in London; a singular ornament of both. In every kind of science, as well divine as human, most expert. And, like a second Solomon (to whom alone, perhaps, he was inferior), from the cedar to the hyssop, from the largest of animals to the smallest insects, he arrived at a consummate knowledge. And not only did he most accurately discourse of plants spread over the face of the whole earth; but, making a most strict search, even into its inmost bowels, whatever deserved discussion throughout all nature, he described. While on his travels abroad, he diligently discovered what had escaped the observation of others, and first brought to light many things most worthy of remark. Further than this, he was endowed with so unaffected a manner of behaviour, that he was learned without pedantry; of a sublime genius, and at the same time (which is rarely known) of an humble and modest disposition. Not distinguished by an illustrious extraction, but (which is greater) by his own virtue. Little solicitous about wealth and titles, he chose rather to deserve than to possess them. Content with his own lot, he grew old in a private station, worthy a more ample fortune. In every other respect, he readily observed moderation; in study, none.



‘ To conclude: to all these perfections he added  
 ‘ a piety free from artifice ; bearing an intire and  
 ‘ hearty veneration for the church of England, which  
 ‘ he confirmed with his last breath. Thus, happily,  
 ‘ in a virtuous retirement, lived he, whom the present  
 ‘ age reveres, and posterity will admire.’

N. B. This monument, beginning to want repair  
 by standing exposed in the church-yard, was re-  
 moved and set up in the chancel of Black-Notley  
 church. To the epitaph is added, on the table  
 on the east-side, a Latin inscription, which may be  
 thus translated :

‘ This cenotaph, formerly exposed to the open air  
 ‘ in the church-yard, defaced by the injuries of the  
 ‘ weather, and just falling into ruins, was by J.  
 ‘ Legge, M. D. repaired, and removed under shelter,  
 ‘ March 17, 1737.

The Country hereabout is pleasant, having many  
 risings and falls, with great plenty of water. The  
 fields are well cultivated, so as to render the whole  
 face of the country like a garden.

Near Braintree is Felsted, a small place, but noted  
 for a free-school, of an ancient foundation.

At Pantfield, two miles north-west, was a priory  
 of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. Stephen,  
 at Caen, in Normandy, founded by Waleran Fitz  
 Ranulph, in the reign of the Conqueror ; which was  
 granted by Henry VIII. to sir Giles Capel.

Bocking is the head of the archbishops peculiars in  
 this county. The manufacture of bays is here con-  
 siderable, but the market, which it had formerly is  
 lost. Here was an hospital called *Maison de Dieu*, or  
 God’s House, founded by John Doreward in the reign  
 of Henry VI.

Halsted has a weekly market on Friday, with con-  
 siderable manufactures of baizes and serges.

Three miles east from Halsted is Earls Coln, so called from the Veres, earls of Oxford, to whom it belonged, and where one of them founded a priory of black canons in the reign of Henry I. subordinate to Abingdon, and became a monk himself: granted to the lord Audley.

Sudbury, situated on the left bank of the Stour, is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Henry III. It contains three churches; the trade is considerable, and much assisted by the Stour, which has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to the British parliament; the market is on Saturday. Here was a college of secular priests founded in the year 1375, by Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by Wat Tyler's mob; and his brother. At the suppression it was granted to Sir Thomas Paston. Near the town was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Westminster; granted to the Dean and Chapter. Here was likewise an hospital founded by Amicia, countess of Clare, in the reign of king John. The Dominicans, or black friars, settled here in the reign of Edward I. and had a house given them by Baldwin de Shipling, or Simperling, which was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Eden, a clerk of the Privy Council.

At Edwardstone, four miles east from Sudbury, was a priory of monks, cell to Abingdon, removed to Colne; founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of king John.

At Long Melford, a village a mile in length, an hospital was founded for twelve aged men by Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, in the reign of queen Mary and Elizabeth.

At Glemisford, two miles west from Long Melford, was a college for a dean and priests as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Henry III.

At Great Welnetham, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, several pateræ urns, ashes, &c. were discovered. Here was a priory of crouched friars, subordinate to the house in London, founded in the reign of Edward I. The house and chapel were granted to Anthony Rouse.

About a mile from Welnetham, is Rushbrook Hall, the seat of sir Charles Davers, Bart.

Ixworth is a neat town, with a market on Friday. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Gilbert Bland, one of the companions of Willim the Conqueror.

At Westthorpe, six miles east from Ixworth, was a magnificent seat of Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who resided there with his third wife Mary, the French queen, sister of Henry VIII. and was buried here; now pulled down.

Ashfield, five miles south-east from Ixworth, gives title of Baron to Lord Thurlow.

Botesdale, or Buddesdale, anciently Botolph's Dale, from a chapel dedicated to St. Botolph, is pleasantly situated, and has a weekly market on Thursday. Here is a grammar school founded by sir Nicholas Bacon, for scholars to Corpus Christ College, Cambridge.

Two miles north from Botesdale, is Redgrave, a lordship of the abbot of Bury, granted at the dissolution to Bacon, lord keeper; sold afterwards to lord chief justice Holt, and now belonging to his descendant. In the church are monuments for sir Nicholas Bacon, and another of lord chief justice Holt, which, it is said, cost 1500l. The parish of Redgrave was one of the early preferments of Cardinal Wolsey.

*London to Yarmouth.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Ipswich, p. 196	68	7	Brought up	90	0
Kesgrave	3	2	Kelsale	1	1
Martlesham	3	3	Yoxford	3	0
Woodbridge	1	7	Blythborough	5	5
Melton	1	4	Wangford	2	7
Ufford Street	1	2	Wrentham	3	2
Petistree	1	2	Benacre	1	4
Wickham Market	0	6	Kessingland	1	6
Glenham	3	0	Pakefield	3	0
Stratford	1	3	Loweltoff	1	7
Farnham	0	5	Hopton	4	4
Benhall	1	6	Gorleston	3	2
Saxmundham	1	1	Yarmouth	2	2
			In the whole	124	0
	90	0			

**WOODBIDGE** is a neat town, situated on the Deben, the chief streets well built, but the rest dirty, and the houses mean. The river is navigable for vessels which trade to London, Hull, Newcastle, and Holland: here are several docks for building vessels, with convenient wharfs and quays. The market is on Wednesday. Here is a grammar-school and an alms-house, founded by Thomas Seckford, master of the Requests, in 1587.

At Woodbridge, a priory of black canons was founded by Ernardus Rufus, his son, and grandson, in the twelfth century, which was granted to Thomas Seckford.

On a high cliff, about ten miles from Woodbridge, and two miles from Orwell Haven, once stood Walton Castle; the remains are now only visible at near low water, the sea having gained so considerable on this coast as to wash away the cliff on which it stood.

Tradition reports this to have been one of the Roman fortresses erected by Constantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts and castles to supply the want of them. The author of the *Suffolk Traveller* says, "There can be no doubt but Walton Castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, &c. that have been found there. The coins that have been taken up here are of the Vespasian and Antonine families, of Severus and his successors to Gordian the Third, and from Gallienus down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain the castle had the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose.

Here Holingshead informs us, the earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton;" and in the year 1176, says the author, "Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him during the time of that rebellion (Walton named among the rest) to be overthrown and made plain with the ground; and this was then so effectually done, that to prevent its ever rising again, the stones of it were carried into all parts of Felixtowe, Walton, and Trimley, and foot-paths were paved with them on both sides of the road; in many places they still remain entire, and some fragments of them are to be met with in all. At the same time the castle of Ipswich was demolished.

Not far from Walton Castle, at the mouth of the Deben, is Felixtowe, where Roman coins were discovered in 1749. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, given by Roger Bigod to the abbey at Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus, first granted to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards given to Thomas Seckford, who founded the school at Woodbridge.

Bawdsey, on the north side of the Deben, opposite Felixtowe, was once a market town.

Rendlesham, four miles north-east from Wood-

bridge, was the refinance of Redwald, king of the East Angles; and here Suidhelm, king of the East Angles, was baptized by bishop Cædā. Hugh Fitz Otho obtained the privilege of a market in the reign of Edward I. but it has been long discontinued. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, a silver crown was found by a man digging, supposed to have belonged to some of the East Anglian kings, which was melted down as old silver.

Wickham had formerly a market, but now discontinued. The church is a sea-mark.

Parham, two miles north from Wickham, boasts the possession of a holy thorn, which, like that at Glastonbury, blows at Christmas.

At Campsey, two miles east from Wickham, was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Theobald de Valoines before the seventh year of Richard I. in the reign of Edward III. Matilda, countess of Ulster, afterwards a nun in this house, founded a chantry for a warden and four priests at a neighbouring village of Ash, but to say mass twice a day in the abbey of Campsey. They continued about seven years, and then removed to Brusyard, where a college and chapel were built for them; but upon some complaints, and at the instance of Lionel duke of Clarence, the whole was surrendered to a convent of nuns of the order of St. Clare, who remained till the suppression, when the site and endowments were granted to Nicholas Hare.

There are three villages of the name of Farnham, viz. All Saints, St. Martin, and St. Genevive. At the last a battle was fought in 1173, between the earl of Leicester and the royal forces, under Richard Lucy, Chief Justice of England, in which the former was defeated, and above 10,000 Flemings whom he had brought with him into England were killed.

Saxmundham contains near 400 houses, and has a weekly market on Thursday.

At Sibton, one mile west from Yoxford, was an

abby of Cistercian monks, founded by William de Cayneto, or Cheney, in 1149, which, at the suppression, was granted to the duke of Norfolk; and, on the duke's attainder, to sir Anthony Denny. At the gate of the abby, there was an hospital.

Blythborough is supposed to have been known to the Romans: many coins and urns have been found. Here was a priory of black canons, cell to the abby of St. Osyth, in Essex, founded by Henry I. granted by Henry VIII. to sir Arthur Hopton.

Between Blythborough and Wangford is Henham Hall, a seat of lord Rous.

At Wangford, or Raydon just by, was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Thetford before the year 1160, said to have been founded by Doudo Afini, steward to the king's household; granted to the duke of Norfolk.

At Benacre is a seat of sir Thomas Gooch.

Lowestoff, or Lestoff, is situated near the sea, in the most easterly part of the kingdom, with a weekly market on Wednesday. The principal trade is catching and curing herrings, in which business upwards of thirty boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold in a year to the Mediterranean, Germany, and for home consumption; mackarel and soals also are caught for the markets of London, Norwich, &c. Several bathing-machines have lately been established, and much company resorted to enjoy a good air, and the benefit of sea-bathing. The number of inhabitants is about 2250.

In the year 1744, a battery of six pieces of cannon, eighteen pounders, was erected at the south end of the town for protecting ships in the south roads, and guarding the passage of the river Stanford. In the year 1756, a battery was erected on the beach at the north end of the town, and two pieces of cannon brought thither from the south battery. In 1782, a new fort was erected at the south end of the town, furnished with thirteen pieces of cannon, ten thirty-

two pounders, and three eighteen pounders; and another fort was erected at the north end of the town, besides a battery near the Ness.

North of Lowestoff is a tract called Lothingland, extending from Lowestoff to Yarmouth, once an island, but now a peninsula. The river Yare bounds it on the north, the sea on the east; a lake called Lothing on the south, and the river Waveny on the west; about ten miles long and six broad. It contains one market town, Lowestoff, and sixteen parishes. It is joined to the main land by a very narrow isthmus, near Lowestoff.

Newton, a village near Lowestoff, has been totally destroyed by the sea.

At Gorleston, or Little Yarmouth, was a house of Augustine friars, founded by William Wodegrove and his wife in the reign of Edward I. or II. granted to John Eyre. Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in 1372.

Yarmouth, or Great Yarmouth, is a sea-port, situated at the mouth of the Yare, supposed by Camden to have risen from the ruins of Garianonum. It is said that anciently the river Yare ran into the sea by two channels, between which was a bank along the shore called Cerdick's Sand, from Cerdick a Saxon leader who landed here after the Romans had left the country: after the Saxons were established in the country, a new town was built on the west side of the river, which they called Garmud, or Jiermud. Afterwards, the precise time not mentioned, some of the inhabitants, not liking the situation, removed to the opposite bank called Cerdic-Sand, now grown larger and firmer, and there built Great Yarmouth. Fishermen from different parts of England, especially the Cinque ports, resorted hither annually to catch herrings: as the sand afforded convenient space to erect their tents, spread their nets, &c. For the keeping of the peace, and securing each his property, the barons of the Cinque ports deputed several officers, called bailiffs,



annually to attend the fishery for forty days, from Michaelmas to Martinmas, the principal herring season. Afterwards, as soon as there was a probability that the fishery would continue, and the sand became safe and commodious to dwell on, some of the inhabitants of the western bank, and different places, thronged thither, and founded a burgh, which in the Confessor's time contained seventy burghesses.

There is reason to suppose that the founders of Yarmouth were portmen. By reason of the constant increase of inhabitants, and great concourse of fishermen, traders, and merchants, Henry I. in the ninth year of his reign, appointed a magistrate, called Provost. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1340; and in a little time the inhabitants became so powerful at sea, as frequently to attack their neighbours of Lowestoff and the Cinque ports, with great loss on both sides. The royal authority was at last extended to put a stop to this turbulent spirit: and a plague, which carried off 7000 people in one year, so humbled their spirit, that they applied themselves to trade instead of warfare, and fitted out vessels for the herring fishery; which now employs about 150 vessels, of 40 to 50 tons; the fishing season begins at Michaelmas, and continues to October, during which time all the vessels that come to fish for the merchants of any part of England, are allowed to sell their fish duty free, and sixty thousand barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in one year. The quay is handsome and convenient. The roads east of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though ships are frequently cast away there: large sums of money are expended yearly to clear the harbour from the accumulating sand and mud: the sea coast is for two miles each way, nearly a level common, about 8 feet above high-water mark: the tides do not rise above 6 feet. The harbour is convenient but will not admit large vessels.

Yarmouth was first incorporated by king John, but the present corporation, by a charter of queen Ann,

is composed of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesſes; two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, and a market is held weekly on Saturday.

The church of St. Nicholas was built by Herbert, biſhop of Norwich, before 1101, who placed near it a priory of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the abbey at Norwich; the ſite of which remains part of the endowment of the cathedral. A houſe of black friars was founded at the ſouth end of the town in the reign of Henry III. Near the centre of the town was a houſe of grey friars, founded by ſir William Gerbridge, in the reign of Henry III. In the north part of the town was a houſe of white friars, founded by king Edward I. in 1278. An hoſpital, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, was founded by Thomas Faſtolf, in the reign of Edward I. ſince converted into a grammar-ſchool: and in or near the town was a houſe for poor Lazars, founded before 1374.

At Caſtor, three miles north from Yarmouth, was a caſtle, or caſtelled manſion, built by ſir John Faſtolf, according to tradition, at the expence of the duke of Alençon, whom the knight took priſoner at the battle of Agincourt. It is ſaid that ſir John, who died in 1459, intended to have converted the manſion into a college, with an endowment of 120 marks per annum, but the deſign was never carried into execution further than a chantry of fifty-three ſhillings a year. By the itinerary of William of Worceſter, preſerved in Benet's College, Cambridge, it ſeems as if ſir John had deviſed the foundation in his will; but the eſtate being ſold to the duke of Norfolk, he obtained poſſeſſion by violence. At preſent only the weſt and north wall of the building remain. The ſouth and eaſt ſides have been pulled down; and what remains of the college has been converted into barns and ſtables.

On the coaſt, near Caſtor, is a light houſe, and two at Winterton. Six miles further north are two

light houses. This place had formerly a market, now discontinued.

At West Somerton, near Winterton, was an hospital for lepers, under the monastery at Butley, in Suffolk, founded by Ranulph de Glanville and wife, in the reign of Henry II.

At Herringby, five miles north west from Yarmouth, was a college, or hospital, called God's Poor Almshouse, built in 1475 by the executors of Hugh Attefone, granted to sir Thomas Clare.

At Ludham, ten miles north-west from Yarmouth, was a palace of the bishops of Norwich; it originally belonged to the abby of St. Ben'et in the Holm, and was built by abbot Martin in 1450: at the reformation it was given to the bishop of Norwich in exchange: greatest part of it was burnt in 1611. A brick chapel, built by bishop Freke, was in 1762 converted into a barn. Ludham had formerly a market.

Redeham, a small village on the Yare, was the place where Lodbrog the Danish nobleman landed, being driven by a storm from his own coast while hawking. Finding entertainment in king Edmund's court at Castor, he resided there till he was murdered, in a fit of jealousy, by the king's huntsman. His sons, Inguar and Hubba, in revenge, landed with 20,000 men in 870, ravaged the kingdom of the East Angles, and murdered the king.

Four miles south-west from Yarmouth, in the county of Suffolk, is Burgh, or Cnobersburgh Castle, which, according to several antiquaries, at the head of whom is Camden, was the Garianonum of the Romans; but sir Henry Spelman, and some others, place that station at Castor, near Yarmouth. Both parties produce plausible reasons in support of their opinions; both appeal to the number of Roman coins, urns, and other remains, found near their adopted spots; though, on the whole, the probability seems

rather to favour the pretensions of Burgh Castle. Caistor, however, is allowed to have been a summer camp or station, dependant on that fortress. Mr. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenious dissertation on this castle, said, 'great quantities of oyster-shells are digged up near its walls, as also many iron rings belonging to ships;' from which he infers, that the estuary of Yare once washed its ramparts. The æra of its erection he supposes to have been during the reign of the emperor Claudius, in the year 49; and that it was built by the proprætor Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge-shire, and Huntingdonshire.

Burgh Castle stands on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Yare and Waveney. Its present remains from three sides of a quadrilateral figure, having the angles rounded off. Whether the fourth side next the river was ever enclosed, seems doubtful; perhaps the water might then run closer to the works, and with the steep bank be deemed a sufficient security.

According to the plan given in Mr. Ives's account, the north and south walls are not parallel; the first forming a right angle with that on the east, and the latter making with it an obtuse angle of near ninety-four degrees. The wall, which is of grout work, has at certain intervals bands of courses of Roman bricks, like those at Richborough. It is buttressed by four round solid towers, or rather cylinders, of about fourteen feet diameter on the east, one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, and joined to them only at the top. On each side of them, at the top, is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter; designed, as is supposed, for the reception of a kind of circular centry-box. The principal entry was on the east side. Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other instruments, are frequently found

hereabouts, as also a number of coins, silver and copper; but these are mostly of the lower empire.

A body of cavalry, according to the notitia, called the Stablesden horse, garrisoned this fortress. Their commanding officer was styled Gariennonenfis. Robert de Burgh had anciently this castle and manor, and after him Gilbert de Wireham. It being surrendered to Henry III. he on April 20th, in the twentieth year of his reign, gave it to the priory of Bromholme, in Norfolk, where it remained till the dissolution; it was afterwards in the crown, and queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joshua Smith, Esq. A small distance north of it, are the remains of a monastery built by Furseus, a Scotchman, about the year 636; which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards. Sigebert, king of the East Angles, retired to this monastery, that he might lead a religious life; but being afterwards compelled to head his soldiers in a battle against the Mercians, he was killed.

At Weybridge, in the parish of Acle, eleven miles west from Yarmouth, in the road to Norwich, was a priory of Augustine canons, granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Fulmerston.

Two miles and a half nearer Yarmouth, is Billockby, where the church exhibits a curious appearance: the Nave and tower are in ruins, and the chancel covered with thatch, is used for divine service.

*London to Yarmouth, another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Osmondestone, p. 196	92	5	Brought up	117	11
Harleston	7	0	Tooley, or St. Olave's		
Bungay	7	0	Bridge	1	6
Gillingham, Nor-			Fritton, Suffolk	0	4
folk	5	4	Gorleston	4	2
Hadscot Dam	5	0	Yarmouth, Norfolk	2	2
	117	11	In the whole	125	7

**HARLESTON** has a market on Wednesday. The tower of the church of Redenhall, three miles east from Harleston, was, by a storm in 1616, split from top to bottom, but so braced by iron as not to affect its appearance.

At Mendham, on the Suffolk side of the Waveney, was a Cluniac priory, subordinate to Castle Acre, founded by William, son to Roger de Hungerford, in the reign of king Stephen, granted to Richard Preston and his wife.

At Wingfield, in Suffolk, four miles south south-west, the church was made collegiate by the executors of sir John Wingfield, in the year 1362, granted by Edward VI. to the bishoprick of Norwich.

Fressingfield, a little to the east of Wingfield, was the native place of archbishop Sancroft, who augmented the vicarage, and gave the advowson to Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Bungay, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable for barges, is a well-built town, having been re-built after a fire in 1688, which, except one street, destroyed the whole place. It has a market on Thursday, and in the market-place are two handsome crosses. It consists of two parishes,

with two parish-churches answering to the largeness of the town, one of which is a sumptuous structure (wherein is erected a fine double organ); and its beautiful steeple (in which is a ring of eight bells) is an ornament to the town. Between these two churches are to be seen the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery. Here also remain the ruins of a very strong castle, supposed to have been built by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. Here is a market weekly on Thursdays, well served with all manner of provisions. There is also a large common belonging to the town, which is of great advantage to the inhabitants: On this common is a race-ground, which is kept in good order.

The castle was so strong, that Hugh' Bigod earl of Norfolk, its owner, in the wars between the empress Maud and king Stephen (with the latter of whom he sided) made this boast upon it:

Were I in my castle of Bungay,  
Upon the river Waveney,  
I would not care for the king of Cockney.

But he was afterwards forced to compound with king Henry II. for its preservation. Here is a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel-College, Cambridge.

A convent was founded by Roger de Glanville and his lady Gundreda, in the reign of Henry II. and granted by Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk.

At Ditchingham, near Bungay, is a medicinal spring.

At Flixton, two miles south-west, was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Margaret, relict of Bartholomew de Creyk, in 1258, granted by Henry VIII. to John Tasborough.

At Mettingham, two miles east, a castle was built by sir John de Norwich, lord of the place; and in the reign of Richard II. agreeable to the will of sir John, a college was founded in the castle for a master

and chaplains: the revenues were granted to Thomas Denny.

At Herringfleet, or Herlyngfleet, two miles south from Fritton, was a priory of black canons, founded by Roger Fitz Osbert in the reign of Henry III. granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Jerningham. The Fitz Osberts had a seat at Somerby, a neighbouring village, which afterwards came to the Jerninghams.

### *London to Yarmouth, through Beccles.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Blythborough, p. 216	99	6	Brought up	107	6
Bulchamp . . .	1	0	Beccles . . .	2	2
Brampton . . .	3	0	Gillingham . . .	1	0
Shaddingfield . . .	2	0	Yarmouth . . .	13	6
Weston . . .	2	0			
			In the whole	124	6
	107	6			

BECCLES is a corporation town, governed by a portreeve, situated on the right bank of the Waveney. It contains several streets, and a grammar-school, founded by Dr. Fauconberg in 1712; and an English school, founded in 1631 by sir John Leman, Knt. alderman of London. The market is on Saturday. Here was an hospital founded in the reign of Edward III. which was granted to the town by James I.

In the church at Beccles is the following remarkable Epitaph, written in the law stile:

*Hic jacet CORPUS Thomæ Wrongey, generosi, unius  
attornatorum domini Regis de Banco apud Westm.  
Juxta libertates & privilegia ejusdem curiæ, tertio die  
Aprilis, privilegio suo non obstante, morte arrestatur;  
hic in sepulcri prisona detinetur; nec aliqua legis sub-*



*tilitate ab eadem ante generalem gaolæ deliberationem liberandum; cum Christus ad totum terrarum orbem judicandum venerit.*

*In English thus:*

Here lies the BODY of Thomas Wrongey, gent. one of the attorneys of the king's bench at Westminster. According to the liberties and privileges of the same court, on the third day of April, his privilege notwithstanding, it was arrested by death, and is here detained in the prison of the Grave; from whence it shall not by any quirk be again delivered before the general gaol-delivery, when Christ shall come to judge the whole world.

The ruins of another church, called Ingate church, are to be seen, which was formerly the parish church.

*London to Haverhill.*

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Braintree, p. 211	40	0	Brought up	50	3
High Garret . . .	2	5	Ridgewell . . .	2	4
Gosfield . . .	1	6	Baythorne End . .	2	0
Swan Street . . .	2	4	Stormer . . .	2	0
Sible Hedingham . .	0	4	Haverhill . . .	1	4
Great Yeldham . .	3	0			
	50	3	In the whole	58	3

AT Gosfield is a seat of the marquis of Buckingham. In the church of Sible Hedingham, built by some of the Hawkwood family, is a monument of sir John Hawkwood, a famous adventurer, in the reign of Edward III. who was the son of a tanner, and apprenticed to a taylor; but serving king Edward III. in his wars, obtained the honour of knighthood. He

afterwards served as an adventurer both for and against the Florentines; married the natural daughter of the duke of Milan's brother, and died at Florence.

Haverhill is situated partly in Essex and partly in Suffolk, and has a market on Wednesday.

At Great Thurlow, four miles north from Haverhill, was an hospital founded in the reign of Richard II. granted by Edward IV. as an alien hospital to the college of God's House, Cambridge.

### *London to Sudbury, another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Swan Street p. 229	46	7	Brought up	50	5
Castle Hedingham	1	4	Bulmer Tye . . .	3	0
The Compasses . . .	2	2	Sudbury, Suffolk . .	2	3
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	50	5	In the whole	56	0

**CASTLE HEDINGHAM** had a market on Monday. Here is a tower remaining of an ancient castle which was built by Aubry de Vere, earl of Oxford, in the reign of king Stephen. In the reign of king John it was besieged by the Dauphin, and with some difficulty taken. A modern seat has been erected near it. In the environs are plantations of hops. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here by Aubry de Vere and his wife Lucia, who was the first abbess, before the year 1190, granted to the earl of Oxford.

*London to Clare.*

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Braintree, p. 211.	40	10	Brought up	50	3
Great Yeldham	10	3	Clare	5	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	50	3	In the whole	55	3

CLARE, situated on the Stour, is a mean town, with a manufacture of sars, and a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of a castle, which was most probably erected during the heptarchy, it being situated on the frontier of the kingdom of the East Angles, and close by the borders of the kingdom of Essex; yet no mention can be found of it in history until near two centuries after the union, under Egbert, at which time, during the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute, and Edward, Alrick, an earl, the son of Withgor, was in possession of it; and in the beginning of the tenth century, founded the church of St. John the Baptist, in the castle, and placed therein seven prebends. In the third of Henry VI. the castle, town, and barony of Clare, with other large possessions, devolved to Richard duke of York, father of Edward IV. by whose accession to the crown these possessions became vested and remained in the crown. From its ruins it appears to be a Norman fortification. It remained, till the beginning of the fifteenth century, in good repair, but suffered considerably in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

It is now entirely fallen in ruins, and except the part of the keep, and the wall, scarce any vestiges of walls remain; the site of the whole fortification contains about twenty acres, once surrounded by water, and divided into an outer and inner bayley. The latter only ever surrounded by a wall. The hill

on which the keep stands is about 100 feet high; there was a keeper and constable of the castle, whose fee was 6l. 13s. 4d.

Earl Alurick, or Alfric, son of Withgar, who lived in the reign of Canute and his successors, founded the church of St. John the Baptist within the castle, and placed therein seven secular canons. This church, with all its endowments, was given by Gilbert de Clare, in the year 1090, as a cell to the abby of Bec, in Normandy, till the year 1124, when his son removed his monks to Stoke adjoining; first into the parish church of St. Augustine, and afterwards to a church built for them, and dedicated to St. John Baptist. This priory was made denizen, but in the year 1415, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, its then founder or patron, procured it to be changed into a college for secular priests, and augmented its revenues so as to maintain a dean, six prebendaries; eight vicars, four clerks, six choristers, besides officers and servants. The learned Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, was the last dean. Edward VI. granted it to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay. The Augustine friars eremites are said to have been seated here in 1248, probably by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester. The house was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Friend.

At Hundon, three miles north-west from Clare, a considerable number of Saxon coins were found in 1687. In a building adjoining to the church is a noble monument to Arethusa Vernon, daughter of lord Clifford, who died in 1728.

*London to Coggeshall.*

	M.	E.		M.	F.
Witham, p. 196	37	3	Brought up	40	7
Kelvedon . . . .	3	4	Coggeshall . . . .	3	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	40	7	In the whole	43	7

COGGESHALL, on the left bank of the Pant, from some Roman antiquities found here, is supposed by some to be the ancient canonium. Here are manufactures of baize and fays, and the town was long famous for a particular kind called Coggeshall Whites. An abby of Cistertians was founded here by king Stephen and his queen Matilda, granted to Dorothy Leventhorp. The market on Saturday.

*London to Neyland.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	54	4
Mile End . . . .	1	0	Great Horkeſley . . . .	0	4
The Cauſeway . . . .	2	4	Neyland . . . .	2	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	54	4	In the whole	57	0

AT Little Horkeſley, near Great Horkeſley, was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to the abby at Thetford, founded by Robert Fitz Godebold and Beatrix his wife, in the reign of Henry I.

Neyland, or Nayland, ſituated near the Stour, over which is a brick bridge of one arch. In the church are many monuments of clothiers interred in former

times, but the manufactures has for some years been on the decline, and only some yarn made for the manufactures of crape and bombazeen at Norwich. Here is a market on Friday.

At Stoke, two miles to the north-east, which is the mother church to Nayland, a monastery was founded as early as the middle of the tenth century, by earl Alfgar, and afterwards by his daughter, this being the burial-place of the family.

Three miles west from Nayland, on the Stour, is Buers, where king Edmund was crowned.

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*London to Dedham.*

	M.	F.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0
Dedham . . . . .	7	6
	<hr/>	
	58	6

DEDHAM is pleasantly situated on the Stour, over which is a new bridge, and consists principally of one street. It has a small market on Tuesday.

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*London to Harwich.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	63	1
Ardleigh . . . . .	4	7	Ramsey Street . . . . .	4	6
Wiguel Street . . . . .	2	4	Ramsey . . . . .	4	4
Mistley Thorn . . . . .	2	4	Dover Court . . . . .	1	2
Bradfield . . . . .	2	2	Harwich . . . . .	2	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	63	1	In the whole	71	5

AT Wikes, two miles south-east from Bradfield, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Walter

Mascherell, and others, in the reign of Henry I. granted to Eton College.

Dover Court is the mother church to Harwich, and formerly was famous for the possession of a miraculous rood.

Harwich is a sea-port, situated at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay, soon after falling into the German Ocean, by a strait near three miles wide at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ships of burden; the east side is defended by Landguard Fort. Harwich was formerly fortified, but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. It is not large, but populous; and being the chief port for packets to Holland, is a place of considerable trade, and many vessels are employed in the North sea fishery, and the harbour, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient. Here is a very good dock yard for building ships; and great conveniences erected for sea-bathing, both hot and cold. It is a borough town, sends two members to the British Parliament; and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday; and in time of peace packets sail regularly, if wind and weather do not prevent, every Wednesday and Saturday, with the mail to Helvoetsluys, a passage of about thirty leagues: seventy-two miles.

The Harbour is of a vast extent; for the river Stour from Maningtree, and the river Orwell from Ipswich, empty themselves here: the channels of both are large and deep, and safe for all weathers; and where they join, they make a large bay, or road, able to receive the biggest ships of war, and the greatest number that ever the world saw together. In the Dutch war, great use was made of this harbour; and there have been 100 sail of men of war with their attendants, and between 3 and 400 sail of colliers, all riding in it at a time, with great safety and convenience.

The people of Harwich boast, that their town is walled, and their streets paved with clay; and yet,

that one is as strong, and the other as clean, as those that are built or paved with stone. The fact is indeed true; for there is a sort of clay in the cliff, between the town and the Beacon-hill adjoining, which when it falls down into the sea, where it is beaten with the waves and the weather, turns gradually into stone. But the chief reason assigned is from the water of a certain spring or well, which, rising in the cliff, runs down into the sea among those pieces of clay, and petrifies them as it runs; and the force of the sea often stirring, and perhaps turning the lumps of clay, when storms of wind may give force enough to the water, causes them to harden every where alike; otherwise those which were not quite sunk in the water of the spring, would be petrified but in part. These stones are gathered up to pave the streets, and build the houses, and are indeed very hard. It is also remarkable, that some of them, taken up before they are thoroughly petrified, will, upon breaking them, appear to be hard as a stone without, and soft as clay in the middle; whereas others, that have lain a due time, will be thorough stone to the centre, and full as hard within as without.

On the promontory of land, called Beacon-hill, which lies beyond, or behind the town, toward the sea, is a light-house, to give the ships direction in their sailing by the harbour, as well as their coming into it at night.

Languard-fort was built in the reign of king James I. and was a much more considerable fortification than at present; having had four bastions, named the King's, the Queen's, Holland's, and Warwick's, mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, where the King's standard was displayed, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich; and it had a constant garrison, with a chapel, and many houses, for the governor, gunners, and other officers. But it has been demolished, and a small platform made instead of it, by the water-



side; but yet, as the particular current of the channel, which ships must keep in, obliges them to pass just by the fort, the harbour is sufficiently defended on the sea-side from any sudden invasion of an enemy.

At Harwich are two hot and two cold salt-water baths of elegant structure and curious contrivance, with private dressing-rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

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*London to Manningtree and Harwich.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	60	1
Wignell Street . .	7	3	Mistley Thorn . .	0	6
Manningtree . .	1	6	Harwich . . .	10	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	60	1	In the whole	71	5

MANNINGTREE is situated on a branch of the Stour called Manningtree Water, over which is a bridge. It has a market on Thursday. Parochially considered, Manningtree is only a chapel of ease to Mistley Thorn.

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*London to St. Ofyth.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	55	0
Greenstead . .	1	0	Frating . . .	2	0
Elmstead Market	3	0	St. Ofyth . . .	5	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	55	0	In the whole	62	0

FOUR miles east from Colchester, on the left side of the Coln, is Wivenhoe, the harbour of Colchester;

at which is a quay and custom-house: It is the great place where the oysters, known by the name of Colchester oysters, are chiefly barrellled for sale.

The ancient name of St. Osyth was Chich, being changed on account of that royal virgin murdered by the Danes. She was daughter of Redwald, king of the East Angles, and born at Quarendon, near Aylesbury. On her renouncing her husband Sighere, a Christian king of the East Angles, she built a church and nunnery at Chich, which the Danes Inguar and Hubba plundered, after murdering the foundress. It is however more certain, that an abbey was founded here by Richard de Belmeis, bishop of London, in 1118, for Augustine canons, which was granted to Sir Thomas Darcy, created lord Darcy, of Chich. It now belongs to the earl of Rochford.

At Clackton, four miles north from St. Osyth, the bishops of London had formerly a palace and a park.

Seven miles north-east from Clackton is Walton. The wall thrown up on this shore to keep out the sea, is what gave name to this town or village. It extended considerably farther east than it does now, but has been devoured by the sea. Some have affirmed that ruins of buildings have been discovered under water at a considerable distance. About five miles off from this shore, lies a shoal of rocks, called West Rocks, which on a great ebb are left dry: a spot amongst them is called the Town. The raging sea daily keeps undermining and encroaching upon this parish, so that the wall will soon be in an island.

The Naize is a point of land in the east part of this parish, jutting into the sea, well known to sailors. Near it the Trinity-house have erected a tower or light-house of brick, about eighty feet high from the foundation, for the direction and safeguard of ships passing that way. The most northern part or point of the peninsula in this parish, is called Waltonstone; and Goodman's Gap, is near the neck of land in the south part of the same.

Near half a mile from the sea lye two parcels of land, about half a mile asunder, one let for 15l. a year, and the other for 4l. 10s. supposed to be let for the use of the poor that do not take collection. Here is a famous copperas-house. The church, which is now in ruins, consisted of a body and two aisles, and the chancel only of one pace.

London to Hadleigh.

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	58	2
Stratford . . . .	7	2	Hadleigh . . . .	6	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	58	2	In the whole	64	6

HADLEIGH, or Hadley, is a large town, containing about 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, and was formerly a corporation; but their charter being surrendered on a *quo warranto* being brought against them in the reign of James II. and has never been reinstated. It has a market on Monday, but the woollen manufacture which once flourished in the town, is reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufactures of Norwich. It is traditionally considered as the burial place of Guthram, or Gurmond, the Dane, who being overcome in battle by Alfred, was baptized and made governor of the East Angles. He is said to have died in 889, and been buried in this church. It is, however, more certain that here Dr. Rowland Taylor suffered in 1555, being burned on Aldham Common, just by. On the place where he was martyred, a stone was erected with this inscription:

Anno 1555.

Dr. Taylor, for defending what was good,  
In this place shed his blood.

There was a monastery at Hadleigh in the Saxon times: About the year 1497, twelve alms-houses were founded by Dr. Pykenham, the rector and archdeacon of Suffolk, which yet remain.

At Kersey, two miles north-west, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded before the reign of Henry II. which was granted to King's College, Cambridge.

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*London to Needham.*

	M.	P.		M.	P.
Colchester, p. 196	51	0	Brought up	68	1
Copdock . . .	14	1	Needham . . .	6	0
Bramford . . .	3	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	74	1
	68	1			

NEEDHAM had formerly manufactures of woollen, but they are now declined. Here is a market on Wednesday.

At Great Blakenham, between Bramford and Needham, was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, founded by Walter Gifford, earl of Buckingham, in the reign of William Rufus, granted to Eton College.

At Batisford, two miles west from Needham, was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the reign of Henry II. granted to sir Richard Gresham,

*London to Eye.*

	M.	F.
Ipswich, p. 196.	68	7
Claydon	3	4
Debenham	10	0
Eye	7	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	89	3

DEBENHAM is a small town, situated on the river Deben, in a dirty country, and has a market on Friday. In 1744, thirty-eight houses were destroyed by fire. Here is a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham.

Eye is so situated as to be almost surrounded by the water of a brook: it is a corporate town, governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, and common-council, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a manufacture of bone-lace, and a market on Saturday. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Robert Malet, in the reign of William the Conqueror, cell to the abby of Bernay in Normandy, and made denizen in the reign of Richard II. given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Suffolk. Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Edward III.

At Redlingfield, three miles south-east from Eye, a convent of Benedictine nuns was founded by Manasses, earl of Guisnes, in 1120: granted to Edmund Bedingfield.

*London to Difs.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sudbury, p. 211.	54	4	Brought up	83	4
Chilton Park . . .	2	0	Thwaite . . . .	0	6
Lavenham . . . .	5	0	Stoke . . . . .	1	6
Bildeston . . . .	6	2	Yaxley . . . . .	1	7
Stow Market . . .	8	2	Broome . . . . .	2	1
Mendlesham . . .	6	4	Sanfton . . . . .	1	0
Brockford . . . .	1	0	Difs . . . . .	1	6
	83	4	In the whole	92	6

AT Chilton is the feat of Mr. Addifon.

Lavenham was formerly greatly celebrated for its manufacture of blue cloth; but the principal trade now is a manufacture of hempen cloth, and spinning of yarn. It is governed by fix capital burgesſes, who are elected for life, and chooſe the pariſh officers. Some the land is held by the tenure, called Borough Engliſh, whereby, when the father dies inteſtate, the youngſt ſon inherits. The pariſh-church is large, and eſteemed one of the beſt Gothic ſtructures in Suffolk. The market is on Tueſday. Here are two free-ſchools.

Bildeſton is not a well-built town: the market, formerly held on Wedneſday, is diſcontinued; and ſpinning of yarn is the only remain of the woollen manufacture which was formerly carried on.

At Briſet, three miles north-eaſt, was a priory of Auguſtine canons, founded by Ralph Fitz Brian, as a cell to the abbey of Nobiliac in Berry: granted as an alien priory to King's college, Cambridge, by Henry VI.

At Bretenham, three miles north-weſt, are the remains of an ancient camp.

Stow Market, ſituated on the Orwell, near the centre of the county, is a large town, where the

county meetings are chiefly held. Here is a manufacture of facking, ropes, twine, &c. which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombazines. The trade of the town is much increased by the river, which is made navigable from Ipswich: the environs abound in plantations of hops. There is a market on Thursday.

Three miles north from Stow was Haughley castle, belonging to the Uffords and de la Poles, earls of Suffolk.

Five miles west from Stow Market is Wulpit, formerly a market-town; chiefly famous at present for a species of white bricks. Near the church is a spring called our Lady's Well; and there is a tradition, that there was formerly a shrine of the Virgin Mary in the church, to which pilgrims resorted.

A little to the north of Wulpit is a village called Norton, where Henry VIII. employed some men to search for gold, without success.

Mendlesham is situated in a deep miry soil; the market, which was formerly held on Thursday, is but little attended. The latter end of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown, weighing sixty ounces, was found here, supposed to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles.

Near Stoke is Thornham-hall, a seat of the Dukes of Chandos.

Brome has long been the seat of the family of Cornwallis; it gives title of viscount to Marquis Cornwallis.

Three miles north from Broome is Hoxne, or Hoxon, near the Waveney. Theodred, bishop of London, who appears also to have been bishop of Elmham, and to have lived at this place, by his will bequeathed lands to the minster or church of St. Ethelbright here, in 950, which was probably soon after demolished, or deserted. Bishop Herbert, in the reign of Henry I. gave the parish church of St. Peter, as also the chapel where St. Edmund the king was slain, to the cathedral of Norwich; and in 1130, Maurice of Windsor,

and his lady Egidia, gave a chapel of St. Edmund, with several lands, that therein might be placed a convent of monks to pray for the soul of Ralph de Dapifer, who had new built the same from the ground; accordingly here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Norwich, which, at the dissolution, was alienated to Sir Richard Gresham. The house was rebuilt as a seat by Mr. Maynard, and afterwards improved by Lord Maynard.

Diss is a neat flourishing town, with manufactures of hempen and linen cloth, woollen, yarn, and stockings. It contains about 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. The market is on Friday. Skelton, the Poet-laureat, was rector of this parish.

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*London to New Buckenham.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Botesdale, p. 211.	85	5	Brought up	91	3
South Lopham . . .	3	6	Banham . . .	1	4
Keninghall . . .	2	0	New Buckenham . .	2	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	91	3	In the whole	95	0

**KENNINGHALL** is supposed to be so called from being a royal villa of the kings of the Iceni. Here was a castle of the kings of the East Angles, which was pulled down by Thomas Howard, the great duke of Norfolk, and a palace built on its site, which, on his attainder, was given by Henry VIII. to his daughter Mary, who resided here; and on her accession to the throne, restored it to the family. It continued their principal seat till the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was pulled down, and the materials sold. The office of chief butler, at the coronation, was claimed in right of this manor.



New Buckenham, or Buckenham St. Martin's, is situated in a fertile soil; has a market on Saturday, but greatly declined. New Buckenham took its rise from a castle built here by one of the family of Albin. There are the remains of another castle at Old Buckenham, or Buckenham St. Andrew's, which belonged also to the Albinis. Here was a priory of Benedictine canons, founded by William de Albin, earl of Chichester and Arundel, in the reign of King Stephen, which was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Thomas Lovel.

*London to Holt through Thetford.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bury St. Edmund's,			Brought up	86	0
p. 165. . . . .	70	7	Tottington . . .	5	3
Farnham St. Martin	2	0	Merton . . . . .	2	2
Ingham . . . . .	2	3	Watton . . . . .	1	7
Barnham . . . . .	5	6	East Dereham . .	10	2
Thetford . . . . .	2	1	Holt . . . . .	18	2
Croxton . . . . .	2	7			
			In the whole	124	0
	86	0			

AT Ingham was a college or priory of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives, founded by Sir Miles Stapleton, of Bedale in Yorkshire, who was lord of the town in 1360, in the parish church which he rebuilt, and procured to be made collegiate. The site of the priory, with the impropriate rectory and other possessions, came at the suppression to the bishopric of Norwich.

*London to Loddon.*

	M.	F.
Bungay, p. 226. .	1c6	5
Loddon, Norfolk .	6	4

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In the whole 113 1

LODDON is a small town, with a trifling market, on Friday. The manor of Carleton, three miles north from Loddon, was held by the service of carrying 100 herring pies to the king whenever he was in England: the manor now belongs to the city of Norwich, and the sheriff supplies the place of the lord. The town of Yarmouth is by charter bound to send the herrings to Norwich.

At Langley, two miles north from Loddon, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Robert Fitz Roger Helke, or De Clavering, in 1198, which was granted to John Berney. Here is a seat of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor.

At Toftes Monachorum, three miles south-east from Loddon, was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of Preaux in Normandy, founded by Robert, earl of Mellent and Leicester, in the reign of Henry I. given by Edward IV. to King's college, Cambridge.

At Raveningham, three miles east from Loddon, was a chantry or college of secular priests, founded by Sir John Norwich in the reign of Edward III. but soon after removed to Norton Soupecors, and again to the castle of Mettingham in Suffolk.

*London to East Harling.*

	M.	F.
Thetford, p. 154. .	83	1
East Harling . .	9	3

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In the whole 92 4

HARLING, or East Harling, has a small market on Thursday, chiefly for yarn.

*London to Framlingham.*

	M.	F.
Ipswich, p. 196.	68	7
Wickham Market	13	2
Framlingham	6	0

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In the whole 88 1

FRAMLINGHAM is a large old town, situated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore, with a market on Saturday. The church is built of black flint, and the steeple 100 feet in height. In the church are some monuments of the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk.

A little to the north of the town, on a hill, stands the castle. It is a very ancient structure, and is said to have been erected in the time of the Saxons, but history does not record the name of the builder. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, conjectures it to have been constructed by Redwold, the most powerful king of the East Angles, who kept his court at Rendlesham, in this hundred. It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when pursued by the Danes. Thither likewise they followed him, and laid siege to the castle; when he, being hard pressed, and having no hopes of succour, endeavoured to escape; but being overtaking in his flight, was beheaded at Huxton; from whence, long after, his corps was removed, and interred at Bury; therefore called St. Edmund's Bury: the castle being taken, remained, as it is said, fifty years in possession of the Danes.

The Conqueror, Rufus, or according to others Henry I. gave this castle to Roger Bigod; by whose son Hugh it was either rebuilt or much repaired, having been dismantled in the year 1176, by order of Henry II. This Hugh Bigod was created earl of

Norfolk by King Stephen, as a reward for having testified upon oath, before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, that Henry I. had, on his death-bed, nominated Stephen for his successor to the crown of England, in preference to his daughter Matilda.

In the year 1173, Queen Eleanor, out of revenge (as it is supposed) for the matrimonial infidelities of her husband, Henry II. incited his son Henry, an ambitious and ungrateful youth, to raise a rebellion against his father in Normandy. He was assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, and joined by many of the barons, amongst whom was Robert, earl of Leicester, who crossing the sea with a body of French, and three (some say ten) thousand Flemings, landed at Walton, in this county, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, into his castle of Framlingham.

From hence they made frequent excursions, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, which they repeatedly laid under heavy contributions, robbing and despoiling all passengers, burning villages and castles, and committing divers other enormities; in-somuch that Hugh Lucy, the chief justice of England, assisted by Humphry de Bohun, attacked and defeated them in a pitched battle, fought at a place called St. Martin's at Farnham, near Bury St. Edmund's. In this engagement the earl of Leicester and his wife, a lady of masculine spirit and deportment, were taken prisoners, together with many of the French; but the Flemings were to a man all either slain or drowned. Their bodies were afterwards buried in and about the village. Henry having reduced his son to obedience, soon after returned to England; when he besieged, took, and dismantled this castle. Its owner, Hugh Bigod, obtained his pardon, on paying to the king 4000 marks; but the earl of Leicester did not escape so easily, for he was conveyed prisoner to Rouen, in Normandy, where he was closely confined: his castle at Leicester was demolished, the town burned, its walls razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other places.

Hither, in the year 1553, Queen Mary retired, on notice being sent her, by the Earl of Arundel, of the death of her brother Edward VI. and of the patent for the succession of the lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might easily escape to Flanders; but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers, by the Duke of Northumberland, in the late reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice, for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties, who encamped near the castle, to the number of near 13,000 men. From hence she soon set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate competitor. She was met on her way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of 1000 horse, which that princess had raised for her service. In the year 1653 an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, late serjeant at law, to certain charitable uses.

Earls Soham, three miles west, was formerly a market-town. Here was the ancient seat of the family of Cornwallis. In Dunnington church, two miles north, are some handsome monuments of Lord Bardsolf and lady, Sir William and Sir Robert Wingfield, &c.

At Letheringham, three miles south, was a priory of black canons, given by William de Bodeville, or Boville, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ipswich: granted by Henry VIII. to Elizabeth Naunton.

*London to Halesworth.*

	M.	F.
Saxmundham, p. 216.	90	0
Yoxford . . . . .	4	1
Halesworth . . . . .	8	4

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In the whole 102 5

HALESWORTH, situated on the river Blyth, and by a canal navigable for barges to Southwold, about nine miles, has a market on Tuesday, chiefly for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in the town and neighbouring villages. Near the town is a medicinal spring.

At Romborough, three miles north-west, a religious house was built about the time of the conquest, by some Benedictine monks from Hulm; but in the reign of Henry I. the cell, with all its possessions, was given by Alan, earl of Richmond and Bretagne, to the abbey at York. In 1528 it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich.

*London to Southwold.*

	M.	F.
Saxmundham, p. 216.	90	0
Blythborough . . . . .	9	6
Southwold . . . . .	5	6

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In the whole 105 4

SOUTHWOLD is a sea-port, situated on a point of land almost surrounded by the sea, and the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It drives a con-

siderable trade in salt and old beer, and in herrings, sprats, &c. The coast lies due north from Orfordness to Southwold; a bold shore, and safe anchoring all the way. A little to the south of the place last mentioned, the sea breaking in upon the shore makes a creek, which, when entered, spreading out, divides to Dunwich, Southwold, and Walderswick. While the town of Dunwich retained any trade, she laboured incessantly, (her very existence depending upon it) to distress Southwold; till, to end the dispute, the latter was incorporated by Henry VII. This town of Southwold, which, like Dunwich, stands on a cliff, at the coming in of the tide is almost surrounded by the ocean. It has some share of commerce from its situation; and the river Blyth, which falls into the creek, being rendered navigable, must be of great benefit, as well to the town as to the country about it. The free British fishery, established by act of parliament, revived the courage of its inhabitants, and has been in many respects servicable to the place; more particularly in recommending it to the notice of the legislature, in consequence of which an act passed *anno*. 1746-7, for opening, cleansing, repairing, and improving the haven, to be in force for 21 years: but that not having answered the desired end, another act was passed for enlarging the term to 21 years more, and for amending and altering the powers granted by the former act; which, it is hoped, will complete the intended purposes.

Southwold is a member of the port of Yarmouth; and Walberswick, commonly written Walderswick, is a creek to Southwold. At present these places are but little regarded.

The bay, vulgarly called Solebay, is remarkable for the famous fight in the year 1666, between the English fleet of 114 men-of-war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men-of-war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of near seventy ships, two admirals, and 6000 men; while the English lost only

one ship and some gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the north: but that in 1672 was in the bay, between the Dutch fleet of ninety-one men-of-war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II. the issue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiss in their duty, we lost four ships, the Earl of Sandwich, and several other officers of note, and the Dutch three.

This bay was formerly bounded by Easton-ness, so called, because supposed to be the most eastern point of this coast, and another cape to the south-east of Dunwich; but the sea having removed these marks, it may now be said to leave Covehith-ness, with the Burnet, a sand lying before it, on the north, and Thorp-ness on the south, a very commodious road for ships, and justly famous for its fishery, particularly for soals, which, in point of size and flavour, are not inferior to any caught upon the coast of this island.

This town in particular, and so at all the towns on this coast, from Orfordness to Yarmouth, is the ordinary place where our summer friends the swallows first land, when they come to visit us; and here they may be said to begin their voyage, when they go back into warmer climates. I was here, says the former editor, about the beginning of October; and, lodging in an house that looked into the church-yard, I observed in the evening an unusual multitude of swallows sitting on the leads of the church, and covering the tops of several houses round about. This led me to enquire what was the meaning of such a prodigious multitude of swallows sitting there? I was answered, that this was the season when the swallows, their food failing here, began to leave us, and return to the country, wherever it be, from whence they came; and that, this being the nearest land to the opposite coast, and the wind contrary, they were waiting for a gale, and might be said to be wind-bound.



This was more evident to me, when in the morning I found the wind had come about to the north-west in the night, and there was not one swallow to be seen.

Certain it is, that the swallows neither come hither merely for warm weather, nor retire merely from cold: they (like the shoals of fish in the sea) pursue their prey, being a voracious creature, and feeding as they fly; for their food is the insects, of which, in our summer evenings, in damp and moist places, the air is full; and when cold weather comes in, and kills the insects, then necessity compels the swallows to quit us, and follow their food to some other climate.

This passing and repassing of the swallows is observed no-where so much as on this eastern coast; namely, from above Harwich to the east point of Norfolk, called Wintertoneſs, north; which is opposite to Holland.

Cove, three miles north of Southwold, gave birth to John Bale, the biographic bishop of Oſſory, who died in 1563.

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*London to Dunwich.*

	M.	F.
Yoxford, p. 216.	94	1
Darſham . . .	2	0
Dunwich . . .	4	0

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In the whole 100 1

DUNWICH was formerly a very flourishing town, ſurrounded with walls and gates: about the year 636 it was erected into a biſhopric by Sigebert, king of the Eaſt Angles, in favour of Felix, a Burgundian, who came over to preach the goſpel to the Engliſh. This biſhopric at firſt included the whole of Eaſt Anglia, or the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; but in

the year 673 it was divided into two, and another see settled at Elmham. About the year 950 the two sees were united; and in the year 1075, transferred to Thetford, and soon after to Norwich. It was called by the Saxons Domoc, Dominoc, and Dunmoc. From a coin dug up here, it is probable that it was a Roman station. About two miles from the town are the remains of fortifications thrown up by the barons, but they were unable to take the place.

King John granted it a mayor, which Edward II. changed to bailiff. But whatever the ancient state of this place was, it is at present but a small village, consisting of a few mean houses, with a mean market on Mondays. It seems to have been at its height in King Henry III.'s time, when it paid 100 marks to the king's tax; and to have declined also in that reign, when the sea made so great a breach here, that the king wrote to the barons of Suffolk to assist the inhabitants in stopping it. And Stow mentions a high wind and great tide on new-year's-day, in the year 1287, which did great damage to the churches there.

In the reign of Henry I. though thus declining, it maintained eleven ships of war, besides others for trade. In the reign of Elizabeth the port was removed to Southwold, which completed its ruin. In the time of the Conqueror, Dunwich had three churches, which afterwards increased to eight. Of these only one remains; and that, from its shattered state, not likely to stand long. The knights-templars had here a house and church, which came after to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. An hospital, dedicated to St. James, was founded for a master, brothers and sisters, in the reign of Richard I. and still exists; as likewise does an hospital for a master and brethren, called *Domus Dei*, or *Maison de Dieu*. Here was likewise a house of grey friars, and a house of black friars, founded by Sir Roger de Holish: both these were granted at the dissolution to John Eyer.

*London to Dunwich, another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Woodbridge, p. 216.	77	3	Brought up	85	3
Eyke . . . . .	4	0	Leiston . . . . .	8	4
Rendlesham . . . . .	1	0	Dunwich . . . . .	6	1
Tunstal . . . . .	3	0			
	<hr/>		In the whole	100	0
	85	3			

AN abby of Premonstratensian canons was founded at Leiston by Ranulph de Glanville, in the year 1182. The first habitation near the sea being inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, built a new abby about a mile distant, which was consumed by an accidental fire within thirty years of its erection. It was however rebuilt, and continued till the general suppression, when it was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

*London to Aldborough.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Woodbridge, p. 216.	77	3	Brought up	87	1
Farnham . . . . .	9	6	Snape . . . . .	2	2
	<hr/>		Aldborough . . . . .	5	0
	87	1			
			In the whole	94	3

WILLIAM MARTEL, and Albreda his wife, having given the manor of Snape and other estates to the abbot and convent of St. John, at Colchester, a priory of Benedictine monks were settled here from

that house in 1155; but upon the complaint of Isabel, countess of Suffolk, to Boniface the IXth; that a sufficient number of religious were not maintained herein, it was, by a bull, in 1400, made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester. In the reign of Henry VI. William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, designed to have new-founded the priory: it was given by Henry VII. to the monastery of Butley; but that prior and his canons resigned all claim to it in 1509. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was one of the small monasteries suppressed in 1524, and given to Cardinal Wolfey for the endowment of his colleges. After the cardinal's disgrace, the site of the priory was granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

Aldborough is a sea-port, with a convenient harbour for fishermen, situated in a vally. It has two streets, each near a mile long; but its breadth, which was more considerable formerly, is not proportionable, and the sea has of late years swallowed up one whole street. The town, though meanly built, is clean, and well inhabited, chiefly by seafaring people. The sea washes the east side of it, and the river Ald runs not far from the south end of it, affording a good quay. In the adjacent seas, sprats, soals, and lobsters, are caught in abundance. The town trades to Newcastle for coals; and from hence corn is exported. The manor of Aldborough, as also the manors of Scots and Taskards in the neighbourhood, formerly belonged to the monastery of Snape, and were first granted, with that monastery, to Cardinal Wolfey, and soon after to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. Aldborough is pretty well situated for strength, and has several pieces of cannon for its defence. The church, which is a good edifice, stands on an hill a little west of the town. It is a town corporate, governed by two baliffs, ten capital burgeses, and 24 inferior officers; and sends two members to parliament. There are two markets weekly,

on Wednesday and Saturday. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, which in 1466 was joined to Woodbridge.

*London to Orford.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Woodbridge, p. 216.	77	3	Brought up	84	7
Melton . . . . .	1	4	Chillesford . . . .	2	0
Sprat Bridge . . . .	3	4	Sudbourn . . . . .	1	1
Butley . . . . .	2	4	Orford . . . . .	2	0
	84	7	In the whole	90	0

BETWEEN Butley and Chillesford are the remains of a priory of black canons, called Butley abbey, founded by Ranulph de Glanville, the famous lawyer, and afterwards justiciary of England, in the year 1171: granted by Henry VIII. to William Forth; now the property of Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Orford is situated near the union of the Ore and the Alde, and, till the sea withdrew itself, had an harbour. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, portmen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. At the west end of the town stands the castle; neither the builder nor the time of its construction are positively ascertained; but that it is of Norman origin seems evident, from its being coigned, and in some places cased with Caen stone. It was probably built about the time of the conquest; and according to a marvellous story, mentioned by Camden, from Ralph de Coggeshal, was in being in the reign of Henry I. at which time Bartholomew de Glanvil was constable thereof. The story is this:—

In the sixth year of John's reign, some fishermen of Orford, in Suffolk, took a sea-monster in their nets, resembling a man in shape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford castle, who kept him several days: he was hairy in those parts of the body where hair grows, except the crown of his head, which was bald; his beard was long and ragged; he ate fish and flesh, raw or boiled; the raw he pressed in his hands before he ate it: he would not, or could not, speak; though, to force him to it, the governor's servants tied him up by the heels, and cruelly tormented him. He laid down on his couch at sun-set, and arose at sun-rising.

The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go; having first spread three rows of strong nets to secure him; but he, diving under them all, appeared beyond them, and seemed to deride the fishermen; who, giving him up for lost, returned home, but the monster soon followed them. He continued with them some time; but being weary of living ashore, watched an opportunity and stole away to sea.

The spot whereon the castle stands, was, it is said, formerly the centre of the town; this tradition has the appearance of being founded on truth, from the great quantity of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings, constantly turned up by the plough in the fields west and south of that edifice; besides several of them retain the name of street, annexed to their denomination of field; such as the west-street-field, and the like; all alluding to streets formerly there situated; and it is farther confirmed by the charter of the corporation, and other authentic records.

Certainly Orford was once a large and considerable trading town, till the sea throwing up a dangerous bar at the harbour's mouth, it fell to decay, and is now dwindled to a small and poor village, but still continues to send members to parliament. It is a corporation and manor, although no parish, its church being only a chapel of ease to Sudborne.

Of the castle, there remains at present only the keep:

its shape a polygon of eighteen sides, described within a circle, whose radius is twenty-seven feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers, placed at equal distances on the west, north-east, and south-east sides; each tower measuring in front nearly twenty-two, and projecting from the main building twelve feet. They are embattled, and overlook the polygon, whose height is ninety feet; and the thickness of its walls at the bottom twenty: at the lower part they are solid, but above are interspersed with galleries and small apartments. Round this building ran two circular ditches; one fifteen, the other about thirty-eight feet distant from its walls; their depth measures fifteen, and at bottom they are six feet broad.

Between the two ditches was a circular wall; part of which, opposite the south-east tower, is still remaining: it is forty feet in length, the same in height, and has a parapet and battlements.

The entrance into the castle was through a square building, adjoining to the west side of the tower, on the south-east part of the polygon. To it a bridge was laid over the two ditches, the arches of which have been long choaked up. The inside of the body of the castle contained one room on a floor; it was divided into four stories, as may be seen by the holes made in the wall for the reception of joists. There is a spiral staircase, which, although somewhat ruined, may be easily ascended to within twenty feet of the top. Lord Hereford once purposed to have it pulled down for the sake of the materials; but it being a necessary sea-mark, especially for ships coming from Holland, who, by steering so as to make the castle cover or hide the church, thereby avoid a dangerous sand-bank, called the Whiting, government interfered, and prevented his putting this design in execution.—Here is a weekly market on Monday. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in the reign of Edward I.; granted to Robert Lord: and an hospital for a master and brothers, founded in the reign of Edward III.

### London to Barking.

Stratford, p. 196.

West Ham

East Ham

Barking

M. F.

3 5

0 4

2 0

1 0

In the whole 7 1

WEST HAM is a pleasant and populous village.

Barking is situated on a creek of the river Roding, to which it gives name, navigable for lighters from the Thames which bring goods to the quay; it has a market on Saturday. This town was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and rebuilt in the reign of the Conqueror. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Erkenwald, son of Anna, king of the East Angles, in the year 675, of which St. Ethelburga, the founder's sister, was the first abbess; and on the London road was an hospital for lepers, founded by Adeliza, abbess of Barking, in the reign of Richard I.

### London to Tilbury Fort.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Rumford, p. 196.	11	7	Brought up	19	7
Hornchurch	2	2	Stifford	2	2
Upminster	1	4	Greys Thurrock	2	2
Corbets Tie	1	0	West Tilbury	3	0
South Okendon	3	2	Tilbury Fort	1	0
	19	7	In the whole	28	3

AT Hornchurch, an hospital was founded by Henry III. subordinate to the hospital in the Savoy,



which was bought by William of Wickham for New College, Oxford.

At Upminster was a mansion of the abbot of Waltham: Dr. Derham, the philosophic writer, was rector here upwards of forty years.

At South Okendon is Bell-house, a seat of Lord Dacre.

Grays Thurrock is situated on the side of the Thames opposite Dartford, with a weekly market on Thursday. Here is a large wharf, and vessels sail regularly twice a week to London with goods and passengers.

West Tilbury is said to have been the see of a bishop, and then called Tillaburgh, which was held by Ceadda, or St. Chad, the apostle of the East Saxons, about the year 630. There are some traces of the camp formed in 1588, when the Spanish armada threatened the coast. In the parish there is a medicinal spring, discovered in 1734. Four Roman ways crossed each other at this place.

East Tilbury, near the angle of the shore, where the river winds into what is called the Hope, is the place of the ancient ferry, and where Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames. In this parish are several caverns of great magnitude dug in the cliffs.

Tilbury fort, situated close to the bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, was first built by Henry VIII. as a kind of blockhouse. After the Dutch came up the river in 1667, and burned the English ships at Chatham, it was much enlarged, and made a regular fortification. The design of it was a regular pentagon, but the water-bastion was never built.

The plan was laid out by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to King Charles II. who also designed the works at Sheerness. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions the largest of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down two an

end of one another, so far, till they were assured they were below the channel of the river, and that the piles, which were shod with iron, entered into the solid chalk-rock, adjoining to the chalk-hills on the other side.

The works to the land-side are complete; the bastions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; a good counterscarp and a covered way marked out, with ravelins and tenailles; but they have not been completed.

On the land-side there are also two small redoubts of brick; but the chief strength of this fort on the land-side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water, and so to make it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On the side next the river, is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate called the Watergate in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. At the place where the water-bastion was designed to be built, and which, by the plan, should run wholly out into the river, so as to flank the two curtains on each side, stands an high tower, which, they tell us, was built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and was called the Blockhouse.

Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 cannon, generally carrying from 24 to 46 pound ball; a battery so terrible, as to shew the consequence of that place: besides which, there are smaller pieces planted between them; and the bastions and curtains also are planted with guns, so that they must be bold fellows who will venture in the biggest ships to pass such a battery, if the men appointed to serve the guns do their duty.

In 1792 there seemed to be a great appearance of neglect, and every thing out of repair,

The fort was designed by King Charles II. who also designed the works at Chatham. The situation of the fort is very strong, and the bastions the best of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down to the

*London to Rochford.*

	M. P.		M. P.
Brentwood <sup>1</sup> p. 196.	17 7	Brought up	28 7
Shenfield . . . .	1 0	Raleigh . . . .	4 6
Billerica . . . .	4 2	Hockley . . . .	2 2
Wickford . . . .	5 6	Rochford . . . .	3 6
	<hr/> 28 7	In the whole	<hr/> 39 5

**BILLERICA**, a hamlet of Great Burghsted; is situated on an eminence, which commands a most extensive view over a rich country, and cross the river Thames. Here is a good market for corn on Tuesday.

Raleigh, or Rayleigh, containing about 100 houses, had a market on Saturday, but now neglected. Here are the vestiges of a castle built by Sweyn, a nobleman, son of Robert Fitz Wimaerc, and father of Robert de Essex; whose son Henry, hereditary standard-bearer royal, having lost his standard in a skirmish with the Welch, was accused of treason, vanquished in single combat, cast into prison, and deprived of his estate, with the honour annexed, by Henry II. The barony was granted to Hubert de Burgh by King John.

Rochford is situated on a small river which runs into a creek of the river Crouch; it contains about 150 houses, and has a market on Thursday. This town is remarkable for a lawless court, held on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, on a hill called King's Hill, in the open air, by twilight, where all the business is transacted in whispers; and a coal used instead of pen and ink. Absentees forfeit double the rent for every hour's absence.

At Aflington, or Ashdown, two miles north, a

battle was fought between the English, under Edmund Ironsides, and the Danes, under Canute, in which the former were worsted. In memory of this battle, Canute afterwards erected a church on the spot. Canewdon, a neighbouring village, is thought to derive its name from Canute, who had his camp there.

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*London to South End.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Raleigh, p. 263.	33	5	Brought up	38	3
Swans Green	1	2	Milton Hall	2	2
Hadley	1	4	South End	1	4
Adam's Elm	2	0			
			In the whole	42	1
	38	3			

At Hadleigh there are some ruins of a castle built by Hubert de Burgh, on whose disgrace it was seized by the crown, and granted with the manor and park to Lord Rich, by Edward VI.

At South Beamfleet, two miles to the west, opposite Canvey Island, there was formerly a castle, fortified by Hastings, a Dane, and forced by Alfred.

Half a mile from Adam's Elm is Leigh, a small and dirty village, with a custom-house and officers. Near it is a spring of excellent water, which is rare in this part of the country.

Two miles east from Adam's Elm is Prittlewell, a village with about 100 houses, where was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey at Lewes, founded by Robert Fitz Swain in the reign of Henry II. and granted by Edward VI. to Sir Robert Rich.

South End, in the parish of Prittlewell, is situated close to the sea, and has, within a few years, been much frequented as a bathing-place.

Three miles east is Shoebury, situated on a point of land called Shoebury Ness. It was formerly a town of some consequence, and the place to which the Danes retired when Alfred took the castle of Beamsfleet, and fortified it. It was then called Sceobirig. Large remains of Danish intrenchments are still visible, and near it some urns have been dug up.

*London to South End, another Road.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chadwell, p. 196.	9	0	Brought up	23	0
Dagenham . . .	3	4	Orsett . . .	1	0
Raynham . . .	2	4	Homdon . . .	2	0
Wennington . . .	1	4	Vange . . .	4	0
Aveley . . .	2	0	Bowers . . .	3	0
Stifford . . .	2	4	Hadleigh . . .	4	0
Baker Street . . .	2	0	South End . . .	5	6
	23	0	In the whole	42	6

IN the beginning of the eighteenth century, a violent tide made a breach in the banks of Dagenham, by which means near 5000 acres of land were overflowed, and near 120 acres washed into the Thames. After remaining in this situation ten years, and an unsuccessful attempt by one Boswell, and several by Capt. Perry, this last gentleman completed a wall, or bank, sufficient to withstand the further power of the water, and recovered the land, except a pool of about forty acres, from which the earth had been washed away. A great number of trees were then discovered four feet under ground, with roots and boughs, and some part of the bark: they were principally willows, hazles, and yew, with some oaks and hornbeam.

being a ...  
 a ...  
 to ...  
 to ...

### London to Malden.

... M. F. E. ... M. F. E.

Rumford, p. 1963	11 17	Brought up	29 1
Margaretting Street	13 0	Danbury	3 0
Gallywood Common	2 0	Runsell	1 0
Great Baddow	2 2	Malden	3 2

29 1 In the whole 36 7

THE learned Brian Walton, editor of the Polyglott Bible, and bishop of Chichester, was rector of Sandon, a mile from Great Baddow.

Danbury is situated on one of the most elevated spots in the county, and is thought to have derived its name from the Danes, who had a camp here, when they invaded the kingdom, and held it till they became masters of the whole under Canute.

At Woodham Ferrers, or Bicknacre, two miles south-east from Danbury, was an hermitage, afterwards erected into a priory of black canons, founded by Maurice Fitz Geoffrey, which in the reign of Henry VII. was annexed to St. Mary Spital without Bishopsgate, in London.

Malden, or Maldon, situated on the river Blackwater, called also Malden-water, is supposed to have been the residence of Cunobeline or Cymbeline, a British king. It had anciently the name of Cameldunum, and was the first Roman colony in Britain: the town being taken by Claudius, in the year 43, this colony was destroyed by Boadicea, and the town burned; but rebuilt by the Romans. Edward the Elder is said to have built a castle here as a defence against the Danes. Maldon is a populous borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn.

Here is a convenient haven for ships. The channel, at spring tides, will bring up vessels that draw eight feet of water, but the colliers lie in deep water below the town, and coals are fetched up in lighters. The corn vessels bring from the chalk-wharfs, in Kent, great quantities of chalk-rubbish for manuring land, as also chalk to make lime with for building and manure. The rivers Chelmer and Black-water empty themselves into this channel. The town consists of one street near a mile long; and another pretty long street, besides back lanes. The principal part of it is situated on an eminence, which commands many agreeable prospects, the hill being very steep from the channel to the top of the town. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, by reason of his tender age, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage-tenement on the death of his father.

At Malden was a priory of Carmelites, founded, as it is said, by Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, and Richard Isleham, priest; the site was granted to George Duke, and John Storr. Near Malden was an hospital for lepers, before the sixteenth year of Edward II. which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Theophilus and Robert Adams.

**Another Road to Malden.**

Chelmsford, p. 196. 28 7  
Great Baddow 1 4  
Malden 7 6

In the whole 38 1

**London to Bradwell.**

Malden, p. 266. 36 7  
Snoreham 5 0  
Steeple 4 0  
Bradwell 5 4

In the whole 51 3

AT Stanefgate, in the parish of Steeple, was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Lewes in Suffex.

Opposite to Stanefgate, in Malden water, is the little island of St. Ofith, so well known for the great number of wild-fowl, which induce many gentlemen of London to go thither for the diversion of shooting.

A little to the South of Steeple is the village of Mayland, where Dr. Gauden, bishop of Worcester, the supposed author of the Eikon Basilike, was born.

Near Bradwell is Bradwell-lodge, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Bate Dudley, considered by the coasting vessels as a sea-mark,



Two miles to the north-east is St. Peter on the Wall, a ruined church or temple, by some supposed to have belonged to Ithancester, one of the most early christian towns, and the see of a bishop, now destroyed. It is situated on the south side of the mouth of the Black-water; and opposite to it is the island of Mersey, of an oval form, about twelve miles in circumference, containing two villages, called East and West Mersey. At the latter was an alien priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at Rouen. The island of Mersey is of so difficult access, that it is thought 1000 men might keep possession against a great force either by land or sea.

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*London to Burnham.*

	M.	F.
Malden, p. 266.	36	7
Snoreham	5	0
Althom	3	0
Burnham	3	4
In the whole	48	3

BURNHAM is situated on the north side of the river Crouch, opposite the island of Wallasea. Between Burnham and the sea, eastward, are marshes to which it gives name. The island of Wallasea, or Wallot, is about five miles long, and from one to two broad, secured from the sea by a strong bank of earth. The water is brackish, and not fit for use.

Between Wallasea and the ocean lies Foulness, an island something larger, on which is a church, and two or three villages or hamlets. On this shore are taken the best, though not the largest, oysters in England. The spot from whence they have their appel-

lation, is a bank called Walfleet, at the mouth of the Crouch. The following is the account given of the nature of green or Colchester oysters, and manner of managing them :

‘ In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their spat. It resembles a drop of candle-grease, and is about the bigness of an halfpenny. The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things, at the bottom of the sea, which they call cultch. It is probably conjectured, that the spat in 24 hours begins to have a shell :

‘ In the month of May the dredgers (by the law of the Admiralty-court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they raise the small breed from the cultch ; and then they throw the cultch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly spat, that they cannot be safely severed from the cultch. In that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c. that the spat is upon ; one shell having many times 20 spats.

‘ After the month of May it is felony to carry away the cultch, and punishable to take any other oysters, unless it be those of size, that is to say, about the bigness of an half-crown piece, or when the shells, being shut, a fair shilling will rattle between them.

‘ The places where these oysters are chiefly caught, are called the Burnham, Malden, and Coln-waters : The latter takes its name from the river Coln, which passes by Colchester, gives name to that town, and runs into a creek of the sea, at a place called the Hythe, being the suburbs of the town.

‘ This brood, and other oysters, they carry to creeks of the sea, at Brickelsea, Mersea, Langenlio, Fihagrihugo, Wyvenhoe, Tolesbury, and Saltcot, and there throw them into the channel, which they call their beds or layers, where they grow and fatten ; and in two or three years the smallest brood will be oysters

‘ of the size aforesaid. Those oysters which they  
‘ would have green, they put into pits about three  
‘ feet deep in the salt-marshes, which have overflowed  
‘ only at spring-tides, to which they have sluices, and  
‘ let out the salt-water until it is about a foot and a  
‘ half deep.

‘ The pits in which the oysters become green, are  
‘ those which are only overflowed by the sea in spring-  
‘ tides; so that during the neap-tides a green scum is  
‘ formed over the surface of the water, which being  
‘ taken in by the fish daily, gives them their green  
‘ colour, for which reason the people of Colchester  
‘ never choose to eat the green oysters, but always  
‘ prefer the white, believing them to be more whole-  
‘ some.

‘ The oysters, when the tide comes in, lie with  
‘ their hollow shell downwards; and, when it goes  
‘ out, they turn on the other side. They remove  
‘ not from their place, unless in cold weather, to cover  
‘ themselves in the ooze.

‘ The reason of the scarcity of oysters, and con-  
‘ sequently of their dearness, is, because they are of  
‘ late years bought up by the Dutch.

‘ There are great penalties by the Admiralty-court  
‘ laid upon those that fish out of those grounds which  
‘ the Court appoints, or that destroy the cultch, or that  
‘ take oysters that are not of size, or that do not tread  
‘ under their feet, or throw upon the shore, a fish which  
‘ they call a five-finger, resembling the rowel of a spur,  
‘ because that fish gets into the oysters when they gape,  
‘ and sucks them out.

‘ The reason why such a penalty is set upon any  
‘ that shall destroy the cultch, is, because they find,  
‘ that, if that be taken away, the ooze will increase;  
‘ and then muscles and cockles will breed there, and  
‘ destroy the oysters, they having not whereon to stick  
‘ their spat.

‘ The oysters are sick after they have spat, but in  
‘ June and July they begin to mend, and in August

‘they are perfectly well. The male oyster is black-sick, having a black substance in the fin; the female white-sick (as they term it), having a milky substance in the fin. They are salt in the pits, saltier in the layers, but saltiest at sea.’

They take also at Colchester fine soals, which generally yield a good price at London market; also sometimes middling turbot, with whittings, codlings, and large flounders.

The south-east part of the county was formerly exceedingly unhealthy, and in some degree it is so now. We are told that some years since it was not uncommon to see a man who had married five or six wives, who had successively fallen victims to the unwholesomeness of the climate.

# V I E W

OF THE

**I S L A N D S**

OF

**JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY,**

AND

**S A R K**

**LUNDY; MAN; HEBRIDES; ORKNEY,**

AND

**SHETLAND ISLANDS.**

JERSEY, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, are all of them remnants of the ancient duchy of Normandy; which country, under the Romans, was called Augia, and was their second *Provincia Lugdunensis*; and, under the kings of the Franks, constituted a part of the kingdom of Neustria. In 912, Charles the Simple ceded it to the piratical Normans, as a fief of France; and Rollo, their leader, was married to a daughter of the same king. William the First, duke of Normandy, became king of England, and (with the rest of his dominions) annexed these islands to the sovereignty of England, the only parts now in our possession. They belong to Hampshire, and are in the diocese of Winchester.

## JERSEY.

**J**ERSEY lies about fifteen miles west of the coast of France, or the Cape of La Hogue, and eighty-four south of Portland in Dorsetshire. It was anciently called Cæsaria, and here many Roman coins have been dug up, together with other antiquities; and there are yet the vestiges of a Roman camp, near the manor of Dilament.

It is about twelve miles in length, and not above six abroad, containing about thirty-six square miles. The number of inhabitants are about 20,000, having a division of twelve parishes, with only eight churches. The chief towns are St. Helier and St. Aubin; the former of which contains above 400 houses, and near 2000 inhabitants. The latter has a fort and harbour well defended. The Chateau de l'Islet, or Queen Elizabeth's Castle, is here reckoned the best fortification belonging to Great Britain.

French is the language of the pulpit and bar, and it is generally spoken both here and in the neighbouring islands. Exclusive of the Roman antiquities, here are many remains of druidical temples still visible.

It is finely watered, abounds with fish, fruits, and cattle: makes excellent cyder, has great variety of sea-fowl, the best of honey, fine wool, remarkably fine butter, but labours under a scarcity of corn and fuel, for the latter of which they substitute *vraie*. Here are manufactured a peculiar kind of worsted stockings much esteemed; nor are they without mineral springs of a purgative quality. Its intercourse with France supplies it with wines, brandy, &c. very easily, so that it has but little malt liquor. The partridges are remarkable for having red feet.

Though subjects of England, the inhabitants are governed by the ancient Norman laws. The civil

government is entrusted to a bailiff and twelve jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. The island is surrounded with rocks, which render navigation dangerous in stormy weather; but round the island there are good roads at divers places, with anchorage all along the north side in ten and eleven fathoms water.

Round towers, with embrasures on the top, and loop-holes on their sides for small arms, have been built on this island at all the accessible places on the coast, since the year 1781, at which time it was surprised by a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, who paid dear for their rashness, being every one killed, wounded, or made prisoners, though with the loss of some lives, particularly of the gallant Major Pierfon.

The entrance to these towers is by a door, so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and is to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got safely within the buildings. In many places are pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses near them for powder and ball.

St. Helier is situated at the foot of a rocky hill, on the east side of the bay of St. Aubin, and is a well-built town, with about 400 houses, and a weekly market on Saturday. The market-place, which is in the centre, is spacious, and surrounded with handsome houses, among which is the Cohue Royal, or Court of Justice. At the upper end is a statue of George II. in bronze gilt.

About a quarter of a mile to the south of St. Helier is an ancient chapel, called Nôtre Dame des Pas. It takes its appellation from an apparition of the Virgin Mary to some pious priest whose name is now forgotten; the print of the footsteps are, as it is related, marked in the rock, which, that it might not incommode her feet, became as soft as dough. The age of this building is not known, nor has tradition preserved the name of its founder, any more than the date or particulars of the miracles, which probably gave cause to its erec-



tion. It has, however, seeming marks of great antiquity : at present it is used as a store-house. It is of very rude workmanship : the roof seems to be stone, formerly covered with either slate or stones, cut thin like tiles.

Near the town is an ancient monument, supposed to have been a temple of the druids. It was covered with earth, perhaps by the druids themselves, to secure it from profanation by the Romans ; in that state it had much the appearance of a large barrow or tumulus. It continued thus hidden till the colonel of the St. Helier militia procuring the ground to be levelled for the more convenient exercise of his corps, the workmen discovered and cleared it.

Many other druidical monuments have been discovered here, and in the neighbouring islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark ; but most of them have been pulled down, and used for building or repairing fences ; this, however, proves that none of them were very large.

This temple consisted of a circle of about twenty feet diameter, formed by rude unhewn stones set upright, and when entire had within it six cells covered at the top, and open inwards towards its centre, called Cromlechs. The area of the largest of these was about four feet three inches square, its height three feet seven inches ; another of less area measures four feet in height : one of these cells, on the north-east side, has been demolished, whether by the workmen in the discovery, or otherwise, is not certain. To this circle, on the south-east side, is attached a covered entrance, the uprights composed of many rough stones set parallel to the diameter, and covered at the top by four equally irregular ; this passage measures on the inside about fifteen feet in depth, five feet three inches in breadth, and four feet four inches in height. About five or six feet south-east of the entrance is a single stone, that seemingly belonged to the temple. Two medals were found here ; one of the emperor Claudius, the impression on the other obliterated by time.

About fifty yards south from the temple are five places in the form of graves, lined with stone on every side, but not paved; their directions east and west.

Elizabeth castle stands on a small island, about three quarters of a mile south-west of the town of St. Helier, from whence, at low water, there is a dry passage over the sands called the bridge, by the natives it is vulgarly called *Le Château de l'Islet*, or simply *l'Islet*, or *Little Island*. The spot whereon it stands was once the site of a monastery of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, built in honour of St. Helier a martyr, murdered by some pagan Normans, or, as others say, Vandals.

A small ruin, called the hermitage, said to have been his retreat, is still remaining on a rock south of the castle. The remains of the church of this monastery, Falle says, was yet in being within his remembrance; indeed its choir was a long time kept up for a chapel to the castle, but was destroyed to make room for lodgments, and to enlarge the parade. The same author further adds, that there was a tradition, that all the land, between the castle and the town, now overflowed by the sea, was once rich meadow. This castle was first projected in the year 1551; in pursuance whereof all the bells in the island, except one in each church, were ordered to be taken down and sold, to defray part of the expence; and it is reported, that the ship loaded with these bells, which were transported to St. Maloës for sale, suddenly sunk going out of the harbour; this was by many deemed a punishment for what they called sacrilege. Whether on this account, or some other, is not now known, the building did not take place till the next reign; when in 1586, under the regency of the Paulets, the upper ward was built, and named Elizabeth castle, in honour of that queen; every house in the island contributing four days' work towards its construction. The lower ward was built in the reign of King Charles I. about the year 1636.

Charles fort was added during the troubles; and last

of all, the Green was walled in, in 1665, on the apprehension of a French war.

This fortress is of a very irregular form, adapted to the ground on which it stands. It is divided into three wards, the outer, the lower, and upper. The entrance is on the north side, through a gate in the angle formed by a kind of curtain and the outer wall of Charles fort. This curtain is likewise flanked by another irregular bastion on the east. Entering this gate, on the right is the guard-room, and passing through the second gate you come into a large area, having on its west side a battery for fifteen guns, and on the east the old ruined barracks.

This is the outer ward, which, besides the battery and works here mentioned, has also two other bastions near its centre and opposite each other. This ward was built after the restoration, when Sir Thomas Morgan was governor. The walls, being laid with loam instead of mortar, are very much decayed.

Leaving the outer ward, another gate leads into the lower ward, also defended by several bastions and half-bastions, having somewhat the appearance of a crown-work when viewed from the east. Here are the barracks, built in the year 1735 and 1755; the ordnance yard, store-rooms, powder magazines, master gunner's house, canteen, mainguard, and other buildings.

The upper ward, or Elizabeth's castle, stands on a rock: in it was the governor's house and other offices, lately in ruins; also the saluting platform, with its magazine.

In the year 1651 this castle was besieged by the parliament's forces, long valiantly defended by Sir George de Carteret, till a powder magazine in the vault, part of the old church, being set on fire by a bomb, did great damage, and destroyed a number of people, and so disheartened the rest that they began to think of a surrender; and King Charles, unable to procure them any assistance from France, advising and directing the governor and garrison to make the best conditions for themselves: these considerations, with a want of provisions, induced de Carteret to surrender, when he and

his garrison marched out with the honours of war. This was the last fortress which held out for the king.

Mount Orgueil castle, or Gowray castle. This fortress was called Gowray, from the adjacent village of that name; the present appellation of Mount Orgueil is derived from the proud or lofty promontory, on which it is situated; a title, according to the vulgar tradition, given it by Henry V.; but this opinion, Mr. Falle corrects in his second edition of his history of this island, and there attributes it to the Duke of Clarence. Neither the age or founder of this building are ascertained; common report gives its construction to Robert Curthose. It, however, was in being, and occurs in history, as early as the reign of King John.

In the reign of Edward III. this castle was more than once attacked by the French, who were always repulsed. In one of these attacks, the governor Drogo de Barentin seigneur de Rosel being slain, he was succeeded in his command by Renaud de Carteret, a valiant and experienced soldier. The latter end of this reign this fortress was again attacked by Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, at the head of an army of 10,000 men, wherein was the Duke of Bourbon, and the flower of the French army.

The siege was carried on with great skill and vigour, and as gallantly defended; some of the outer works were thrown down by sap; when at length, to save the effusion of blood, it was agreed, that if it was not relieved before the next Michaelmas, the besiegers should be put in possession. On this, the constable retired, and the castle was relieved within the stated time by a fleet from England.

In the time of Henry V. this edifice was repaired, and, as has before been observed, received the name of Mount Orgueil, which it has ever since borne. It was at this time conceived to be of such importance, that, according to D'Argentre, no Frenchman was suffered to come within the gate without being first blindfolded. Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. it

was, under the pretence of a surprise, delivered up to Surduval, for the Count de Maulevrier, chamberlain of France, in consequence of an agreement between him and Queen Margaret, as a reward for the assistance he had afforded her husband, Henry VI., in England.

On the accession of Edward IV. a plan was laid for expelling the French, who occupied the castle and some other parts of the island: a fleet appeared before it, and Philip de Carteret, lord of St. Ouen, besieged it by land, and at length obliged it to surrender.

On the 5th of August, 1637, W. Prynn was sent prisoner to this castle, where he remained till November 19, 1640; he has described and celebrated it in a copy of verses, entitled, "A Poetical Description of Mount Orgueil Castle, in the Isle of Jersey, interlaced with some brief meditations from its rocky, steep, and lofty situation." In the civil wars in the year 1651, this castle, which had long been held for the king, was besieged and taken, after a short resistance, by Haines, the republican general; the trifling defence it made is owing, as it is reported, to its being much out of repair, it having been neglected in favour of Elizabeth castle.

## GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY, situated about 20 miles north-east from Jersey, was anciently called Sarmia, or Sarnia. It is about eleven miles long, eight broad, and 30 in circumference: though belonging to England, and ranked in the diocese of Winchester, it is governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and the French language is that which the inhabitants generally speak. It contains ten parishes, but only eight churches; four of the parishes having been formed into two. The air is healthy, and the soil, though mountainous, tolerably fertile, though not equally so with Jersey: the orchards are numerous, and cider forms the principal drink of the inhabitants.

The coast is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and steep, among which is found emeril, or emery, used principally by jewellers and lapidaries to polish precious stones. Coals are imported from England, but the common people burn vraic, or sea-weed, for want of other fuel.

When the reformation was first introduced into the island, the Genevan ritual was observed; but this has given way to the service of the church of England, which is now universally used. The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable, one of the clergy is commissary to the Bishop of Winchester, and is called dean: the same may be said of Jersey. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the only town.

The privilege of a free trade in time of war was extended to all these islands by the general consent of the neighbouring states, and confirmed by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV.; but the islands rendered this privilege void by fitting out privateers: the annoyance of which is a sufficient inducement for the French to wish those islands their own. In the reign of Edward IV. they made themselves masters of a part of Guernsey, and seized Mount Orgeuil castle in the island of Jersey; but were soon driven out by Richard Harleston, *valet of the crown*, who, for his bravery, was rewarded with the government of the island and command of the garrison. In the year 1549 an attempt was made by Leo Strozzi, admiral of the French gallies, to seize on some ships in the road; but not being able to succeed, he failed to attack the island of Jersey, and was there repulsed with great loss. Guernsey gives title of baron to the Earl of Aylesford.

Port St. Pierre, or St. Peter's port, is situated in a bay on the east side of the island, which affords a good road from which vessels can go out with any wind.

Castle Cornet stands on a rock bearing east by south

from the town and harbour, and commands the channel near this part of the island; at high water it is surrounded by the sea, and indeed is never quite dry but at the ebb of spring tides. It was formerly the residence of the governors of Guernsey, till demolished by the blowing up of the magazine in the year 1672.

At what time this castle was first constructed is not well known; tradition makes Robert Curthose the founder of all the castles in this and the neighbouring islands; though, in all likelihood, they were not entirely destitute of fortresses before his time. Probably the great repairs, as well as entire new constructions he made, might give rise to this general opinion; be that as it may, very little of his works remains in this building, the many repairs and additions it has undergone, having in a manner changed its form and appearance; the very ancient part and striking feature, namely, the large tower, having been demolished by the dreadful accident above mentioned.

It has besides undergone many sieges and attacks, some of which here follow. In the reign of Edward I. the French invaded Guernsey, and took Castle Cornet, which was obliged to surrender for want of provision and ammunition; the invaders were soon repulsed, and the castle retaken by the inhabitants. Soon after Edward III. assumed the title of king of France, it was again taken by one Maraüs, a Frenchman, and held for three years. In the year 1372 the island is said to have been ravaged by one Evans of Wales, an adventurer, at the head of a crew of pirates. This castle was also twice attacked by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, and the second time sustained a long siege, until their provisions were entirely spent, when they surrendered on honourable terms.

At the revolution, a regiment was quartered in these islands, part of which had possession of this castle, but by the contrivance of the magistrates of St. Peter le Port, and the defection of some of the Protestant offi-

cers in that corps, the popish part of the garrison was disarmed.

Very considerable repairs and additions were done to this castle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; indeed such was formerly the attention paid to it, that according to Dickey (who wrote an history of this island), formerly all such as kept carts or boats were obliged, when required, to carry stone, sand, and other materials for building or repairs wanting here; persons who did not keep carts were, if of sufficient ability, to hire them; the poorer sort to labour personally; all strangers were bound to work gratis four days in a year.

The garrison in peaceable times consisted of the governor, the lieutenant, the marshal, the porter, the sutler, the master gunner, smith, carpenter, boatman, and watchman, who gave signals on a bell of the approach of any fleet, and only 14 private soldiers; in time of war these soldiers were augmented to 28, besides which the governor might command out of the island such number of expert soldiers as he should think fit; these were to be clothed annually, and called the castle retinue, and were bound to repair thither on any alarm: but this mode of garrison has been long out of use, the duty being done by troops sent from England; and in Dickey's account, published in the year 1751, he says, "A fine fort or garrison for the troops sent over was lately erected;" probably by fort, or garrison, he means barracks.

The Marsh castle stands about a mile north of the town, in a low marshy spot, from whence it takes its denomination. The inhabitants can give no sort of account of the builder, nor time of erection. From the singularity of its construction it seems of Danish origin, being of an oval figure, without any contrivance or projection for flanks; a circumstance rarely, if ever, omitted in Norman fortifications; it is besides commanded from an eminence on the west. This castle consists of three parts or areas, one within the other; the outermost defended by a wall with a parapet; the se-



cond by a ditch and wall; and round the third, or keep, is also a kind of ditch, and in the centre the natural rock: no traces of any buildings are to be seen. The walls are about ten feet high, moderately thick, and built with very rough coarse stones, or roughly laid with mortar: the area they enclose is somewhat about two acres. They are at present almost covered with ivy. The entrances are on the north and south sides.

St. Michael's, or the Vale castle, stands in that part of the island called the Vale, on an eminence near the sea: it is of an irregular figure; the walls, which are garnished with a parapet, are defended by four round towers and a double ditch; the walls are rudely built with rough stone. On a tower, facing the west, are the remains of machicolations. The area enclosed within the walls is, by estimation, a little above an acre: in the centre of this area, a large portion of bare natural rock remains uncleared; this, it is said, served as a foundation for some elevated building; at present, however, there are no traces of any workmanship about it. The inside is full of the ruins of dwelling-houses close to the walls, particularly on the west, north, and east sides. The well is nearly opposite the chief entrance, which was the most easternmost angle, through a great gate with a circular arch, strengthened with a portcullis, the grove of which is still visible; somewhat like another entrance appears on the western side of the castle.

The origin of this castle is involved in the same obscurity as that which envelopes the other fortresses of these islands; it is however mentioned as early as the year 1111, in a MS. called *La Dedicace*, preserved in the island, recording the consecration of their churches, Remont Sauvage, governor and captain of the castle and parish of the Vale, being therein mentioned as attending the consecration of the Vale church. Mention is also made of this castle in a popular poem, reciting a piratical invasion made in the year 1372, by one Evans of Wales, wherein it appears Edmund Rossé was the

governor of the castle, which is styled the powerful castle of the archangel: at present it is the property of the crown.

## ALDERNEY.

ALDERNEY is separated from the coast of France by a narrow channel, called the Race of Alderney; and by the French *Le Ras de Blanchart*: a very dangerous passage when the currents contend with violent winds. Through this passage the French made their escape after the battle off *La Hogue*, in 1692. On the south side of the island is a town, containing about 200 houses, with a harbour for small vessels only: it is about eight or nine miles in circumference, and the soil is fertile. Near the coast of this island is a range of dangerous rocks, full of eddies, called by seamen the *Casquets*. This was the place where the son of Henry I. was lost, and where many brave vessels have been destroyed.

## SARK.

SARK is a small island, only about two miles in length, with a population of about 300 inhabitants, and surrounded with steep rocks. Here was very early a convent, founded by St. Maglorius, a Briton, who fled from the Saxons into Armorica, became bishop of Dol, and was the first that planted Christianity in these islands, about the year 565.

The French seized and kept possession of this island till the reign of Queen Mary, after which it was deserted. Philip de Carteret, lord of St. Ouen, planted a colony, and held the island, under the crown, by paying a small acknowledgment. It is well watered, and produces enough for the support of the inhabitants.

## LUNDY.

LUNDY island, situated in the British Channel, is, from north to south, about three miles long, but no-where quite a mile in breadth. It is very high land, some of the cliffs measuring by estimation 800 feet from the sea: the rock, which is chiefly a moor stone, is covered with a soil, probably formed from the continual rotting of vegetables: at the south end, this stratum is of a reasonable thickness; but towards the north it is very thin, and is a black, boggy, barren earth, mixed with granules of the moor stone. Some of the rocks, especially near the landing-place, are slate, with a mixture of sand-stone.

There are many little bays round about the island, but none of them are protected from all winds; nor is there any safe landing, except at one, which is on the east side of the south end, where there is a good beach, leading to a path made by art up the rock, to the dwelling-house, or castle: this bay is protected by the island from the south and west winds, and by Rat island from the east, but is open to the north-east.

It is supposed that the island contains about 2000 acres, about 500 of which, chiefly towards the south-end, are tolerably good land; much of the middle, inland, and the greater part of the north, being rocky and barren. The best part not having been in a state of cultivation for many years past, is now much overrun with fern and heath, and some furze; but the north end has little besides moss and liverworts to cover the bare rock.

There is an immense quantity of rabbits all over the island; and in the summer season there is a great resort to it of those species of birds which frequent the Isle of Wight and Flamborough-head; in the winter, of starlings and woodcocks. Rats are so numerous here as to be very troublesome; they are all of the black sort: the great brown rat, which has extirpated this kind over

the greatest part of England, not having yet found its way into the island of Lundy.

This high rock is by no means destitute of water. In the south division are St. Helen's, St. John's, and Parson's wells: from the two first of which flow rivulets, discharging themselves down two vallies on the east side of the island. In the middle division there is a spring called Golden well, and two rivulets towards the north end of this division; one discharging on the east side, and the other on the west, down Punch-bowl vally. The north division has no spring, but is very dry and barren.

The ancient buildings on this island are, the castle near the south-east point; the chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, which was very small, and now ruined to the foundations; the remains of a house, near St. Helen's well, where a brewhouse was built some years since; a watch-tower, near the landing-place, and another at the north end. There are two walls of moor-stone, running across the island; one called South wall, dividing the south from the Middle Island, the other called Half-way Way, dividing the north from Middle Island, and placed about half way between the south and north ends. Many ruins of old walls are to be seen, which were fences to inclosures, and plainly prove a great part of the island to have been once cultivated.

In the year 1744, one John Sharp, then upwards of 96 years of age, was living, who had resided in this island 50 years: his father fled hither having for safety, with Lord Say and Seale, who for a while held it for the king, having fortified it very strongly. It was at that time computed to contain above 100 inhabitants, who subsisted by summering cattle, and the sale of feathers, skins, and eggs. The rabbits were so numerous as to be little valued but for their skins. The island bore exceeding fine barley, potatoes, and almost every kind of garden-stuff in great abundance.

In the reign of William III. till which time they lived in the greatest security, a ship of force, pre-

tending to be a Dutchman, and driven into the road by mistaking the channel, sent a boat on shore, desiring some milk for their captain, who was sick, which the unsuspicious inhabitants granted for several days. At length the crew informed them of the captain's death, and begged leave, if there was any church or consecrated ground on the island, to deposit his corpse on it; and also requested the favour of all the islanders to be present at the ceremony, which was immediately complied with: accordingly the coffin was landed, and by the assistance of the inhabitants carried to the grave: they thought it remarkably heavy, yet were without the least suspicion of any hostile intentions. As soon as they had rested it, they were desired to quit the chapel, intimating that the custom of their country forbade foreigners to be spectators of that part of the ceremony which they were then going to perform, but that they should be admitted in a few minutes to see the body interred. They had not waited long without the walls, before the doors were suddenly thrown open, and a body of armed men, furnished from the feigned receptacle of the dead, rushed out and made them all prisoners.

The poor distressed islanders then soon discovered these pretended Dutchmen were French, and were not a little hurt to find stratagem prevail, where force would have been ineffectual; and the more particularly so, as they had lent assistance to forward their own ruin. The enemy immediately seized 50 horses, 300 goats, 500 sheep, and some bullocks: after reserving what they thought proper for their own use, they hamstringed the remainder of the horses and bullocks, threw the sheep and goats into the sea, and stripped the inhabitants of every valuable, even to their clothes; and so much were they bent on destruction, that a large quantity of meal happening to be in certain lofts, under which was some salt for curing of fish, they scuttled the floor; so mixing the meal and salt together, spoiled both. Thus satiated with plunder and mischief, they threw the guns

over the cliffs, and left the island in a most destitute and disconsolate condition. A similar stratagem is told by Sir Walter Raleigh as having been made use of by some Flemings in retaking the island of Sark from the French, in the reign of Queen Mary.

This island is, by purchase, the sole property of Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. A family constantly resides here to take care of the island for the proprietor. The castle has large outworks, and was surrounded by a ditch, which may be traced in many parts.

## MAN.

THE island of MAN is situated in the Irish Sea, about thirty miles from the coast of England at St. Bee's light-house, near Whitehaven; eighteen from the south coast of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright; twenty-six from the nearest part of Ireland, at the entrance of Strangford Lough; and forty from the extreme point of the island of Anglesea: it is about thirty miles in length; where broadest about twelve; and seventy in circumference. Some authors derive the name from the Saxon word *mang*, which signifies among; but *mona*, from which the word man is as likely to be formed, was used by Cæsar, prior to any knowledge of it by the Saxons. The natives derive it from Manna Man Maclea, a king who first conquered the island.

In the tenth century it was subdued by Orry, a Dane, at that time king of the Orcades and the Western Islands, and continued under kings of Danish or Norwegian descent, till in the 13th century it was conquered by Alexander III. king of Scotland: under that crown it was governed by Thanes.

In the year 1344, Sir William Montacute, who married a descendant of Godred Crouan, one of the kings, and was himself sprung from a branch of the royal family, laid claim to the crown, and having by the assistance of Edward III. driven out the Scots, was by the

same prince seated on the throne of Man; acknowledging the king of England as lord paramount.

Henry IV. gave the island to Sir John Stanley, and his heirs, one of which was by Henry VII. created earl of Derby. By a marriage with a daughter of the seventh earl, in default of male heirs, the seigniory was transferred to the Duke of Athol.

Although the kings of England claimed sovereignty in chief, they did not interfere with the government or laws; and the prince's power was sufficiently ample: he coined money, he appointed the governor and bishop, punished or pardoned delinquents, and exercised other acts of royalty. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the British revenue suffering greatly by smuggling carried on in the island, the ministry made proposals to the Duke of Athol to purchase the seigniory; and in the year 1765 an agreement took place, by which the duke sold the royalty for thirty thousand pounds, to which parliament afterwards added an annuity, for the joint lives of the duke and duchess, of two thousand.

The bishop's see, supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, was, during the Norwegian kings, suffragan of the Archbishop of Drontheim: but by an act of parliament, passed in the reign of Henry VIII. it was annexed to the province of York.

The bishoprics of Sodor and Man were united, and continued until conquered by the English, since which the Bishop of Man kept this title, and the Scotch bishop styled himself Bishop of the Isles, anciently *Episcopus Insularum Sodorenium*.

The bishoprics formerly annexed to the see of the Isles, has been separated about 400 years. The prelates of the Western Isles had three places of residence, Icolmkill, Man, and Bute; and in ancient writs are promiscuously styled, *Episcopi Manniæ. et. Insularum, Episcopi Abudarum*, and *Episcopi Sodorenenses*; which last title the bishops of the Isles retain, as well as the present bishops of Man. The cathedral of Iona, or Icolm Kill, was dedicated to our Saviour; in Greek *Soter*: hence *Soter-*

ensis, a name which was frequently given by Danish writers to the Western Isles, and now corrupted to Sodorensis. The civil war in Scotland enabling the Danes and Norwegians to seize the isle of Man and the Western Islands, it is probable they transplanted the *sec* to Man. When annexed by Edward III. to England, the lords of Man set up bishops of their own, and the Scottish monarchs continued their bishops of the Isles, of which the records are but imperfect.

Buchanan says, that the word of Sodor was, before his time, the name of a town in the isle of Man. In Gough's edit. of Camden, it is said, this title was given to the small island of Peel, which the Norwegians call Holm, within musket-shot of Man, and on which the ruins of Peel castle, cathedral, &c. now stand.

Admitting the truth of these statements, it does not account for the word always preceding that of Man, as if it were only one small island adjoining, it would be putting the inferior before the superior. But the following is the most rational account of it: The Western Islands were divided into two clusters, in the Norwegian's language termed Suder and Norder, signifying southern and northern; an *ey*, or *ay*, an island; divided by Ardenamurchan, a point or promontory in Argyleshire. Man was included in the Sudereys, or Suder, which, Anglicised, became Sodor; and all the isles being included in one diocese, under the Norwegian princes, the bishop was termed the Bishop of Man and the Isles, or the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Since Man has been annexed to England, and separated from the Isles, the bishop has exercised no jurisdiction over them, but the title is retained; in the same manner as the king of England assumed the title of King of France: he was formerly reckoned a baron, but never sat in the house of peers, because he held of a subject, and not of a king; yet hath the highest seat in the lower house of convocation, and is equally a bishop as to jurisdiction and ordination.

The regular ports of the island are Douglas, under which Port Moore, Cornay, Laxey, Garwick, Groudel,



Concan, Port Sodrie, and Greenwick, are dependent creeks; Derby Haven, with Castletown, Poolevash, Port le Marie, Port Iron, Fleshwick, and Noorble, are creeks; Peel, to which there are three creeks, Glenmay, Glenwilliam, and Ballaugh; and Ramsay, to which are subject Lanemoore, Port Cranstail, and Port League.

From Liverpool, the passage is on an average performed in two tides; and from Whitehaven, whence the packet sails, the voyage is usually performed in twelve hours. The packet sails every Monday, if possible, stays three days on the island, and then returns to Whitehaven: in this vessel there are good accommodations for passengers.

The coasts of the isle of Man abound with a variety of fine fish: the salmon frequents the bays from July to September: the rock-cod is esteemed superior to the gray or common sort; when first taken it is of a fine red colour, and of a superior flavour to the others. A marine animal, called the battlecock, is found sometimes sticking to the rocks; it has almost all the desirable qualities of the turtle, abounding with a substance that is esteemed a substitute for the delicious green fat. A fish, termed a blockin, somewhat between a herring and a whiting, and eels, are caught by a line and worms: the sands abound with small eels, called here gibbons, or sand-eels. Cod, ling, gurnet, and most flat fish, are in plenty, and extremely good. But it is herrings which are their grand support; it is these only can rouse the dormant energy of the Mank'sman's mind, stimulating him to industry, and enlivening the whole island.

From an eminent writer we learn, that herrings about the beginning of the year issue from the remote recesses of the north, in a body surpassing description, and almost exceeding the power of imagination. The first column detached moves towards the west, by the coasts of Newfoundland, towards North America. The eastern column, proceeding leisurely by the coasts of Ireland, sends off one division along the coasts of Nor-

way, which soon divides into two, and passes by the straits of the Sound into the Baltic; the other towards Holstein, Bremen, &c. The larger and deeper column falls directly upon the isles of Shetland and Orkney, and passing these divides into two; the eastern column moves by the side of Britain, detaching gradually smaller shoals to the sea of Friezeland, Holland, Zealand, Flanders, and France; while the western column passes on the other side of Britain and Ireland. The remains of the body re-assemble in the Channel, and proceeding thence to the ocean, retire to their asylum in the north, where in peace and safety they repair the losses they have sustained. When grown large, they set out again the next season, and makes the same tour.

The boat-builders of the island of Man are very expert, constructing entirely by the eye, making no use of line or rule, unless in laying the keel. The Manks' boats are in size from twenty-three to thirty-three feet in keel, and thirteen feet beam, with six feet hold: they are cutter-rigged, sail remarkably fast, and withstand a heavy sea: they seldom exceed eight tons, and together with the nets cost about seventy pounds. The produce of the fishery is divided into nine shares: two for the proprietor of the boat, one for the owner of the nets, and the other six for the fishermen. The number of boats exceeds four hundred: an admiral and vice-admiral are elected annually; the former is allowed five pounds, and the latter two for the season; these conduct the fleet to the herring-ground. On leaving the harbour the fishermen invoke the divine protection, and Bishop Wilson's Form of Prayer for the Herring Fishery is used during the season.

A chain of hills and mountains runs nearly the length of the island, and occupies a considerable part of the centre: they afford pasture for sheep, &c. and also fuel from the peat-mosses.

The two extremities of the island may be termed lowlands, and consist of good arable pasture: the south end has different soils; the greater part is loam: stiff

clays, which are difficult to till, prevail in some places, and sand in others. - A lime-stone bottom lies under a very considerable tract, but the expence of raising it prevents its general use on land. Sea-wrack, or *algamarina*, is driven in quantities ashore by winter storms, and proves a good manure, but inferior to farm-yard dung.

The climate is rather milder than in the neighbouring parts of Great Britain and Ireland, particularly in winter, the frost and snow being slight, and of short continuance; but the summers want that heat which is friendly to vegetation: this causes late harvests, checks the grain as to its size, and impairs the straw.

Frost and snow seldom appear before Christmas; but gales of wind and rain are frequent, and of long continuance. The easterly winds in spring checks the progress of husbandry.

As the fishery engages upwards of 5000 men, during the most important summer months, the getting in of the harvest, &c. falls to the women, who are expert reapers, and do many other parts of husbandry; threshing is mostly performed by them on the upland farms.

The native flock of sheep is small and hardy; when fatted, they weigh from five to eight pounds a quarter: they endure the severest weather with little loss; the meat is fine:—this is the mountain breed. In other parts a larger sort, a mixture from Scotland and Ireland, prevails, weighing, when fatted, from twelve to eighteen pounds per quarter. Two pounds and a half is the average weight of the smaller-sized fleeces, and the larger rarely exceed seven pounds: it is not of the finest or longest staple, but the inhabitants make a strong cloth of it. There is a peculiar breed of sheep, called Laughton, of the colour of Spanish snuff; these are not hardy, and are more difficult to fatten. The natives like the cloth and stockings made of this wool.

Poultry, of all kinds, are numerous and cheap; fish and eggs are plentiful and reasonable. The better kinds

of fruit are not to be had. Apples are not grown in any quantity.

They have no pheasants or nightingales; grouse, golden plovers, corn-creaks, and night-larks abound; hares are comparatively scarce for the want of cover; cranes, or herons, frequent the rocks. An Irish crow, of a grey or lead colour is found, though the true English crow is scarce. Mr. Townley mentions a pied crow, which preys on small crabs and marine delicacies. On the Calf is plenty of the usual rock birds, the razor-bill, and the puffin. The noises of sea birds often indicate a change of weather. The cuckoo, and its attendants, announce the genial seasons of spring and summer; and most of the small birds are found here.

Furze and heath are used as fuel, but the peat bogs are valuable; these run deep, both in the low lands and the summit of the highest mountain: the cottagers have the privilege of digging it on the common for the payment of a halfpenny per year. It is sold for four pence a square yard, and the best sort for sixpence, to be cut and carried away by the purchaser.

The mountain of Snaffield is 580 yards above the level of the sea, and affords on a clear day a remarkable and extensive prospect of the coasts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; but if this mountain only presented a complete view of the island and its various mountains, it would be a peculiarly delightful and grand spectacle.

The exports to Great Britain, in the year 1790, were 1743 bushels of potatoes, 1313 crocks of butter, 201 boxes and baskets of eggs, seven barrels of pork, and one barrel and a half of beef; 195 cows and ox hides, in hair; fifty-six dozen and ten calves' skins; tanned leather, three hundred weight three quarters and thirteen pounds: cows and ox horns 1400; cows and ox hair, twenty-six hundred weight one quarter and sixteen pounds; honey, three hundred weight one quarter and twenty-four pounds; kelp, 1335 hundred weight; bees' wax, one hundred weight three quarters

and twenty-one pounds; wool, and woollen yarn, seventeen hundred weight fifteen pounds; linen yarn, 158 hundred weight three quarters and fifteen pounds; lead ore, sixty-nine tons: rabbit skins, 257 dozen and ten.

To Ireland, of rabbit skins, 103 dozen; feathers, ten hundred weight three quarters and eighteen pounds; bacon, forty-nine hundred weight two quarters and sixteen pounds; cotton twist, forty hundred weight; lime-stone, 143 tons; reams of paper 1807; paving stones, 282 tons; cheese eleven hundred weight: slate, 102 tons; sycamore and ash timber, eighty feet; fern ashes, seventeen hundred weight; hair-powder, one hundred weight; 130 hanks of candle-wicks; one tomb, or hearth-stone; and dried beef, two quarters and twenty-four pounds.

The English language is preferred in general. In the church, and in the courts of law, it is indispensably necessary. The lowest class understand English, and few are wholly ignorant of it: yet they are more ready at and attached to their Manks. Douglas has two printing offices, from whence issue a Manks almanack, and a weekly paper, entitled the Manks Mercury, both printed in English. They have neither grammar nor dictionary, and few, except the clergy, know Manks well enough to compose in it.

Mr. Sacheverel remarks, that the Manks language differs no more from Irish, than the Scotch from English, and that both are different idioms of the Erse, or Highland. Bishop Philips, a native of North Wales, who translated the Prayer Book into Manks, observed, that most of the radixes were Welch, and that but for his native language he could not have perfected the work.

The governor, the council, the deemsters, and keys, form the legislature of the island; they are four separate estates, and the concurrence of the whole is necessary to make a law; and when assembled form what is called a court of Tinwald.

The duty of the council was to assemble, when called on by the lord proprietor, or his governor, and give their assent, or dissent, to the laws proposed.

The twenty-four keys, or principal commoners, were anciently styled *taxiaxe*, and the worthiest men in the land. On a vacancy, the house presents two names to the governor, who chooses one, and then takes his oath and his seat, which is for life, unless he resigns, is expelled, or accepts an office that entitles him to a seat in the council. The qualifications are to be of age, and in possession of freehold property; non-residence is no disqualification: they debate upon, approve, or reject, any law proposed to them. During the sessions they adjourn at pleasure, and they can appoint committees for business; but their ability to continue the session, and the governor's authority to prorogue them before they chose to separate, are points not agreed on.

Their privileges are to elect a speaker, who is to be approved of by the governor, and he holds the office for life, without emolument; he has however a right to kill game, and an exemption from services to the lord.

A grand court is held once a-year at the Tinwall-hill, where all acts are read publicly, and henceforth become binding on the people. The acts of the legislature, thus constituted, are binding in all cases. The statute-books present laws and enactments, respecting every object of legislation, public and private, sanctioned by a long course of years.

The island is divided into the north and south districts, in which are seventeen parishes, including four towns, Ramsey, Peel, Douglas, and Castletown.

The courts of judicature, are the Court of Chancery, where the governor is chancellor, assisted by the deemsters, and such of his council as he shall summon. This court has a mixed jurisdiction in matters of law and in equity, and is more frequently resorted to in the latter than the former capacity.

It is said to have its origin in the power of granting

arrests, of the persons and effects, which in civil cases belonged to the governor alone.

In the Court of Exchequer, in which the governor presides with such of the council as he chooses to summon. This court takes cognizance of all disputes, or offences, relating to the lord's revenues, rights, or prerogatives; and prosecutions are here carried on for the recovery of penalties incurred by frauds upon the customs.

The common law courts, the style of which is termed "before the governor, and all the chief officers and deemsters," were held at different places, for different shreadings.

Besides these are two deemsters' courts, one in the northern, the other in the southern district. These sit more frequently, and are more generally resorted to than any of the others.

The deemsters were always officers of great dignity; they were not only the chief judges of the Isles, but were also the lord's privy counsellors; and their influence over the people, in some degree, resembled the civil authority of the ancient Druids. They were esteemed the venerable oracles of justice, and in their bosoms reside the laws, which only on important occasions were divulged to the people.

There is likewise a Court of Admiralty, a Spiritual Court, and a Court of general gaol-delivery for the trial of capital offences.

The remains of antiquity found in the island, are mounds of earth, intended for seats of justice, of which kind is the present Tinwald, used for that purpose to the present time; cairns, or heaps of stone, supposed to be burying places; long stones, set on end, thought to be Danish; and stones in a circle, by some called places of worship, by others, courts of justice.

Ran say, on the north-east coast of the island, is a neat town, containing about 300 houses, situated in a spacious bay, which affords good anchorage: the present harbour is bad, and only fit for small vessels. It

is defended by a fort and several pieces of cannon. Near it is a light-house, the lower part of which is used as a prison.

Ramsay is not a parish of itself, but belongs to that of St. Maughold, whose church is situated near a celebrated promontory, called Maughold Head : a chapel of ease was erected for the inhabitants of the town about the year 1706.

Between Ramsay and Peel is the parish of Kirk Michael, and about a mile from the village is Bishop's Court, where the bishops of the island have a palace, which has been modernised by the present prelate ; with a demesne of about 400 acres : it is situated near the west coast, about a mile from the sea.

In the church-yard is an ancient cross, and before the church-yard two monuments : on both are Runic inscriptions. Near the chancel is a tomb-stone, in memory of Bishop Wilson.

Peel, anciently called Holm, is a small town, with a safe quay, but the harbour is neglected, and the pier destroyed, so that only very small vessels can come in. The bay is spacious, and abounds in fish.

The southern extremity of the bay is formed by Peel island, an extensive and lofty rock, surrounded by the sea, on which are the ruins of Peel castle, and the cathedral of St. Germain.

The castle stands about an hundred yards north of the town. The channel which divides it from the main land, at high water, is very deep ; but when the tide is out is almost dry, or at least scarcely mid-leg deep, being only separated by a little rivulet which runs from Kirk Jarmyn mountains. The island is called Holm, Peel, and Sodor : and from hence it is by some conjectured, the Bishop of Man prefixes to his title that of bishop of Sodor. This island was joined to the main land by a strong stone quay, built some years ago to secure the harbour, but now decayed. The entrance is on the south side, where a flight of stone steps, now nearly demolished, though strongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the water's edge ; and turning



to the left, others lead through a gate-way, in the side of a square tower, into the castle. Adjoining to this tower is a strong vaulted guard-room. The walls enclose an irregular polygon, whose area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarse grey whinstone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red gritt found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable this island has been fortified in some manner ever since the churches were built; but the present works are said, by Bishop Wilson, to have been constructed by Thomas, earl of Derby, who first encompassed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500. It could never have been of any considerable strength, being commanded towards the south-west or land side by a high hill, which rises suddenly from the foot of its walls.

Here are the remains of two churches; one dedicated to St. Patrick, the time of its erection unknown; the other called St. Germain's, or the cathedral. The whole area is full of ruins of divers buildings, walls, and dwelling-houses; some of them inhabited within these few years. Among them is one shewn as the bishop's house. It consists of only one small room on a floor, and has more the appearance of one of the gunner's barracks.

Before government purchased the royalty of the place, this fortress was garrisoned by troops kept in pay by the lord of the island.

Here died, in the year 1237, Olave, king of Man, to whom King Henry III. granted safe conduct, and settled an annual pension on him of 40 marks, 100 quarters of corn, and five tuns of wine, for his homage, and defence of the sea-coast. He was buried in the abbey of Rushen.

It was in this castle (says Waldron), that Eleanor, wife to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Henry VI. and lord-protector of England, was confined, after being banished through the malice of the Duke of Suffolk and Cardinal of Winchester, who accused her of having been guilty of associating herself with wizards

and witches, to know if her husband would ever attain the crown, and other treasonable practices. Sir John Stanley, then lord of Man, had the charge of her, and having conducted her to the island, placed her in this castle, where she lived in a manner befitting her dignity, nothing but liberty being refused: she appeared, however, so turbulent and impatient under this confinement, that he was obliged to keep a strict guard over her; not only because there were daily attempts made to get her away, but also to prevent her from laying violent hands on her own life.

The cathedral church of St. Germain's in Peele castle is built with a coarse grey stone, but the angles, window cases, and arches are coigned, and formed with a stone found hereabouts, almost as red as brick. This mixture of colours has a pleasing effect, and gives a richness and variety to the building.

This church is described by divers writers, Waldron in particular, as being richly ornamented and abounding in monumental inscriptions in different languages. At present, however, there is not one single piece of carved stone about the whole edifice, nor the least vestige of any funeral memorandum, except near the west-door, where there are the marks of a small brass plate, said to have been placed over the grave of one of the bishops, this being the episcopal cemetery.

The whole building is now extremely ruinous, much of it is unroofed, and the remainder so much out of repair, that it would not be over-safe for a congregation to assemble in it. The eastern part of it is however still covered and shut up, in which there are seats and a pulpit. The inhabitants continue to bury within and about its walls.

This edifice was never very large; its whole length from east to west measuring only 76 feet, and its breadth 20. The length of its north transept, for it is built in form of a cross, is 28 feet; that of the south 30; their breadth much the same as that of the body. Beneath the easternmost part of it is the ecclesiastical prison.

St. Patrick's church exhibits evident marks of antiquity. Its doors and windows seem to have been circular. It stands a small distance to the westward of the church of St. Germain, and seems to be built with the same materials; the same red stone being employed in its arches and coigns.

The small round tower, a little to the west of the church, is a watch-tower or look-out; a flight of steps ascends to the door, and within are stairs for mounting to the top of the building. A few paces south of St. Patrick's church are the remains of the armoury, from whence many match-lock muskets, and other ancient arms, were removed on the sale of the island. In the cellar of a wine-merchant in the town of Peel, there were, in the year 1774, several very ancient guns, their bore measuring a foot in diameter. They were formed by a number of bars laid close together, and hooped with thick iron rings. Several of them had no breech, and seemed to be of the peteraro kind, loaded from behind with a chamber. Many other unserviceable guns made about the time of Henry VIII. are still lying up and down in the castle.

About the middle of the area, a little to the northward of the churches of St. Patrick and St. Germain's, is a square pyramidal mount of earth, terminating obtusely. Each of its sides faces one of the cardinal points of the compass, and measures about seventeen yards. It is surrounded by a ditch, about five feet and a half broad.

Among the inscriptions in the cathedral was the following, cut in a brass plate on the tomb of Bishop Rutter, written by himself:

In hac domo, quam a vermiculis  
Mutuo accepi confratribus meis;  
Sub spe resurrectionis ad vitam,  
Jaceo Saml. permissione divina  
Episcopus hujus insulæ: siste, lector,  
Vide ac ride palatium episcopi!  
Ob. 30mo. die mensis Maii, 1663.

This plate was some years stolen and carried away, as is supposed by some casual visitor.

Three miles east from Peel is the Tinwald: this is an artificial mount covered with turf, having steps cut on its side for ascending to the top; from hence all new laws made for the government of the island are promulgated, and from it are called Acts of Tinwald. The word *Tin* or *Ting*, in the Islandic language, signifies an assembly of the people, and *wald*, a field or place. There is neither history nor tradition respecting the erection of this mount, which probably is of great antiquity. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen rampart, including an area of the form of a right-angled parallelogram, within which, at the end facing the steps, is a small church where, previous to the publication of any new law, the chief magistrates attend divine service. The entrance into this area was through some upright stone jaumbs, covered with transverse imposts, somewhat like those at Stonehenge; most of these imposts are now down. The Tinwald stands about three miles from the town of Peel, in the high road leading from thence to Douglas.

At Foxdale, in the parish of Kirk Patrick, four or five miles south of Peel, are some valuable lead-mines belonging to the Duke of Athol.

Half way between Peel and Douglas are the ruins of St. Trinian's church, reported to be a votive edifice, built to fulfil a vow made by a person in imminent danger of shipwreck: who or what he was, and when the vow was made or the church built, tradition does not say; it however relates that the present ruinous state of the building was owing to the malice of some unlucky demons, who, for want of better employment, amused themselves with throwing off the roof, which frolic they so often repeated, that at length it was abandoned. At present it is famous for the quantities of the adianthum, or maiden-hair, growing in and about it.

Douglas is situated on the east coast, and contains

about 900 houses; but the streets are narrow. It is the chief place of trade in the island, and the markets are well supplied. Here is a regular custom-house; with manufactures of coarse paper, and linen cloth. On some rocks near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, now used occasionally as a prison. The herring fishery is at this place of great importance, and there are five houses erected for the purpose of curing them.

The naval power of this island was formerly greater than it is at present, for history informs us that the Manks, under Godred Crownan, made great conquests in Ireland; and were too hard for the Scots at sea, and forced them to submit to a peace on dishonourable terms. In 1205, Reginald, king of Man, sailed to Ireland with John de Courcy, who married his sister, with a fleet of 100 sail. And when they submitted to Alexander III. of Scotland, they undertook to assist him when required with ten vessels, armed with 500 men, which were stout ships at that period.

A very handsome new pier and light-house has been lately built. In 1787, eighty-four yards of the lowest end of the old pier, with a light-house thereon, was destroyed by a violent gale of wind. At low water, this harbour is entirely dry, and reckoned the best dry harbour in St. George's channel. It is a harbour of refuge in hard gales of wind for vessels of 500 tons. A new light-house was erected in the year 1798.

In the neighbourhood is a seat of the Duke of Athol; and about a mile to the south-west is the seat of Mr. Taubman, called the Nunnery, built near a convent of nuns, whose prioress possessed great temporal and spiritual authority, and was a baroness of the island. In the remains are some fragments of monumental inscriptions, one of which is thought to relate to Matilda, daughter of Ethelbert, king of Mercia, who died here a recluse; and another to Cartelmunda, the beautiful nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence of King John, and

took refuge in the monastery of Douglas, where she was interred: we are not acquainted with the name of the founder, or time of its erection.

Castletown, on the south-coast, is situated in a small creek which opens into a rocky and dangerous bay; and contains about 500 houses. A considerable quantity of grain is exported from hence, and a variety of merchandise imported: but wine, sugar, tobacco, rum, and brandy, are landed in the port of Douglas only.

In the centre is Castle Rushin, which is considered as the chief fortress in the island. According to the Manks tradition, it was built in 960 by Guthred, grandson to a king of Denmark, and a second of a race of kings called Orrys. It stands on a rock, and before the introduction of artillery must have been impregnable. Its figure is irregular; a stone glacis surrounds it; it still braves the injuries of time, and is a majestic and formidable object. The early kings used to reside here in barbarous pomp. The lady of James, the seventh earl of Derby (after his decollation for his attachment to royalty in the civil wars), sought in Castle Rushin an asylum with her children; but when the republican army under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield with ten armed vessels invaded this island, this fortress was surrendered at their first summons. Her gallant defence of Latham-house was remembered; and though her pride was hurt, her captivity was softened by the generosity and respect of the officers. Apartments in it are now occupied by the lieutenant-governor.

It is not exactly known when the castle was built, as the Countess of Derby, who was confined here, carried afterwards away the records of the isle therein deposited, some supposed to Copenhagen, where they were consumed by fire; others, to some part of Norway.

It appeared in evidence in 1791, that Castle Rushin was in a dilapidated state, and that meetings of the legislature are held in places ill suited to the dignity of their functions: the Keys assemble in a mean small building; the courts of chancery and common law are

held in an indifferent apartment in Castle Rushen. The place in this castle used as a jail, has but one apartment to receive all persons committed for debt, or any offence less than capital; this is small, dark, without any divisions, and altogether unfit for the purpose. The dungeons in the interior ward of the castle, appropriated for the respect of persons convicted of or charged with capital crimes, are still more wretched and improper for the reception of any offender.

The house of Keys has a public library over it, but it is blocked up, and the books of most value selected for the use of the academy.

A drawbridge and stone bridge cross the river at Castletown. Formerly there was a handsome piazza in the market-place, with a cross in the middle. In the old chapel at the upper end was buried Raynold, son of Olave, king of Man, in 1249, with his brother Magnus, and some others. A new chapel was built at Castletown in 1698, and paid for out of the ecclesiastical revenues.

The general appearance, society, and military, agreeable walks in the environs, its contiguity to several ports, &c. serve to render Castletown an agreeable place of residence. It has a regular market on Saturday, but no stationed butchers' shops.

Derby haven, two miles to the east, is a regular port, with a custom-house, collector, comptroller, &c. and the entrance is defended by cannon.

At Ballasalla, two miles north from Castletown, on the road to Douglas, are the remains of an abbey of Cistercians, called the abbey of Rushen. This monastery was, according to Sacheverell in his history of the Isle of Man, first founded by one Mac Marus, elected to the government of the island on account of his many virtues. In the year 1098 these monks lived by their labour, with great mortification; wore neither shoes, furs, nor linen; ate no flesh except on journies. It consisted of twelve monks and an abbot, of whom the first was called Conanus. In the year 1134, Olave,

king of Man, third son of Godred Cronan, gave to Evan, abbot of Furness in Lancashire, the monastery of Rushen, together with some additional lands, with which he either enlarged or rebuilt the abbey, dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, instituted the Cistercian discipline, and made it a cell dependent on the abbey of Furness, to which he gave not only the right of electing the abbot of Rushen, but, as some say, the bishops of the island. It was a sort of chapter to the diocese.

Rushen abbey was by King Olave endowed with great privileges and immunities. The revenue (says Sacher-verell) was set out after the most ancient and apostolical manner, viz. one third of all the tithes to the bishop for his maintenance; the second to the abbey for the education of youth and relief of the poor (for those good monks were then the public almoners, and by their own labours rather increased than diminished the public charity); the third portion of the tithes were given to the parochial priests for their subsistence. In the year 1192. the monks removed to Douglas, but returned four years after. In the year 1257, Richard, bishop of the Isles, consecrated the abbey church of St. Mary Rushen, which (though begun 130 years before, and in that time had been the repository of many of their kings) it is probable was not finished before. This monastery was in the year 1316 plundered by Rich. le Mande-ville, who, with a numerous train of Irish, landed at Ramsay on Ascension-day, and defeated the Manks-men under Barrowl hill; after a month's stay, he, with his people, reembarked for Ireland.

Tanner says this monastery flourished some time after the suppression of religious houses in England. The abbey, though a cell to Furness, had another subordinate to it, which happened thus: Godred, son of King Olave, having married Fingula, a daughter of Mac Lotlen, son of Maccarsack, king of Ireland, without the accustomed ceremonies of the church, in the year 1171, Viranus, apostolic legate, came into Man, and caused it to be canonically performed; Olave,



the fruit of this union, being three years old. Sylvanus, the abbot of Rushen, married them; to whom the king, as an expiation of his error, gave a piece of land at Mirescoge, to build a monastery in, which was afterwards given to the abby of Rushen, and the monks removed thither. Mirescoge is conjectured to be Bal-lamona in Kirk Christ Lezaire.

The bridge called the abby bridge is of great antiquity: it consists of two arches, one nearly semicircular, the other a little pointed, but neither of them regular. It is very narrow.

## THE HEBRIDES.

THE HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, as they are named from their situation off the west coast of Britain, extend, without including the Isle of Man, from latitude  $55^{\circ} 10'$  to  $58^{\circ} 35'$  north. The chief islands as to size are Lewis, Skye, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Jura, Rum, Mull, Ila, Bute, and Arran; of smaller islands there are many, as Raasay, Lismore, Barra, Muck, Colonsay, Tiree, Icolmkill, Egg, Cananay, Ailisa, Cumbra, Great and Little, &c.

From all that has been collected from the antients, it appears that they were acquainted with little more of the Hebrides than the bare names: it is probable that the Romans, either from contempt of such barren spots, from the dangers of the sea, the violence of the tides and horrors of the narrow sound in inexperienced ages of navigation, never attempted their conquest, or saw more of them than what they had in sight during the few circumnavigations of Great Britain, which were expeditions more of ostentation than of utility.

The inhabitants had probably for some ages their own governors: one little king to each island, or to each group as necessity required. It is reasonable to suppose that their government was as much divided as that

of Great Britain, which it is well known was under the direction of numbers of petty princes before it was reduced under the power of the Romans. No account is given in history of the time these islands were annexed to the government of Scotland. If we may credit our Saxon historians, they appear to have been early under the dominion of the Picts: for Bede and Adamnanus inform us that soon after the arrival of St. Columba in their country, Brudus, a Pictish monarch, made the saint a present of the celebrated island of Jona. But neither the holy men of this island nor the natives of the rest of the Hebrides enjoyed a permanent repose after this event.

The first invasion of the Danes does not seem to be easily ascertained, it appears that they ravaged Ireland and the isle of Rathay as early as the year 735. In the following century their expeditions became frequent: Harold Harfager, or the Light-haired, pursued in 875 several petty princes whom he had expelled out of Norway, who had taken refuge in the Hebrides, and molested his dominions by perpetual descents from those islands. He seemed to have made a rapid conquest: he gained as many victories as he fought battles; he put to death the chief of the pirates, and made an indiscriminate slaughter of their followers. Soon after his return the islanders repossessed their ancient seats; and in order to repress their insults, he sent Ketil the Flat-nosed with a fleet and some forces for that purpose. He soon reduced them to terms, but made his victories subservient to his own ambition; he made alliances with the Reguli he had subdued; he formed intermarriages, and confirmed to them their old dominions. This effected, he sent back the fleet to Harold, openly declared himself independent, made himself prince of the Hebrides, and caused them to acknowledge him as such by the payment of tribute and the badges of vassalage. Ketil remained, during life, master of the islands; and his subjects appear to have been a warlike set of freebooters, ready to join with any adventurers. Thus, when Eric,

son of Harold Harfager, after being driven out of his own country, made an invasion of England, he put with his fleet into the Hebrides, received a large reinforcement of people, fired with the hopes of prey, and then proceeded on his plan of rapine.

After the death of Ketil, a kingdom was in after-times composed out of them, which, from the residence of the little monarch in the Isle of Man, was styled that of Man. The islands became tributary to that of Norway for a considerable time, and princes were sent from thence to govern; but at length they again shook off the yoke: whether the little potentates ruled independent, or whether they put themselves under the protection of the Scottish monarch, does not clearly appear; but it is reasonable to suppose the last, as Donaldbane is accused of making the Hebrides the price of the assistance given him by the Norwegians against his own subjects. Notwithstanding they might occasionally seek the protection of Scotland, yet they never were without princes of their own; policy alone directed them to the former. From the chronicles of the kings of Man we learn that they had a succession of princes.

In 1089 is an evident proof of the independency of the islanders of Norway, for on the death of Lagman, one of their monarchs, they sent a deputation to O'Brian, king of Ireland, to request a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment, in some other respect, their Scottish neighbours: the islanders must have given them some pretence to sovereignty, for in the year 1093, Donaldbane, king of Scotland, called in the assistance of Magnus the Barefooted, king of Norway, and bribes him with a promise of all the islands. Magnus accepts the terms, but at the same time boasts that he does not come to invade the territories of others, but only to resume the ancient rights of Norway. His conquests are rapid and complete, for besides the islands, by ingenious fraud, he added Kintyre to his dominions.

The Hebrides continued governed by a prince dependent on Norway; a species of viceroy appointed by that court; and who paid, on assuming the dignity, ten marks of gold, and never made any other pecuniary acknowledgment during life; but if another viceroy was appointed, the same sum was exacted from him.

After the defeat of Hacho, king of Norway, at Largo, his successor, Magnus IV. ceded the islands to Alexander III. but not without stipulating for the payment of a large sum, and of a tribute of a hundred marks for ever, which bore the name of the Annual of Norway.

But in this, Scotland seems to have received no real acquisition of strength; the islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains, the descendants of Somerled, thane of Heregaidel, or Argyle, who marrying the daughter of Olave, king of Man, left a divided dominion to his sons, Dugal and Reginald: from the first were descended the Mac-dougals of Lorn; from the last, the powerful clan of the Mac-donalds. The lordship of Argyle, with Mull, and the islands north of it, fell to the share of the first; Ilay, Kintyre, and the southern isles, were the portion of the last: a division that formed the distinction of the Sudereys and Nordereys, which will be farther noticed in the account of Jona, and has been already in that of Man.

These chieftains were the scourges of the kingdom; they are known in history but as the devastation of a tempest, for their paths were marked with the most barbarous desolation. Encouraged by their distance from the seat of royalty, and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exercised a regal power, and often assumed the title; but are more generally known in history by the style of the Lords of the Isles, or the Earls of Ross, and sometimes by that of the Great Mac-donalds.

Historians are silent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the Danes in 1263, till that of 1335, when John, lord of the Isles, withdrew his allegiance. In the beginning of the next century, his successors

were so independent that Henry IV. entered into a formal alliance with the brothers, Donald and John: this encouraged them to commit fresh hostilities against their natural prince. Donald, under pretence of a claim to the earldom of Ross, invaded and made a conquest of that country; but penetrating as far as the shire of Aberdeen, after a fierce but undecisive battle with the royal party, thought proper to retire, and in a little time to swear allegiance to his monarch, James I. But he was permitted to retain the county of Ross, and assume the title of earl. His successor, Alexander, at the head of 10,000 men, attacked and burnt Inverness; at length, terrified with the preparations made against him, he fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to strict confinement.

His kinsman and deputy, Donald Balloch, resenting the imprisonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and destroyed the country with fire and sword; but on his flight was taken and put to death by an Irish chieftain with whom he sought protection.

These barbarous inroads were very frequent with a set of banditti, who had no other motive in war, but the infamous inducement of plunder. In the reign of James II. in the year 1461, Donald, another petty tyrant, and earl of Ross, the lord of the Isles, renewed the pretence of independency, surprised the castle of Inverness, forced his way as far as Athol, obliged the earl and countess with the principal inhabitants to seek refuge in the church of St. Bridget, in hopes of finding security from his cruelty by the sanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers set fire to the church, put the ecclesiastics to the sword, and with a great booty carried the earl and countess prisoners to the castle of Claig, in the island of Ilay. In a second expedition immediately following the first, he suffered the penalty of his impiety; a tempest overtook him, and overwhelmed most of his associates; and he, escaping to Inverness, perished by the hands of an Irish harper: his surviving followers returned to Ilay, conveyed the earl and coun-

refs of Athol to the sanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by restoring the plunder, and making large donations to the shrine of the offended saint.

John, successor to the last earl of Ross, entered into alliance with Edward IV. sent ambassadors to the court of England, where Edward empowered the Bishop of Durham and Earl of Winchester to conclude a treaty with him, another Donald Balloch, and his son and heir, John. They agreed to serve the king with all their power, and to become his subjects; the earl was to have a hundred marks sterling for life in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and these island allies, in case of the conquest of Scotland, were to have confirmed to them all the possessions north of the Scottish sea; and in case of a truce with the Scottish monarch, they were to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward from a change of politics courted the alliance of James III. and dropped his new allies.

James, determined to subdue this rebellious race, sent against them a powerful army under the Earl of Athol, and took leave of him with this good wish, *Furth Fortune, and fill the fetters*: as much as to say, Go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives: which the family of Athol have used ever since for its motto. Ross was terrified into submission, obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which by act of parliament was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the same time, the king restored to him Knapdale and Kintyre, which the earl had resigned; and invested anew with the lordship of the Isles, to hold them of the king by service and relief.

Thus the great power of the Isles was broken, yet for a considerable time after the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into small rebellions, or harassing each other in private wars; and tyranny seems but to have been multiplied. James V. found it necessary to make the voyage of the Isles in person, in

1536; when he seized and brought away with him several of the most considerable leaders, and obliged them to find security for their own good behaviour and that of their vassals.

The troubles that succeeded the death of James occasioned a neglect of these insulated parts of the Scottish dominions, and left them in a state of anarchy. In 1614 the Mac-donalds made a formidable insurrection, opposing the royal grant of Kintyre to the Earl of Argyle and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a sort of rebellion, and the sword of the greater, as usual in weak governments, was employed against them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the Campbells during the reign of James VI. and the beginning of that of Charles.

But the turbulent spirit of the old times continued even to the present ages. The heads of clans were by the divisions, and a false policy that predominated in Scotland during the reign of William III. flattered with an unreal importance: instead of being treated as bad subjects, they were courted as desirable allies; instead of feeling the hand of power, money was allowed to bribe them into the loyalty of the times. They would have accepted the subsidies, notwithstanding they detested the prince that offered them. They were taught to believe themselves of such consequence that in these days turned to their destruction. Two recent rebellions gave legislature a late experience of the folly of permitting the feudal system to exist in any part of its dominions. The act of 1748 at once deprived the chieftains of all power of injuring the public by their commotions. Many of these Reguli second this effort of legislature, and neglect no opportunity of rendering themselves hateful to their unhappy vassals the former instruments of ambition.

## LEWIS.

LEWIS, the most northern of the Western Islands, is situated about ten leagues from the county of Ross, to which it belongs. It is divided into two parts, Lewis, properly so called, and Harris, which are separated by a narrow isthmus. Lewis, the more northern, is about 15 leagues in length, and from four to eight in breadth. On the coasts are some considerable bays or inlets called lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other fishes. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles, and the fishings on the coast are not inferior. The only town in Lewis is Stornaway, situated on the east side of the north division of the island. To the west of Lewis and Harris, the coast is annually visited by myriads of herrings. So immense are the shoals of dog-fish that pursue the herrings, that their dorsal fins are sometimes seen like a thick bush of sedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dog-fish, a considerable quantity of oil is extracted. In the season, these shores are the resort of many fishing vessels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern isles, live chiefly by fishing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people; but in the schools the English language is principally taught.

The narrow isthmus, called Tarbert, which divides Lewis from Harris, is about half a mile broad, and the two bays formed by the contraction of the land, are called, from their respective situations, East and West Loch Tarbert: the length of the isthmus is not much more than its breadth, and the mountains on each side are high, precipitous, and barren, with a deep and horrid gulf between.



## HARRIS.

HARRIS is about twenty miles long, and seven or eight broad. The whole of it is mountainous and rocky, except on the west coast, where it is bordered with a narrow stripe of plain ground, and covered with verdure to the tops of the hills. The east coast is indented all along with bays or lochs, and appears from the sea a continued naked rock. The country is inhabited along the coasts, but the interior part of the country is a dreary waste. The northern part of Harris is called the Forest, though without a tree or a shrub, because it is the resort of deer, and is said to have been formerly a royal forest.

On the coasts of both Lewis and Harris, but especially the latter, there are numerous small islands. Of those to the south, four are inhabited, Berneray, Pabbay, Callegray, and Ensay. Their general appearance is either flat, or gently rising to the centre. Berneray, a little to the north of North Uist, is a beautiful island about four miles long, and rather more than one broad. Pabbay, about a league north-west from Berneray, is of a circular form, about nine miles in circumference, and rises to a peak higher than any other. This was, some years since, exceedingly fertile, and supplied Harris with corn; but by the encroachment of the sand on the south-east side, it has lost much of its fertility; the south-west is however still fertile, but the north-west is barren. Calligray and Ensay are separated by a narrow sound called Caola's Scaire, through which the tide passes with vast impetuosity.

The uninhabited islands are Hermitray, Hulmitray, Saartay, Voteray, Neartay, Opsay, Vaakfay, Haay, Suurfay, Torogay, Scarvay, Lingay, Groay, Gilisay, Sagay, Stiromay, Skeilay, Cöpay, besides a vast number of islets, holms, and high rocks.

Of the northern islands there are three inhabited, Taranfay, Scalpay, and Scarp. Taranfay is a high rocky high-

land, about four miles long and one and a half broad, situated to the west of the western Loch Tarbert. Scalpay, or Glas island, as called by the seamen, is situated in the entrance of east Loch Tarbet, and is singularly indented by bays or lochs on its coasts: on the east point is a lighthouse, erected in 1788; and near the western extremity are two of the best natural harbours in the Hebrides. Scarp is a high rocky island nearly circular, about nine miles in circumference, situated on the north-west coast of Lewis, at the entrance of Loch Resort, six miles north from Taransay.

Kelp is one of the most valuable articles of commerce which Lewis produces. The sheep are small, the mutton delicate, the wool fine, and all spun and manufactured in the country.

The common horses of the country are very small: the cows are numerous, and form a considerable part of their exports. Of fowls, besides those called domestic, there are moor-fowl, ptarmigans, snipes, woodcocks, eagles, hawks, crows, curlews, wild geese, solan geese, and a vast variety of sea fowl.

The sea fish are herrings, dog-fish, cod, ling, skait, mackerel, &c. Whales frequent the coasts in summer, and seals are seen throughout the year.

There are some chalybeate springs; and some iron and copper ore. In many places there is fine granite, with plenty of quarries, which afford excellent stone for building. It is remarkable, that though the country was once well wooded, that not a tree is to be seen, nor will shrubs grow in a garden beyond the height of the wall; as soon as they have arrived thus far in their growth they then decay.

There are several of those ancient monuments called druidical, and many Danish forts. At Rowdill, near the south extremity of Harris, was once a priory of great antiquity, which in 1128 was by David I. given to the Augustine canons regular, dependent on the abbey of Holywood. Of this monastery not the least vestige remains.

## SKYE.

NEAR the west coast of the counties of Ross and Inverness lies the Isle of Skye, the largest of the Hebrides, being about 50 miles in length; but of an uncertain breadth, from the number of bays or lochs on each side of the coast.

It is supposed by some to have been the ancient *Æbudæ*; by others to have been the *Dumna*. The modern name is of Norwegian origin, and derived from *Ski*, a mist: and from the clouds that almost constantly hang on the tops of its lofty hills, was styled, *Ealand Skianach*, or the cloudy island. No epithet could better suit the place, for, except in the summer season, there is scarcely a week of fair weather; the summers themselves are also generally wet, and seldom warm.

The quantity of corn raised in tolerable seasons in this island is esteemed to be about 9000 bolls. The number of mouths to consume them near 13,000.

Towards the south-west is a chain of rude mountains, black and red, which, according to Mr. Pennant, appears as if discoloured by fire; and on the east a long extent of lofty hills: there is, however, a considerable quantity of level ground, which affords pasture, and is capable of tillage. In the mountains are found quarries of marble and limestone; with some appearance of mineral ores.

Dr. Johnson, who visited Skye, says, "As this island lies in the 57th degree, the air cannot be supposed to have much warmth. Skye lies open on the west and north to a vast extent of ocean, and is cooled in the summer by perpetual ventilation, but by the same blasts is kept warm in winter. Their weather is not pleasing. Half the year is deluged with rain. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, a dry day is hardly known, except when the showers are suspended by a tempest. Under such skies can be expected no great exuberance of vegetation. Their winter overtakes their summer,

and their harvest lies upon the ground, drenched with rain. The autumn struggles hard to produce some of our early fruit. He gathered gooseberries in September; but they were small, and the husk was thick. Their winter is seldom such as puts a stop to the growth of plants, or reduce the cattle to live wholly on the surplusage of the summer. In the year 1771 they had a severe season. The snow lay long on the ground; a calamity hardly known before. Part of their cattle died for want, part were unseasonably sold to buy sustenance for the owners.

“The soil, as in other countries, has its diversities. In some parts there is only a thin layer of earth spread upon rock, which bears nothing but short brown heath, and, perhaps, is not generally capable of any better product. There are many bogs or mosses of greater or less extent, where the soil cannot be supposed to want depth, though it is too wet for the plough. The vallies and the mountains are alike darkened with heath. Some grass, however, grows here and there, and some happier spots of earth are capable of tillage.

“Their agriculture is laborious, and, perhaps, rather feeble than unskilful. Their chief manure is sea-weed, which, when they lay to rot upon the field, gives them a better crop than those of the Highlands. They heap sea-shells upon the dunghill, which in time moulder into a fertilising substance. When they find a vein of earth where they cannot use it, they dig it up, and add it to the mould of a more commodious place.

“Their corn-grounds often lie in such intricacies among the crags, that there is no room for the action of a plough. The soil is then turned up by manual labour, with an instrument called a crooked spade. The grain which they commit to the furrows, thus tediously formed, is either oats or barley. They do not sow barley without very copious manure, and then they expect from it ten for one, an increase equal to that of better countries. When their grain is arrived at the state which they must consider as ripening, they do not cut

but pull the barley: to the oats they apply the sickle. Wheel-carriages they have none, but make a frame of timber, which is drawn by one horse, with the two points behind pressing on the ground. On this they sometimes drag home their sheaves, but often convey them home in a kind of pannier or frame of sticks upon the horse's back.

"Their rocks abound with kelp, a sea-plant, of which the ashes are melted into glass. They burn kelp in great quantities, and send it away in ships, which come regularly to purchase it.

"The cattle of Skye are not so small as is commonly believed. Since they have sent their bees in great numbers to the southern marts, they have probably taken more care of their breed. Their horses are, like their cows, of a moderate size. The goats and the sheep are milked like their cows. A single meal of a goat is a quart, and of a sheep a pint. There are in Skye neither rats nor mice; but the weasel is so frequent, that he is heard in houses rattling behind chests or beds, as rats in England.

"The inhabitants of Skye, and of the other islands which I have seen, are commonly of the middle stature, with fewer among them very tall or very short, than are seen in England."

In the year 1746, the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart concealed himself in a cave on this island for two nights.

On the east side of Skye, the coast is very rocky, and nearly perpendicular. Opposite to the northern extremity of Raafay is Portree, i. e. the king's harbour, so named, as some say, from Haco, king of Norway, who put in here after the battle of Largs; but, according to others, from James V. who landed here in his tour of the Hebrides. The harbour is good, formed by an inlet of the sea well sheltered from every wind.

West-south-west of the harbour is a lofty hill, called *Ait Suidhe Thuin*, or Fingal's sitting-place; from whence

is seen, in a fine day, the islands of North Uist, South Uist, and Barra, to the west; and towards the east, the island of Raasay, Loch Carron, and other parts of Ross-shire on the coast.

Seven or eight miles north from Portree is Snizort, situated at the southern extremity of an arm of the sea, called Loch Snizort; at the mouth of which, on a small island, are the ruins of a large cathedral, supposed to have once been the metropolitan church of Skye. Loch Snizort has been for some years the favourite resort of herrings in the month of August.

On the west coast and bottom of Loch Falart is Kilmuir, a parish of considerable extent: in a low vally of this parish is a small hill shaped like a house, and covered with shrubs, on one side of which is a small pool of water, and a bath made of stone called Loch Shiant, or the sacred lake, which was once a great resort of invalids, who drank the water and bathed.

At the end of a ridge of mountains there is a curious vally surrounded on all sides with high rocks, and, except in three or four places, inaccessible to man or beast. Formerly, on the approach of an enemy, the weak and infirm of the inhabitants, together with the cattle, were placed in this asylum, as being perfectly secure. It is capacious enough to contain 4000 head of cattle. Duivegan castle is about three miles north from Kilmuir.

South of Kilmuir is the parish of Bracadale, in which are several good harbours on the west coast of the island, as Loch Bracadale, Loch Harport, and Loch Eynort.

## NORTH UIST.

**NORTH UIST**, ten miles south-west from Harris, measures about twenty miles from north-west to south-east, and from ten to sixteen the contrary way. The word *Uist* is said to be taken from the Scandinavian word *vist*, which signifies *west*, and was given by the

Danes, when in possession of these countries, on account of its westerly situation. Along the whole of the west coast, and round the north end of this island (being almost the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low and level for the most part of a mile and a half from the shore to the moor. In this part of the country the soil is sandy, especially near the shore, and at some distance from it, between that and the moor, is a thin black ground, covering either a hard gravel, or solid rock, interspersed in some places with flats and meadows.

The rest of the country consists of a barren, soft, deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleasant and beautiful in summer and autumn, yielding in favourable seasons the most luxuriant crops of barley, and the richest pasture of white and red clover; but though, in the warm season of the year, no country in the Highlands can exhibit a more delightful prospect, yet in the winter and spring the scene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to shelter it from the inclemency of the weather. The grass is so soft and tender, that the winter rains and snow take away its substance; so that cattle during these seasons feed partly upon corn and straw, and partly upon the sea-weed, thrown in time of bad weather in great quantities upon the shore.

That part of the coast washed by the Atlantic is inaccessible to vessels of any burden; and even to small boats, but in very good weather, on account of the rocks, shoals, and breakers, that surround it. In bad weather, when the wind blows upon this part of the coast, the sea swells to a prodigious height, and rolls with inexpressible violence against the shores, exhibiting a prospect awfully grand beyond description.

The coast on the east side of the country is bold, except where it is intersected by inlets of the sea, which form safe and commodious harbours. The harbour farthest

to the northward is called Cheesebay, of easy access from the south-east, where vessels may ride with safety at all seasons of the year. South of this lies the harbour of Lochmaddie, much frequented by ships trading from Ireland and the west of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends five or six miles into the country, and on account of the great number of islands it contains, is subdivided into several harbours, which are all safe and commodious.

Though there may be about 2000 cows, yet the number exported yearly will not exceed 300, owing to the numbers that die of want, and of distempers to which they are here more liable than in any part of the highlands. The number of horses may amount, at least, to 1600. There are no farms fit for sheep; but every tenant endeavours to rear as many as will furnish him with a little mutton, and wool for clothing; they never thrive so well as to enable the tenant to export any. The number of sheep in the whole parish may amount to near 5000, of a very small unmixed breed, covered with fine short wool, of which about fifteen fleeces go to a stone.

In no country can the climate be more variable than in this. There are instances of frost, snow, fleet, and deluges of rain, in the course of the same day: high gales of wind are frequent throughout the year, but particularly the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with storms that sometimes prove fatal in their effects upon cattle and corn. The number of inhabitants is about 2220; and in the whole island there are six places of public worship.

This island belongs to Lord Macdonald, as representative of the Earl of Ross.

**SOUTH UIST.**

**SOUTH UIST**, about four leagues to the south of North Uist, is about twenty-two miles long from north to south, and from seven to ten broad. This



island is of an oblong form, separated from the island of North Uist, to the eastward and northward, by an arm of the sea, which ebbs at low water; it is also separated from the island of Barra, to the southward and westward, by a channel or sound, nearly eight or nine miles broad, which never ebbs: towards the west side, the soil is totally light and perfectly sandy, and the most part of it rendered quite useless, by the severity of the constant storms that blow from the west, with the force of the sea, during the winter and spring seasons. Farther back there is one continued chain of swamp and lakes, abounding with the greatest variety of the finest trouts; and still to the eastward there are steep and lofty mountains covered with heath and verdure, fit enough for pasturing black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, during the summer and autumn months. As the soil to the west side is for the most part light and sandy, it of course must be barren of itself, without the force of manure. There are delightful fields to be seen covered with the finest natural grass in summer; yet, in the winter season, many of these very spots are covered over with drifted sand in such a manner, that the least trace of verdure cannot be seen for many months. Were it not for the immense quantity of floating sea-ware that is thrown ashore during the winter storms, the inhabitants never could manure the ground, so as to raise a tolerable crop of any kind.

Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fish, are the chief productions for the support of the inhabitants. It ought to be observed also, that the produce of the country does not more than serve the people for nine months in the year. Kelp is the staple commodity, of which 1100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in the island. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of sheep is about 7000; the horses are small, but full of spirit and hardy; their number about 800. There are a few goats, some deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles,

hawks, and falcons. The coasts abound with fish, and numbers of whales are seen at particular seasons of the year.

The number of inhabitants is estimated at 3450, of which 500 are Protestants, and the rest Roman-catholics.

## BENBECULA.

BETWEEN North and South Uist, lies the island of Benbecula, about seven miles from north to south, and as much from east to west. The coasts are exceedingly intersected with bays or lochs.

Near the north coast is a small island called Ilaray, on which is a village; and two others, called Grimsha and Rona: a little to the south is Wia: besides which, there are some islets and holms.

## JURA.

JURA, the most rugged of the Hebrides, is about 36 miles long, and, in general, about eight broad, except along the sound of Ilay: it is composed chiefly of vast mountains, naked and without the possibility of cultivation, except towards the south and west, where there are some tracts capable of improvement. In the whole island there are not more than seven or eight hundred inhabitants.

The ancient clans are the Mac-il-yuys and the Mac-rains; but the property seems to have been altered more than once: at present, the Duke of Argyle shares the island with some gentlemen of the name of Campbell and Mac-Neile.

In 1607, Jura was included in the lordship of Kintyre, by charter granted to Archibald, earl of Argyle. The produce is about three or four hundred head of cattle, sold annually to graziers who come for them. About a hundred horses are also sold annually: here are

a few sheep with fleeces of most excellent fineness, and a number of goats. In good seasons sufficient bear and oats are raised to maintain the inhabitants; but they sometimes want, probably from the conversion of their grain into whisky. But the chief food of the common people is potatoes, fish, and shell fish. It is to be feared that their competence of bread is very small. Bear produces four or five fold, oats threefold.

Fern ashes bring in about 100l. a-year; and about 200 tons of kelp are burnt annually.

Sloes are the only fruits of the island. An acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain ash; and a kind of spirit is also distilled from them. Necessity hath instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. Thus the juice of the tops of heath boiled supplies them with a yellow; the roots of the white water lily with a dark brown. Those of the yellow water iris with a black; and the gallium verum, or rue of the islanders, with a very fine red, not inferior to that from madder.

The quadrupeds of Jura are about a hundred stags; some wild cats, otters, stoats, rats, and seals. The feathered game, black-cocks, grouse, ptarmigans, and snipes. The stags must here have been once more numerous, for the original name of the island was *Deiray*, or the Isle of Deer, so called by the Norwegians from the abundance of those noble animals.

The inhabitants live to a great age, and are liable to very few distempers. Men of ninety work. The account given by Martin of Gulouir Mac Crain, was confirmed to Mr. Pennant. His age exceeded that of either Jenkins or Parr, for he kept a hundred and eighty Christmasses in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I.

This parish is supposed to be the largest in Great Britain, and the duty the most troublesome and dangerous; it consists of Jura, Colonsay, Oransey, Scarba, and several little isles, divided by narrow and dangerous sounds, forming a length of not less than sixty miles; supplied by only one minister and an assistant.

Some superstitions are observed here to this time. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble certain rhythmical incantations, and, like the ancients, endeavour *decantare dolorem*. They preserve a stick of the wicken tree, or mountain ash, as a protection against elves.

The Paps of Jura are three lofty mountains, called *Beinn-a-chaolis*, or the mountain of sound; *Beinn-sheunta*, or the sacred mountain; and *Beinn-an-air*, or the mountain of gold.

## ILAY.

ILAY, or ISLA, in Erse, *Ile*, is of a square form, about 28 miles from north to south, and deeply indented on the south by a great bay, called *Loch-an-daal*, in which vessels of 300 tons may ride safely; divided from Jura on the north-east by the sound, which is near fourteen miles long, and about one broad. The tides are most violent and rapid; the channel clear, excepting at the south entrance, where there are some rocks on the Jura side.

The face of the island is hilly, but not high: the land in many parts is excellent, but much of it is covered with heath, and absolutely in a state of nature. The chief produce is bear, oats, and flax, with some wheat.

The inhabitants are represented as a set of people worn down with poverty; their habitations scenes of misery, made of loose stones, without chimnies, without doors, excepting the faggot, opposed to the wind at one or other of the openings, permitting the smoke to escape through the other, in order to prevent suffocation. The furniture perfectly corresponds: a pot-hook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot over a fire, composed of such fare as may rather be called a permission to exist, than a support of life; the inmates, as may be expected, are lean, withered, dusky, and smoke-dried.

Ale is frequently made in this island, of the young

tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, sometimes adding hops. Boetius relates, that this liquor was much used among the Picts, but when that nation was extirpated by the Scots, the secret of making it perished with them.

The country is blest with fine manures, such as marl, and lime-stone in abundance; besides sea-wrack, coral-shell, sand-rock, and lime-stone. Numbers of cattle are bred here, and about 1700 exported annually.

The island is often overstocked, and numbers die in March for want of fodder. None but milch cows are housed; cattle of all kinds, except the saddle horses, run out during winter.

There are some mines of lead, mixed with copper near the surface, which have been worked for many centuries. The veins are of various thickness: the lead ore is good; and the copper yields thirty-three per cent, and forty ounces of silver to a ton of metal. Near these mines are strata of iron, called *bag ore*; beneath which are found large quantities of vitriolic mundic: emery and quicksilver are likewise found.

Loch Druinard, on the north-west side of the island, is celebrated for the battle of Traii-dhruinard, in 1598, between the lord of the Isles and Sir Lauchlan Maclean, of Mull: the last, with 1500 men, invaded Ilay with a view of usurping it from his nephew; the first had only 1100, and was at first obliged to retreat, till he was joined by 120 fresh forces: this decided the engagement. Sir Lauchlan was slain with four-score of his principal kinsmen, and 200 of his soldiers, who lay surrounding the body of their chieftain. A stone, still on the spot, was erected in memory of his fall.

Sir Lauchlan consulted a witch, the oracle of Mull, before he set out on his expedition, and received three pieces of advice: first, not to land on a Thursday; a storm forced him into disobedience: the second, not to drink of a certain spring, which he did through ignorance: the third, not to fight beside Loch-dhruinard, but this the fates may be supposed to have determined.

Loch-finlagan is celebrated for its isle, a principal residence of the great Macdonald. The ruins of this palace and chapel still exist, and also the stone on which he stood when he was crowned king of the Isles.

Near this is another little isle, where he assembled his council, *Ilan na Corle*, or the island of council, where thirteen judges constantly sat, to decide differences among his subjects, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the affairs tried before them.

In the first island were buried the wives and children of the lords of the Isles; but their own persons were deposited in the more sacred grounds of Jona. On the shores of the lake are some marks of the quarters of his Carnauch and Gilli-glassies, the military of the Isles: the first signifying a strong man, the last, a grim-looking fellow. The first were light armed, and fought with darts and daggers; the last with sharp hatchets. These are the troops that Shakspeare alludes to, when he speaks of a Donald, who

From the Western Isles

Of Kernes and Gallow-glassies was supplied.

The number of inhabitants is computed to be between seven and eight thousand. About seven hundred are employed in the mines and in the fisheries: the rest are gentlemen farmers, sub-tenants, or servants. The women spin. Few as yet have emigrated.

The servants are paid in kind: the sixth part of the crop. They have houses gratis: the master gives them the seed for the first year, and lends them horses to plow annually the lands annexed.

The quadrupeds of this island are stoats, weasels, otters, and hares; the last small, dark coloured, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine falcons, black and red game, and a very few ptarmigans. Red-breasted goosenders breed on the shore, among the loose stones; wild geese in the moors: herons in the island, or Loch Guirm.

The fish are plaife, smeardabs, large dabs, mullets ballam, black goby; greater dargonet, and that rare fish the lepadogaster of M<sup>c</sup>Gouan. Vipers smarm in the heath.

In this island several ancient diversions and superstitions are still preserved: the last, indeed, are almost extinct, or at most lurk only amongst the very meanest of the people.

The late wakes, or funerals, like those of the Romans, were attended with sports and dramatic entertainments, composed of many parts, and the actors often changed their dresses suitable to their characters. The subject of the drama was historical, and preserved by memory.

The power of fascination is as strongly believed here, as it was by the shepherds of Italy in time of old.

History furnishes very few materials for the great events or revolutions of Ilay. It seems to have been long a seat of empire, probably joined with the Isle of Man, as being most conveniently situated for the government of the rest of the Hebrides; for Crovan, the Norwegian, after his conquest of that island, in 1066, retired and finished his days in Ilay.

On the retreat of the Danes, it became the seat of their successors the lords of the Isles; and continued after their power was broken, in the reign of James III. in their descendants, the Mac Donalds, who held it, or ought to have held it, from the crown. It was in the possession of a Sir James Macdonald in the year 1598; but the king, irritated by the disturbances raised by private wars, waged between these and other clans, resumed the grant made by his predecessor, and transferred it to Sir John Campbell of Calder, who held it on paying an annual feu duty of 500*l.* sterling, which is paid to this day.

The island was granted to Sir John, as a reward for his undertaking the conquest: but the family considered it as a dear acquisition, by the loss of many gallant followers, and by the expences incurred in support of it. At present it is in possession of Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, and rents at above 2300*l.* per annum.

## MULL.

MULL is separated from the coast of Argyle by a narrow strait called Mull sound. The shape is very irregular; towards the east, the shape tends towards a round; on the west, hollow, and indented with considerable lochs and bays, which contain several small islands. From north to south, it is about twenty-two miles; from east to west, at the southern extremity, it is as much; but, towards the north, not more than eight; nor is any part of the island six miles from the sea. The bays form some good harbours. On the island there are no villages, except Tobermory, near the northern point, where a fishing station has lately been erected. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with the fishings, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island. In 1588, on this coast, a ship of the line, belonging to the Spanish armada, was blown up; some say by accident, others, by the desperate resolution of a Scotchman.

There is a post-office, and a custom-house, at Tobermory; and a post-office at Aros.

## RUM.

RUM is a huge mountain, divided into several points, about twelve miles long and six broad. The surface is in a manner covered with heath, wild and uncultivated; the heights rocky. There is but little arable land, excepting about the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in different places.

The little corn and potatoes they raise, are very good;



but so small is the quantity of bear and oats, that there is not a fourth part produced to supply their annual wants: all the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds, milk, and fish. They are a well-made and a well-looking race, but carry famine in their aspect. They are often a whole summer without a grain of corn in the island.

A number of black cattle is sold to graziers, who come annually from Skye and other places. The mutton here is small, but delicate. A few goats are kept here, abundance of mares, and a necessary number of stallions; for the colts are an article of commerce, but they never part with their fillies.

No hay being made in this island, nor any sort of provender for winter provision, the domestic animals support themselves, as well as they can, on spots of grass preserved for that purpose.

No wild quadrupeds are found, excepting stags; these animals once abounded here, but they are now reduced to eighty, by the eagles, who not only kill the fawns, but the old deer, seizing them between the horns, and terrifying them till they fall down some precipice, and become their prey. The birds are, ring-tail eagles, ravens, hooded crows, white wagtails, wheatears, tit-larks, ring-ouzel, grouse, ptarmigans, curlews, green plovers, fasheddars, or arctic gulls, and the greater terns.

At the foot of Sgor-mor, opposite to Cannay, are found abundance of agates, of that species called by Cronstedt *achates chalconifans*, improperly white cornelians: several singular strata, such as grey quartz-stone, another a mixture of quartz and basalt; a black stone, spotted with white, like porphyry, but with the appearance of a lava; fine grit, or free-stone, and the cinereous indurated bole of Cronstedt.

Notwithstanding this island has several streams, here is not a single mill; grinding is all done at home. The corn is graddened, or burnt out of the ear, instead of being thrashed: this is performed two ways;—first, by

cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal.

The other method is more expeditious, for the whole sheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears; a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands.

Graddened corn was the parched corn of holy writ: thus Boaz presents his beloved Ruth with parched corn; and Jessy sends David with an ephah of the same, to his sons in the camp of Saul.

The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine, the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed: thus it is prophecied, two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left.

The quern, or bra, is made in some of the neighbouring counties on the continent, and costs about fourteen shillings. This method of grinding is very tedious; for it employs two pair of hands, four hours, to grind only a single bushel of corn.

Instead of a hair sieve, to sift the meal, the inhabitants here have an ingenious substitute, a sheep's skin stretched round a hoop, and perforated with small holes, made with a hot iron. They knead their bannock with water only, and bake or rather toast it, by laying it upright against a stone placed near the fire.

It is not wonderful that some superstitions should reign in these sequestered parts. Here are only the ruins of a church in this island; and the minister is obliged to preach, the few times he visits his congregation, in the open air. The number of souls in the island is about 350.

## ARRAN.

ARRAN, or properly Arr-inn, or the island of mountains, seems not to have been noticed by the an-

cients ; notwithstanding it must have been known to the Romans, whose navy, from the time of Agricola, had its station in the Glota *Æstuarium*, or the Frith of Clyde : Camden, indeed, makes this island the Glotta of Antoninus, but no such name occurs in his Itinerary ; it therefore was bestowed on Arran by some of his commentators.

By the immense cairns, the vast monumental stones, and many reliques of Druidism, this island must have been considerable in very ancient times. Here are still traditions of the hero Fingal, or Fin Maccoul, who is supposed here to have enjoyed the pleasure of the chase.

Yet but little is known till the time of Magnus the Barefooted, who probably included Arran in his conquest of Kintyre. If he did not conquer that island, it was certainly included among those that Donald-bane was to cede ; for it appears that Hacho, one of the successors of Magnus, in 1263 laid claim to Arran, Bute, and the Cumrays, in consequence of that promise : the two first he subdued, but the defeat he met with at Largs soon obliged him to give up his conquest.

Arran was the property of the crown. Robert Bruce retired here during his distresses, and met with protection from his faithful vassals ; numbers of them followed his fortune : and after the battle of Bannochbourn, he rewarded several, such as the Mac-cooks, Mac-kinnions, Macbrides, Mac-louis, or Fullertons, with different charters of lands in their native country. All these are now absorbed by this great family, except the Fullertons, and a Stewart, descended from a son of Robert III. who gave him a settlement here. In the time of the dean of the Isle, his descendant possessed castle Douan ; and “ he, and his bluid,” says the dean, “ are the best men in that country.”

The manner in which Robert Bruce discovered his arrival to his friends, is so descriptive of the simplicity of the times, that it merits notice in the words of the faithful poet-historian of that great prince :

The king then blew his horn in hy,  
 And gart his men that were him by  
 Hold them still in privitie,  
 And syn again his horn blew he.  
 James of Dowglas heard him blow,  
 And well the blast soon can he know:  
 And said, Surelie yon is the king;  
 I ken him well by his blowing:  
 The third time therewith als he blew,  
 And then Sir Robert Boyd him knew;  
 And said yon is the king but dreed  
 Go we will forth to him good speed.

BARBOUR.

About the year 1334 this island appears to have formed part of the estate of Robert Stewart, great steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II. At that time they took arms to support the cause of their master, who afterwards, in reward, not only granted at their request an immunity from their annual tribute of corn, but added several new privileges, and a donative, to all the inhabitants that were present.

In 1456 the whole island was ravaged by Donald, earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles. At that period, it was still the property of James II.; but in the reign of his successor, James III. when that monarch matched his sister to Thomas, lord Boyd, he created him earl of Arran, and gave him the island as a portion; soon after, on the disgrace of that family, he caused the countess to be divorced from her unfortunate husband, and bestowed both the lady and island on Sir John Hamilton, in whose family it continues to this time, a very few farms excepted.

Arran is about twenty-three miles from north to south, and the number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coast; the far greater part of the country being uninhabitable, by reason of the vast and barren mountains.

Here are only two parishes, Kilbride and Kilmore, with a sort of chapel of ease to each, founded in the seventeenth century.

The principal mountains of Arran are Goat-field, or

Gaoilbheinn, or the mountains of the winds, of a height equal to most of the Scottish Alps, composed of immense piles of moor-stones, in form of wool-packs, clothed only with lichens and mosses; inhabited by eagles and ptarmigans. Beinn-bharrain, or the sharp-pointed; Ceum-na-caillich, the step of the carline, or old hag; and Grianan Athol, that yields to none in ruggedness. There are a few lakes.

The quadrupeds are very few: only otters, wild cats, shrew mice, and rabbits; the stags, which used to abound, are now reduced to about a dozen. The birds are eagles, hooded crows, wild pigeons, staves, black game, grouse, ptarmigans, daws, green plovers, and curlews.

The climate is very severe; for, besides the violence of the winds, the cold is very rigorous. In summer, the air is remarkably salubrious; and many invalids resort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goats' milk.

The men are strong, tall, and well made; all speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and, during winter, some dried mutton, or goat, is added to their hard fare.

The chief produce of the island is oats, with a few beans, peas, and potatoes.

The live stock of the island is about 3000 milch cows; 2000 cattle, from one to three years old; 1000 horses; 1500 sheep; and 500 goats: many of the two last are killed at Michaelmas, and dried for winter provision, or sold at Greenock.

The herring fishery, round the island, brings in about 300l.; the sale of herring-nets 100l.; and that of thread about 300l. for a good deal of flax is sown here. These are the exports of the island; but the money that goes out, for mere necessaries, is a melancholy drawback.

The women manufacture the wool, for the clothing of their families; they set the potatoes, and dress and

spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use.

Arran forms part of the country of Bute, and is subject to the same sort of government.

Ranza Castle stands on a low projecting neck of land, and guards the entrance into a small harbour. It was erected by one of the Scottish monarchs, and is of some antiquity; for Fordun, in 1380, calls it a royal castle.

The building consists of two square towers, united. It is built of a red grit-stone. In one room is a chimney-piece and fire-place large enough to have roasted an ox. It is now abandoned, and in ruins.

## BUTE.

THE island of Bute is separated from the southern extremity of Cowal, in Argyleshire, by a narrow channel, called the Kyle: and from the county of Ayr, by the Frith of Clyde. It is of an oval form, about twelve miles long, and from three to five broad. It contains two parishes, and about 4000 inhabitants.

The country rises into small hills; is in no part mountainous, but is highest at the south end. The strata of stone along the shore, from Rothesay bay to Kil-Chatan, is a red grit, mixed with pebbles.

The quadrupeds of this island are, hares, polecats, weasels, otters, seals, and moles. Among the birds, grouse and partridge are found here.

The cultivation of a very great tract, on the eastern side, is very considerable in the article of inclosure. It has the state of the more southern counties of this part of the kingdom. The hedges are tall, thick, and vigorous; the manures are, coral and sea shells, sea weeds and lime. There are, in many places, whole strata of corals, and shells of a vast thickness, at present half a mile from the sea.

The island is destitute of coal, but still much lime is

burnt here, not only for private use, but for exportation, at a cheap rate, to the ports of Greenock, and Port Glasgow.

The produce of the island is barley, oats, and potatoes: the barley yields nine from one; the oats four. Turnips, and artificial grasses, have been lately introduced with good success; so that the inhabitants may have fat mutton throughout the year. A great number of cattle are also reared here. The highest farm here is sixty pounds a-year, excepting a single sheep farm, which rents for two hundred; but the medium is about twenty-five.

The Marquis of Bute possesses the much greater share; and two or three private gentlemen own the rest.

The air is, in general, temperate: no mist, or thick rolling fogs from the sea, called in the north, *harle*, ever infested this island. Snow is scarcely ever known to lie here. The evils of this place are wind and rains, the last coming in deluges from the west.

Civil causes are determined here, as in other counties of this part of the kingdom, by the sheriff depute, who is always resident: he is the judge in smaller matters, and has a salary of about 150 pounds a-year. Justices of peace have the same power here, and over the whole county, as in other places; but in North Britain no other qualification is required, after nomination, than receiving their commissions, and taking the usual oaths.

Criminals are lodged in the county-gaol, at Rothesay, but are removed for trial to Inverary; where the judges of the court of justiciary meet twice a-year for the determining criminal causes of a certain district.

The Marquis of Bute is admiral of the county, by commission from the king, but no way dependent on the lord high-admiral of Scotland; so that if any maritime case occurs within this jurisdiction (even crimes of as high nature as murder or piracy), his lordship, by virtue of his powers as admiral, is sufficient judge; or he may delegate his authority to any deputies.

The south end of Bute is more hilly than the rest, and divided from the other part by a low sandy plain called Langel-chorid, on which are three great upright stones, the remains of a druidical circle, originally composed of twelve.

Bute is said to derive its name from Bothe, a cell; St. Brandan having once made it his retreat: and for the same reason the natives of this isle, and also of Arran, have been sometimes styled Brandani. It was from very early times part of the patrimony of the Stewarts: it was granted to Sir John Steward, son of Robert II. by his beloved mistress Elizabeth Moore; and it has continued in that line to the present time.

### MUCK.

A SMALL island, situated about six miles south-west from Eigg, is about two miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad, and contains about 960 acres, chiefly arable. Half of this little dominion the laird, Mr. Maclean, retains in his own hand; and on the other half live 160 persons, who pay their rent by exported corn. Every island has its dependent and subordinate islets. Muck, however small, has yet others smaller about it, one of which has only ground sufficient for pasturing three wethers.

### CANNAY,

SITUATED about three leagues north-west from Rùm, is about six miles long, and one broad: it is tolerably fertile, and abounds in cattle, but the sheep are few.

There are many horses, the chief use of which, in this little district, is to form an annual cavalcade at Michaelmas: every man on the island mounts his horse without a saddle, and takes up behind him some young



woman, or neighbour's wife, and rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain cross. After the procession is over they alight at some public-house, where they are treated by the companions of their ride. When they return to their houses, an entertainment is prepared, the chief part of which consists in an oat-cake, called Struan-Micheil, or St. Michael's Cake, made of two pecks of meal; and formed like the quarter of a circle; it is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire.

All the cloth is manufactured at home by the women, who both spin the yarn and weave the cloth. About twenty tons of kelp are made annually. Most of the inhabitants, about 220, are Roman-catholics.

**EIGG**, or Blo na h-Eig, is a small island, about four miles south from Skye, and three in its greatest breadth; it is partly level, but the greater proportion is rocky and mountainous: the hills are covered with heath mixed with coarse grass.

Birds of prey are numerous; grouse are found, and puffins, with curlews, woodcocks, arctic gulls, and solan geese. There is a species of crow peculiar to this island, having the body, back, head, and neck, of a greyish blue colour, and about the size of a pigeon.

The air is generally moist, and the weather rainy: the number of inhabitants is about 400: the language is Gaelick.

On the south coast is a small island called Eillan Chastel, which affords pasture for a few cattle during part of the summer. The channel between this islet and Eigg, forms a tolerable harbour for vessels of 70 tons burden.

The TRESHANISH islands, five miles north-west from Staffa, are a chain of four or five small islands, lying in a direction from north to south, inclining a little to the west.

## AILSAY.

THE island of Ailsay, or Elsa, is a most beautiful rock of a conical figure, covered on the top with heath and a little grass. It is not inhabited by any human creature, but affords refuge to an immense number of sea fowls, who breed on it; and is stocked with rabbits and a few goats. It is the property of the Earl of Cassilis, and is rented at 25l. sterling a-year; the tenants paying their rent from the feathers of the different sea-fowls; from the solan geese that breed on it, and the rabbit skins. It affords a fine object all around that coast, and a mark for ships either coming in or going out of the Frith of Clyde.

There is an old ruinous castle on it about a third part up the rock, said by Campbell, in his Political Survey of Britain, to have been built by Philip II. of Spain, but on what authority is not known.

There are four light-houses; one at the new-built harbour of Portpatrick, another at the town of Donaghadee, a third on the Mull of Kintyre, and a fourth on the island of Cumbray: and it might be of singular use to the town of Air, Irvine, and Salt-coasts, which carry on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the towns on the west of England, if a fifth light-house was erected on a small low island called the Lady Isle, in the bay of Air.

The shore all along that part of the coast is flat and sandy; the bay is deep, and the entrance into the harbour straight and difficult.

CUMBRAY, CUMRAY, CIMBRAY, OR  
CIMBREAS.

THE Great Cumray contains about 2,300 acres one third of which is arable. There is a village with

about sixty houses, called Milnport, situated on the south-west side of the island, with a convenient harbour, which will admit vessels of considerable burden at spring tides, when the water rises from ten to twelve feet along the shores. The island belongs to the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Glasgow. There are about 500 inhabitants.

LITTLE CUMBRAY, on the south, is separated from the larger by a channel about a mile wide. On it is a light-house. The strait which runs between both these islands and the main land, is called Fairley road, and is about three miles across.

### TIRY, OR TIRÉE,

SITUATED twenty-five miles west of Mull, is about twelve miles long, and one to three broad; the coast generally rocky, intersected with many sandy bays. There are several lakes, all together covering about 600 acres, which abound chiefly in eels; but no marshes, and scarcely any dangerous bogs. The soil is various, sandy, clay, and black mould; but the sand prevails. The produce is barley, four for one; of oats about two and a half; and of potatoes, five.

At the west end of the island is a hole called Ceanmharra, remarkable for a great number of caves, frequented at the brooding season by innumerable flocks of sea fowls; and frequented likewise by eagles, hawks, and ravens. There are in different parts of the island many remains of ancient churches, and some Danish forts. At the chapel of Kilkenneth is a burying-place, so sandy, that by gusts of wind, heaps of human bones are seen, and coffins exposed before they are half consumed. Near the west coast of Tiry is a cluster of rocky islets, called Sceirmhor, to which sportsmen repair in summer, before sun-rise, in quest of seals and sea-calves, which they kill with guns or

clubs. The whole of the island belongs to the Duke of Argyle. The number of inhabitants is about 2,416.

## COL.

A LITTLE more than a mile and a half to the north-east is Col, about twelve miles in length, and from one to two and a half broad. This island, according to Dr. Johnson, is not properly rocky, but rather one continued rock, of a surface much diversified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stone. Such a soil is not for plants that strike deep roots; and, perhaps, in the whole island nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which industry has interspersed spots of grass and corn; but no attempt has yet been made to raise a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in the winter. Col has many lochs, some of which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horses, cows, sheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by sea, as to other places; and are free from serpents, frogs, and toads. There is a regular ferry between Tiry and Col, which is often dangerous from a heavy swell of the Atlantic; from rapid currents, and tremendous breakers over rocks and shifting sands. There is likewise a stated ferry between Col and Mull, about twelve miles, but this is likewise dangerous on account of rapid currents on the coast of Mull.

The number of inhabitants is about 1040. The great proprietors are the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Maclean, the laird of Col. Near Tiry and Col is a small island called Gunna,

## ORANSAY,

ABOUT three miles long and one and half broad, is separated from Colonsay by a narrow channel, which is dry at low water. It is the property of Mr. M'Neil, and forms a farm of 40l. a-year. On it are the ruins of an ancient monastery, founded (as some say) by St. Columba, but with more probability by one of the lords of the Isles, who fixed here a priory of canons regular of Augustines, dependent on the abbey of Holyrood, in Edinburgh. The church is fifty-nine feet by eighteen, and contains the tombs of a number of the islanders; two of warriors recumbent seven feet long; a flattery perhaps of the sculptor to give to future ages exalted notions of their prowess. Besides these, are scattered over the floor lesser figures of heroes, priests, and women, the last seemingly of some order; and near them is a figure cut in stone, of full size, apparently an abbeß.

In a side-chapel, beneath an arch, lies an abbot of the name of Macdusie, with two of his fingers elevated in the attitude of benediction; in the same place is a stone enriched with foliage, a stag surrounded with dogs, and a ship in full sail; round it is inscribed, *Hic jacet Murchardus Macdusie de Collonsay, anno. Do. 1539, Mense Mart. ora me ille ammen.* This Murchardus is said to have been a great oppressor, and that he was executed by order of the lord of the Isles for his tyranny. Near this tomb is a long pole, placed there in memory of the ensign staff of the family, which has been preserved miraculously for two hundred years; on it (report says) depended the fate of the Macdusien race, and probably the original perished with this Murchardus. All the buildings are in ruins; but an elegant cross is yet standing, twelve feet high, one foot seven inches broad, and five inches thick.

St. Columba, when he left Ireland, made a vow never to settle within sight of his native country: accordingly, when he and his friend Oran landed here, they ascended a hill, and Ireland appeared full in view. This induced the holy men to make a sudden retreat; but Oran had the honour of giving name to the island.

## COLONSAY

Is about ten miles long and three broad, full of rocky hills, interspersed with vallies fertile in grass and pasture. About 220 head of cattle are exported annually. The poverty of the inhabitants prevents them from using the very means Providence has given them of raising a comfortable subsistence.

They have a good soil, plenty of lime-stone, and sufficient quantity of peat; a sea abounding with fish; but their distressed state disables them from cultivating the one, and taking the other. These two islands, Colonsay and Oransay, contain 8,400 acres, of which about 2,600 are arable.

The soil of this island is far superior in goodness to that of Oransay. In both islands are between five and 600 souls. The old inhabitants were the Mac-dufies and Mac-vurechs; the first were chief. "This isle," says the dean, "is brukit by ayne gentle capitane, callit Mac-Dufyke, and partened of auld to Clandonald of Kyntyre; and it is now brukit be ane gentle capitane call it Mac-neile," who has never raised his rents; has preserved the love of his people, and lost but a single family by migration. This island, since the time of the dean, was the property of the Argyle family, who sold it to an ancestor of the present proprietor.

## ICOMKILL, OR JONA,

(**ANCIENTLY** called I, or Ji, which in Gaelic signifies island), is situated near the south-west coast of

Mull. It is about three miles long and one broad. The soil is a compound of sand and sea-shells, mixed with black loam, and favourable for the cultivation of bear and clover; there is no heath land, properly so called, in the island.

The live stock amounts to about 108 head of cattle, and about 500 sheep. The word Jona is derived from an Hebrew word, which is synonymous with Columba, the patron of the isle and founder of its glory.

He was soon distinguished by the sanctity of his manners; a miracle that he wrought so operated on the Pictish king, Bradeus, that he immediately made him a present of the little isle. It seems that his majesty had refused Columba an audience, and even proceeded so far as to order the palace gates to be shut against him; but the saint, by the power of his word, instantly caused them to fly open.

As soon as he was in possession of Jona, he founded a cell of monks, borrowing his institution from a certain oriental monastic order. It is said, that the first religious were canons regular, of whom the founder was the first abbot; and that his monks, till the year 716, differed from those of the church of Rome, both in the observations of Easter, and in the clerical tonsure.

The religious continued unmolested during two centuries, but in the year 807 they were attacked by the Danes, who, with their usual barbarity, put part of the monks to the sword, and obliged the remainder, with their abbot Cellach, to seek safety by flying from their rage.

The monastery remained depopulated for seven years; but, on the retreat of the Danes, received a new order, being then peopled with Cluniacs, who continued there till the dissolution, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyle.

The town, or village, contains about fifty houses, mostly very mean, thatched with straw pulled up by

the roof, and bound tight on the roof with ropes made of heath. Some of the houses that lie a little beyond the rest, seem to have been better constructed than the others, and to have been the mansions of the inhabitants when the place was in a flourishing state; but at present are in a ruinous condition.

Here are the ruins of a convent of Augustine nuns, consecrated to St. Oran: the church was fifty-eight feet by twenty; the roof at the east end is entire, but the body is a common shelter for cattle, and the floor usually covered with dung, which the islanders are too lazy to carry to their land. This nunnery could never have been founded (as some assert) in the days of St. Columba, who was no admirer of the fair sex; in fact, he held them in such abhorrence, that he detested all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within sight of his sacred wall; because, *'Sfar am bi bo, bi'dt bean, 'sfar am bi bean bi dh mallacha, i. e.* Where there is a cow there must be a woman; and where there is a woman there must be mischief.

A broad paved way is continued in a line from the nunnery to the cathedral. On the road is a large and elegant cross, called that of Maclane, one of 360 that were standing in this island at the reformation, but immediately after were almost entirely demolished by order of a provincial assembly.

Reiligourain, or the burying-place of Oran, is a vast inclosure; the place of interment for the number of monarchs who were deposited here, and for the potentates of every isle and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy spot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-stones, but so over-grown with weeds that very few are at present to be seen.

The tombs of the kings are built in the form of little chapels; on one was inscribed *Tumulus Regum Scotiae*. In this were deposited the remains of forty-eight Scottish monarchs, beginning with Fergus II. and ending with the famous Macbeth; for his suc-



cellor, Malcolm Canmore, designed Dumfermline for the royal sepulchre. Fergus, who founded the mausoleum at Jona, caused an office to be composed for the burial service.

The next burial-place was inscribed *Tumulus Regum Hiberniæ*, and contained four Irish monarchs; and the third, *Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ*, in which eight Norwegian princes, or perhaps viceroys, were interred: but of all these celebrated tombs there are but small remains, and the inscriptions lost. In the chapel of St. Oran are several tombs, and near it many more. The precinct of these tombs was held sacred, and had the privilege of a sanctuary. The place on the coast where the bodies were landed when conveyed to this spot was called, and still retains the name of, the Bay of Martyr.

The cathedral is built in the form of a cross; the length from east to west one hundred and fifteen feet, the breadth twenty-three; the length of the transept seventy. Over the centre is a handsome tower, on each of which is a window, with stone work of forms differing from each other. On the south side of the chancel are some Gothic arches, supported by pillars nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals, and eight feet nine inches in circumference: the capitals are carved round with various figures, among which is an angel weighing souls.

The altar was of white marble veined with grey; and was demolished from a superstitious belief, that whoever possessed a part of it would be successful in all his undertakings. Most of the walls are of red granite, from a small spot called Nuns Island in the Sound.

In the church-yard is a beautiful cross fourteen feet high, made of a single piece of granite. Near the south end is St. Mary's chapel.

The monastery lies behind the cathedral; it is in a ruinous state, only a small part of the cloister left. Boethius supposes this monastery was founded after

the battle of Munda, in 379, when the Scots, who survived, fled with the religious to this island; but the foundation is more generally ascribed to St. Columba.

North of the monastery was the palace where the bishop of the Isles resided after the see was separated from Man; which happened in the reign of Edward I. The title of Sodor has generally been supposed to be taken from Sodor, some place in Man, or Jura; but Dr. Macpherson, with the greatest appearance of truth, gives another reason of the title: he considers, that during the time the Norwegians were in possession of the Isles, they divided them into two parts; the Northern, which they called Nordereys; and Southern, or Sudereys: this was a civil division for the sake of governing these scattered dominions with greater ease; for a separate viceroy was sent to each, but both were subject to the same jurisdiction, civil and ecclesiastic. But as the Sudereys was the most important, that had the honour of giving name to the bishopric: the isle of Man retained both titles.

### STAFFA.

STAFFA is a small island, celebrated for its basaltic columns; "It lies," says Sir Joseph Banks, who visited it thirty years since, "on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues north-east from Jona, or the Columb Kill, its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the island is a small bay, where boats generally land: a little to the southward of which the first appearance of pillars are to be observed; they are small, and instead of being placed upright lie down upon their sides, each forming a segment of a circle: from thence you pass a small cave above, where the pillars, now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions; in one place in particular, a small mass

of them very much resembles the ribs of a ship: from hence, having passed the cave, which if it is not low water you must do in a boat, you come to the first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over against this place is a small island called in Erse *Boo-sha-la*, separated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide: this whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

“ The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre: on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, they are beautifully packed together, their ends coming out square with the bank which they form; all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much question, however, if any one in this whole island of *Boo-sha-la* is two feet in diameter.

“ The main island opposite to *Boo-sha-la*, and farther towards the north-west, is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and though not tall (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent; these are of three, four, five, six, and seven sides, but the number of five and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest was of seven, and four feet five inches in diameter.

“ The surfaces of these large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions: the transverse figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions: the surfaces upon which we walk were often flat, having neither concavity

nor convexity; the larger number, however, were concave, though some are very evidently convex: in some places the interstices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar; in one place a vein passed in among the mass of pillars, carrying here and there small threads of spar. Though they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might easily be traced; from whence it is easy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been that caused the dislocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

“From hence, proceeding along shore, you arrive at Fingal’s Cave.

“Proceeding farther to the north-west, you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description: here they are bare of their very basis, and the stratum below them is also visible; in a short time it rises many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its surface is rough, and has often large lumps of stone sticking in it, as if half immersed; itself, when broken, is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts, which, together, have very much the appearance of lava; and the more so, as many of the lumps appear to be of the very same stone of which the pillars are formed: this whole stratum lies in an inclined position, dipping gradually towards the south-east. As hereabouts is the situation of the highest pillars, I shall mention my measurements of them, and the different strata in this place.

No. I. *Pillar of the west corner of Fingal’s Cave.*

	FT.	IN.
1. From the water to the foot of the pillar	12	10
2. Height of the pillar	37	3
3. Stratum above the pillar	66	9

No. II. *Fingal's Cave.*

1. From the water to the foot of the pillar	36	8
2. Height of the pillar	39	6
3. From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch	31	4
4. Thickness of the stratum above	34	4
By adding together the three first measurements, we got the height of the arch from the water	117	6

No. III. *Corner pillar to the westward of Fingal's Cave.*

Stratum below the pillar of lava-like matter	11	0
Length of pillar	54	0
Stratum above the pillar	61	6

No. IV. *Another pillar to the westward.*

Stratum below the pillar	17	1
Height of the pillar	50	0
Stratum above	51	1

No. V. *Another pillar farther to the westward.*

Stratum below the pillar	19	8
Height of the pillar	55	1
Stratum above	54	7

“ The stratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the same, consisting of numberless small pillars bending and inclining in all directions, sometimes so irregularly, that the stones can only be said to have an inclination to assume a co-

lumnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into or disturbing the stratum of large pillars, whose tops every-where keep an uniform and regular line.

“Proceeding now along shore round the north end of the island, you arrive at *Oua na Sarve*, or the *Corvorants-Cave*; here the stratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are considerably less than those at the north-west end of the island, but still very considerable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the island, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the sides of this bay, especially beyond a little vally which almost cuts the island into two, are two stages of pillars, but small; however, having a stratum between them exactly the same as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars shaken out of their places, and leaning in all directions.

“On the stone of which the pillars are formed is a coarse kind of basalt, very much resembling the *Giants Causeway*, in Ireland, though none of them are near so neat as the specimens of the latter which I have seen at the British Museum, owing chiefly to the colour, which here is a dirty brown, in the Irish a fine black; indeed the whole productions seem very much to resemble the *Giants Causeway*.”

### GIGHA, or GIGO,

SITUATED near the west coast of Kintyre, is about five miles long and one broad. This island, with Canna, forms a parish in the county of Bute. It has no high hills; the soil is a mixture of rock, pasture, and arable land, producing barley, bear, oats, flax, and potatoes.

Malt is made here and exported; and about 150 bolls of bear, insomuch that sometimes the natives themselves feel the want of it, and suffer by scarcity.

They also rear more cattle than they can maintain, and annually lose numbers for want of fodder.

The island is divided into thirty marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and fourteen horses, besides producing a certain quantity of corn. The bear yields five, the oats three-fold. Each markland is commonly occupied by one farmer, who has several married servants under him, who live in separate cottages, and are allowed to keep a few cattle and sheep.

This island contains about 500 inhabitants, and the revenue is about 600*l.* a-year, most of it belonging to Mr. Macneile, of Taynish, whose family have been long owners of these little territories, this sea-girt reign! they were dispossessed of it in 1549 by the Clan Donald, and recovered it again; but history omits the time of restorations. The laird of Gigha was anciently styled thane.

At Kil-chatten is a great rude column, sixteen feet high, four broad, and eight inches thick, and near it a cairn. On a line with this, at Cnoc-a'-chara, is another; and still higher, in the same direction, at Cnoc-a'-crois, is a cross and three cairns: probably the cross, after the introduction of christianity, was formed out of a Pagan monument similar to the two former.

In a bottom, a little east from these, is a large artificial mount, of a square form, growing less and less towards the top, which is flat, and has the vestige of a breast-wall around.

## LISMORE,

SITUATED at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, is about ten miles long; and hardly two broad, with a population of about 900 souls; and produces oats and bear. The land is generally low, and the parts not arable are filled with points of lime-stone rocks rising

above the surface. This island was once the see of the bishop of Argyle, till removed to Dunkeld in the year 1200. There are no traces either of the cathedral or bishop's palace.

Four leagues south from Lismore, near the coast of Argyle, is the small island called Kerrera, where King Alexander II. died, in 1249, while lying there, in his attempt to conquer the Western Islands, which were at that time in the hands of the Norwegians.

## SCARBA,

SEPARATED from the north part of Jura by the gulf of Corry-vrekan, is about nine miles in circumference, chiefly covered with heath, and some weeds. The channel is about a mile broad, and exposed to the weight of the Atlantic, which pours in its waters here with great force, their course being directed and confined by the sound between Colonsay and Mull. The flood-tide runs with a furious current, great boilings, attended with much foam, and in many places forming considerable whirl-pools.

On the side of Jura the current dashes, as is reasonable to suppose, against some sunk rocks; it forms there a most dreadful back-tide, which in tempests catches up the vessels that the whirl-pools fling into it; so that almost certain destruction attends those that are so unfortunate as to be forced in at those seasons. Scarba contains forty inhabitants.

Between Scarba and Kerrea, there are several small islands, as Luing, or Long Island, Suil, Jorfa, Shuna, and Eyesdale; the last, not more than three quarters of a mile in length, is composed entirely of slate, intersected and in some parts covered with whin-stone, to the thickness of sixteen feet: the stratum of slate is thirty-six, dipping quick south-east to the north-west.

In order to be raised, it is at first blasted with



powder; the greater pieces, are then divided, carried off in wheel-barrows, and lastly split into the proper sizes. About two millions and a half are sold annually to England, Norway, Canada, and the West Indies. In the slates are multitudes of cubic pyritæ.

In one place, about sixteen feet above high-water-mark, just over the slates, is a thick bed of small fragments, worn smooth as if by the actions of the waves; and mixed with them are multitudes of the common sea-shells, a proof of the vast retreat of the ocean in these parts.

There are many other good slate quarries in this neighbourhood, as on the isles of Suil, Luing, Balnahuah, and Kerrera, and some few opposite to them on the coast of Argyle.

### RASAY, OR RAASAY,

BETWEEN Skye and the continent, is about twelve miles long and two broad. It belongs to Mr. Macleod, together with Ronan and Fladda, which are both uninhabited, and only afford pasture for cattle. Rafay affords not much ground either for tillage or pasture, for it is rough, rocky, and barren. The cattle often perish by falling from the precipices. It is, like the other islands, as Dr. Johnson says, generally naked of shade; but it is naked by neglect, for the laird has an orchard, and very large forest trees growing about his house. Like other hilly countries, it has many rivulets. One of the brooks turns a corn-mill, and at least one produces trout.

Rafay has wild fowls in abundance, but neither deer, hares, nor rabbits.

The beasts of prey are foxes, otters, and weasels. The foxes and otters are bigger than those of England. The corn of this island is but little. The ground of Rafay seems fitter for cattle than for corn.

Rafay is supposed to have been very long inhabited. On one side of it they show caves, into which the rude nations of the first ages retreated from the weather. These dreary vaults might have had other uses. A proof much stronger of the distance at which the first possessors of this land lived from the present time, is afforded by the stone heads of arrows which are frequently picked up. The people call them elf-bolts, and believe that the fairies shoot them at the cattle. They nearly resembled those which Sir J. Banks brought from the savage countries in the Pacific Ocean.

Not many years ago, the late laird let out 100 men upon a military expedition. The sixth part of the people are supposed capable of bearing arms. Rafay had therefore 600 inhabitants: but because it is not likely that every man able to serve in the field would follow the summons, or that the chief would leave his lands totally defenceless, or take away all the hands qualified for labour, let it be supposed that half as many might be permitted to stay at home; the whole number will then be nine hundred, or nine to a square mile.

Near the mansion-house at Rafay is a chapel unroofed and ruinous, which has long been used only as a place of burial.

“Rafay,” says Dr. Johnson, “has little that can detain a traveller, except the laird and his family; but their power wants no auxiliaries. Such a seat of hospitality, amidst the winds and waters, fills the imagination with a delightful contrariety of images. Without are the rough ocean and the rocky land, the beating billows and the howling storm. Within are plenty and elegance, beauty and gaiety; the song and the dance. In Rafay, if I could have found an Ulysses, I had fancied a Phæacia.”

## ST. KILDA,

THE most westerly island of Great Britain, situated about fifteen miles west-north-west from South Uist, was anciently called Herta. The arable land hardly exceeds eighty acres; but more might be added. These produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tacksmen share liberally every year. The hills and pasture-grounds are fully stocked with cows, sheep, and lambs. About twenty-seven families reside on this island constantly; the most useful people on earth to enrich their master, by their industry in the fields, and their unrivalled alertness among the rocks. There are four or five hills in the island, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the highest, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of sea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing-place around all the island, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the rest of the isle is surrounded by the most tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boisterous ocean; the most awful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls under the cloud of night is truly astonishing, and their success no less wonderful. The solan goose, after the hard toil of the day at fishing without intermission, rising high in the air to get a full sight of the fish that he marks out for his prey before he pounces upon it, and each time devouring it before he rises above the surface, becomes so fatigued at night, that he sleeps quite sound, in company with some hundreds, who mark out some particular spot in the face of the rocks, to which they repair at night, and think themselves secure under the protection of a centinel, who stands awake to watch their lives, and give the alarm, by *bir, bir*, in time of danger, to awaken those under

his guard. The St. Kildains watch with great care on what part of the island these birds are most likely to light at night: and this they know by marking out on which side of the island fish are, among which the geese are at work the whole day; because in that quarter they are ready to betake themselves to sleep at night. And when they are fairly alighted, the fowlers repair to the place with their panniers and ropes of thirty fathoms length, to let them down, with profound silence, in their neighbourhood, to try their fortunes among the unwary throng. The fowler, thus let down by one or more men, who hold the rope lest he should fall over the impending rocks into the sea, with a white towel about his breast, calmly slides over the face of the rocks till he has a full view of the centinel; then he gently moves along on his hands and feet, creeping very silently to the spot where the centinel stands on guard. If he cries *bir, bir*, the sign of an alarm, he stands back; but if he cries *grog, grog*, that of confidence, he advances without giving an alarm; because the goose takes the fowler for one of the straggling geese coming into the camp, and suffers him to advance. Then the fowler very gently tickles one of his legs, which he lifts and places on the palm of his hand; he then as gently tickles the other, which in like manner is lifted and placed on the hand. He then, no less artfully than insensibly, moves the centinel near the first sleeping goose, which he pushes with his fingers; on which he awakes, and finding the centinel standing above him, he immediately falls to fighting him, for his supposed insolence. This alarms the whole camp, and instead of flying off, they all begin to fight through the whole company; while, in the mean time, the common enemy, unsuspected, begins in good earnest to twist their necks, and never gives up till the whole are left dead on the spot. Both men and women delight much in singing; and their voices are abundantly tuneful. Their genius and natural vein, for poetry is no-wise

inferior to the natives of the Hebrides. Their songs are wonderfully descriptive, and discover great strength of fancy. The subjects of their songs are the accomplishment of their fair friends among the female sex, and the heroic actions of their fowlers in climbing rocks, catching of fowls, and fishing, and melancholy deaths over the rocks. The men and women dress in the same form that the Hebrideans do, and are possessed of an equal share of pride and ambition of appearing gay on Sundays and holidays with other people. Their language is Gaelic, unadulterated, having no communication with strangers to corrupt it with other languages. This island will continue to be famous from its being the place of imprisonment of the Hon. Lady Grange, who was, by private intrigue, carried out of her own house, and violently put on board a vessel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and kept here till her death.

## BORERA

Is a fertile island, about three miles to the north of North Uist, about a mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad.

## BARRA

LIES about two leagues to the south of South Uist; its form is very irregular and much indented. The greater part of the island may be called about seven or eight miles from north to south; but from this a narrow tongue of land runs northward for about five miles; the general breadth is about five miles, but of the tongue scarcely one. The soil in general is thin and rocky, but the coasts abound in fish, especially cod and ling. There are some good harbours.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an English ship was seized upon the coast by Roderick Macneel, surnamed Rory the Turbulent, lord of Barra. The queen complained to the court of Scotland; upon which Roderick was summoned to appear at Edinburgh, to answer for his conduct; but he despised the summons. He was at last seized by Mr. Mackenzie, tutor to Kintail, and carried prisoner before the court. Being interrogated by the king, James VI. why he treated the English with such barbarity? he answered, that he thought himself in honour bound to revenge and retaliate the injuries done by the Queen of England to the king and his mother: he saved his life, but forfeited his estate, which was given to Kintail, who restored it back on condition of holding of him and paying sixty marks Scots as a yearly feu-duty.

## ORKNEYS.

HAVING elsewhere considered the Orkneys collectively, I shall only observe, that the climate differs not much from the east and north coasts of Scotland. For three months in summer the weather is generally settled, and the sea calm; but towards autumn hard gales come on, and the wind, which elsewhere would do no injury, blasts the husbandman's crop in an hour. Boats are overfet, ships are wrecked, and the seamen perish. Lands on the west and south-west exposure are most liable to damage from this cause. After a storm of this kind, the stalks of oats, or bear, whiten, consume, and die. If the storm has not been very violent, and if it be immediately succeeded by rain, many of the stalks recover their colour, and part of their former vigour. There is less frost and snow, and a more equal temperature as to heat and cold, in Orkney, than can be found perhaps in any other county of Scotland.

Fish, such as cod, ling, skate, turbot, haddock, fillocks, &c. are found on the coasts of the islands in such abundance, that every person gets enough for himself and family: but the only fishery carried on as an article of trade is for lobsters; in which business not less than fifteen smacks are constantly employed for the London trade. But the principal business of the islanders is the manufacture of kelp, that made here being, next to barilla, the most valuable that can be obtained for making the best crown-glass; and the quantity made yearly amounts on an average to from 2000 to 2500 tons.

In some of the islands a few shrubs, and even apple-trees in gardens, against the walls; but there are no timber-trees, nor probably ever were.

## PAMONA, OR POMONA, OR MAINLAND,

IS situated about fifteen miles from the north coast of Caithness. From north-west to south-east it measures about twenty-three miles, but the breadth is very different; towards the west it is about fifteen, near the eastern extremity about six, and near Kirkwall not three. The form is very irregular, owing to the numerous bays on the coast. The soil is various; in some parts, especially towards the hills or high grounds, we meet with a mixture of cold clay and mois; near the shore it is generally of a sandy nature: rich black loam is also to be met with in some few place, especially near Kirkwall; and not only there, but in almost every other parish in the country, the soil is shallow, with a bottom of rock that is soft and mouldering. In most places it is very fertile, considering the way in which they manage it. The plough is of a singular construction, having only one stilt, and strange kind of irons. With this they only scratch the surface of the ground in the spring, for they labour none in winter, nor in harvest. The only manure they use is rotten ware or sea-weed, alone or mixed with turf, and without ever giving it a summer fallow to destroy the weeds, with which it is generally overrun. They sow on it the only grain they have, a small kind of black oats, and a poor sort of bear, alternately. Kirkwall is the capital.

Stromness is another sea-port, situated on the south side of the island. The entrance into the harbour is from the south, and about a quarter of a mile broad: at the mouth is a sand-bank, on the west side, not dangerous. Here are two islets, or holms, on the east side. It is well sheltered from the west and north winds by a hill which stretches along the harbour above the town. There can be no sea from the north-east winds, being land-locked on that side, and the



violence of southerly winds is blunted by the island of Hoy. It affords safe anchorage, though the bottom is oozy. The harbour is rather less than a mile long, and not half a mile broad. There is depth of water for vessels of 1000 tons burden.

The ships employed by the Hudson's-bay Company generally arrive at Stromness about the 1st of June, and abide two or three weeks to take men on board for their settlements, and usually engage sixty or seventy every year; such as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, &c.; and about November bring back such as choose to return home.

Several small vessels have been built here from thirty to ninety tons: there are two brigs and four sloops belonging to the port, in all about 500 tons. Two of these sloops are employed in the herring fishery. The only manufactures are stocking and linen yarn.

The exports are linen yarn, salted beef, hides, feathers, rabbit-skins, linen, stockings, fish, seal-skins, calf-skins, geese salted and dried, pork, quills, and neats' tongues, to the amount, in the year 1792, of 2,371*l.* besides kelp, which is made only every third year. The imports, consisting of bale goods, grocery, flour, tobacco, &c. in the same year amounted to 4,198*l.*

In the year 1700, there were only five houses in Stromness; there are now upwards of 200.

## SOUTH RONALDSAY,

THE most southern of the Orkney islands, is about six miles long and two to four broad. The soil varies in different parts, and consists of clay, black loam, sand, and moss; in some places very good, but generally shallow. For want of enclosures, there is little artificial grass; bear and oats are the only

grain, and these are sown alternately ; the other production of the land is potatoes.

On the north-west coast of the island is a large bay, well locked in by a projecting headland called Wide-wall bay, where ships of 500 or 600 tons burden may ride safely. On the north coast is St. Margaret's Hope, another harbour, which is reckoned one of the best and safest in the kingdom for small vessels ; and is much frequented by lobster smacks.

The principal capes or headlands are Barfick on the west, and Haler's Head and Store's Head on the east side of the island. There are two churches, one of which has long been without a roof. Of ancient chapels, or places of worship, there are several ruins. There are about 274 families in South Ronaldsay, containing about 1,615 souls.

## NORTH RONALDSAY,

THE most northerly of the Orkney islands, lies about ten leagues to the north-east of Pamera, and is a low flat island, about four miles in length from north to south, and between one and two broad : the soil is sandy, black earth, and clay, principally manured with sea-weed ; the produce oats and bear, in alternate succession. A light has lately been erected on the north-east point of the island, on account of the number of shipwrecks on the coast. The number of inhabitants is about 384.

## SANDAY,

SITUATED about five leagues north-east from Pamera, is of a very irregular form ; by some, on account of the indentations of the bays, compared to a lobster. The length is about twelve miles, but the breadth in no part above three, and, generally speak-

ing, hardly two. At the extremity of the island, towards the west, on the shore, for about 200 feet, is a ridge of rocks shelving to the sea, which appear volcanic. The soil is generally sandy. Kelp is the principal article of trade, and one-fifth of all the kelp made in the Orkneys is thought to be the manufacture of this island. The usual average is from 500 to 550 tons. It is divided into three parishes, and contains about 1,770 inhabitants.

## WESTRAY,

ABOUT four leagues north from Pamona, is of an irregular form, and much indented with bays and headlands. From north-west to south-east it measures about seven miles in length: the breadth differs, to the north three miles, to the south about one. The soil is various; sand, black mould, moss and clay, form the principal varieties. The chief grain cultivated is bear and oats: peas have been attempted, but the produce was straw without corn. Two sloops belonging to the island are employed in carrying kelp to market: the chief harbour on the north-west coast, called Pyrawall, will only admit small vessels. At the head of this harbour are the ruins of an ancient Gothic building, called Noltland Castle. There is a tradition here, that this house was intended as a place of retreat by Queen Mary and Bothwell; but after their defeat it came into the possession of the family of Balfour.

The number of cattle is estimated at about 1,100, and of sheep at 1,850. There are eighty boats belonging to the island, but no more fish are caught than are consumed in their families: the boats are principally kept for passing to other islands. There are two churches in Westray; and another in Papa Westray, a small island, three miles from the north-east coast. Both together contain about 1,629 inhabitants.

## STRONSAY,

ABOUT ten miles north-east from the nearest part of Pamona, is computed about five miles in length from north to south, and almost as broad, but so indented with bays, that no part of the island is more than a mile from the sea. The whole coast consists chiefly of headlands and bays. A good deal of sea-weed is collected, and much kelp is made, except on the east side of the island, where there are no skerries or flat rocks over which the sea flows and ebbs. The water is deep nigh the shore, and the rocks abrupt, owing perhaps to their having no shelter from the German ocean. The ridge or rising ground, which runs almost the length of the island from north to south, hath its surface covered with a short heath; where it has not been cut up lately for turf or fuel, is a dry, friable, blackish earth; the bottom clay, mixed with small stones, and in many places gravelly and shallow. The expences of cultivating such a subject, might perhaps nearly equal its value when improved. It is the common pasture or out-freedom of all the farms and houses adjacent to it. The small island of Papa Stronsay, lying flat with corn-fields, which have been stimulated by plenty of ware to raise luxuriant crops of grain, lies on the north-east side of Stronsay, separated from it by a narrow sound, over which two men can row a small boat in five minutes, and adds a variegated beauty to the prospect on that side. There are two commodious harbours or roadsteads in the island of Stronsay, safe for shipping in all weathers; viz. Ling, a sound on the west side, and Papa sound on the north-east side of Stronsay, sheltered by the small island of Papa Stronsay. There are bays also on the east, south-west, and north-west sides, in which vessels may drop anchor, and ride safely, if the wind do not blow strong on shore. The vicinity of all the cultivated lands in

this district to the sea-shore, induced of old and still induces the inhabitants to use sea-weed as their chief, and almost only manure. The number of souls is about 887.

### EDAY,

ABOUT three miles north-west from Stronfay, is about seven miles in length from north to south, and about two miles broad at each end, but much narrower in the middle of the island. It is principally a pasture island, and feeds a great number of sheep and cattle. There are two good harbours, or roadsteads, in Eday: Fairness sound, on the west side, sheltered by a small island called Fairay; and Calf sound, on the north, sheltered by an islet called the Calf of Eday. The number of inhabitants is about 600. The church is in ruins.

### HOYA,

ABOUT three miles from the south-west of Pamma, is about twelve miles long from north-west to south-east, and from three to five in breadth. The soil is light, and the quantity of grain produced is very inconsiderable. The air is healthy, and the people in general long-lived. The number of sheep is estimated about 1000 or 1200, which for the most part run wild on the mountains. The whole annual rent of the island is not considered to be above 250l. sterling. There is no village; and the population of the whole island is estimated at 250. Towards the south is a peninsula called Walls, and a village of the name of South Walls.

ROUSA,

A LITTLE to the north of Pamona, of an irregular oval form, and about fifteen miles in circumference, is altogether a range of hills: the arable land, which is good, is separated from the hill ground by an irregular earthen dyke. The high lands are covered with heath and moss. There are many springs of good water in the island, and on the whole coast. The number of inhabitants is about 770.

SHAPINSHAY,

NEAR the north-east coast of Pamona, about five miles long from east to west, and from two to four broad. The shore in general runs pretty level, and, to a considerable distance inland, is covered with rich fields of grass and corn. Towards the middle, the land rises considerably higher; and as the hand of industry has never disturbed its repose since the creation, it exhibits the appearance of a barren waste, fit only for sheep pasture. Formerly, there are said to have been near 3000 sheep in the island; and now, owing to a variety of causes, they do not exceed the half of that number. The black cattle amount to about 800, and the horses only to 250.

The harbour of Elwick, which is the only one that belongs to this island, is as excellent for its extent as almost any one in this country. In this harbour, as well as around all the coast, it is high water at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, when the moon is new and full. It has from four to six fathoms water, over a bottom of hard clay, covered with sand. On the west side of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh water; and as it opens to the south-west, it is extremely convenient for ships bound to the southward. The boats belonging to

this place are about eighty, most of which are engaged in fishing. The summer months are occupied in burning kelp, which is the great manufacture of the country. The men almost of the whole island; and many of the women, also exert themselves in this species of industry; and their joint efforts some seasons produce upwards of 3000 tons, which, at a moderate rate, brings near 20,000*l.* to the inhabitants. The number of inhabitants is about 730.

### FLOTA,

ABOUT three miles west from South Ronaldsay, is about five miles in circumference, and contains, with Fara, a small island a little to the west, about 240 inhabitants.

### EGLISHAY,

SEPARATED from the east coast of Rousay by a channel called Howa sound, about a mile across, is about two miles and a half long, and hardly a mile broad. It is a low island, with a good soil. On the west side of the island is a church. Sponge is cast on the shore of this island in the month of October in large quantities. The number of inhabitants is about 210.

### WEIR

IS a small island, about two miles south from Rousa; containing about sixty-five inhabitants; it had formerly a church, which is now in ruins.

### INHALLOW

IS a small island between Pamona and Rousa, with about twenty-five inhabitants.

## CAVA

IS a small island near the north-east coast of Hoya, of which it is to be remarked, that neither rat nor mouse will live in it.

## BURRAY,

BETWEEN Pamona and South Ronaldfay, is about four miles long and one broad, with a considerable projecting tongue of land on the north-west. The soil is a light sand, with some clay. Corn does not flourish well, but potatoes, turnips, peas, onions, and other culinary vegetables, are raised in abundance and perfection. About 2,000 rabbit-skins are exported yearly.

The island is the property of Lord Dundas. The number of inhabitants is about 320. There is a church on the island.

## SWINNA,

NEAR the south-west coast of South Ronaldfay, is a small barren island, containing about twenty inhabitants.

## GRÆMSAY

IS a small island, situated between Hoya and Pamona, about four miles in circumference, and containing about thirty-six families, or small farms.



*SHETLAND ISLANDS.*

THE Shetland or Zetland Islands, are the most northerly part of the British dominions, being situated between  $59^{\circ}$  and  $61^{\circ} 15'$  north latitude. They are said to be forty-six in number, besides nearly as many holms, some of which afford some pasture, and others none; all included in the county of Orkney: they are in general rocky and barren, and many of them without inhabitants: there is but one of any considerable size, called Shetland, or Mainland, which has already been considered.

*LERWICK,*

THE principal town of the island, is situated on the east coast, opposite Bressay, in what is called Bressay sound, or Lerwick harbour, and consequently the place of rendezvous for the fishing-boats: about 800 tons of fish are exported yearly on an average; chiefly to Spain and Italy.

On a rising ground a little to the north of the town, is a fort said to have been built in the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. In the year 1781, after being repaired, it was called Fort Charlotte, and a garrison placed in it, which remained till the peace; since that time it has been only under the care of a corporal and four privates of the train of artillery. The inhabitants are about 900.

*YELL,*

THREE leagues north from Mainland, is about twenty-two miles long and nine broad, except in

the centre, where the land is contracted to a narrow isthmus, not two miles across. The inland parts are hilly, covered with peat moss. The grass is abundant but coarse, with but little heath. The principal part of the arable land lies near the coast, and does not produce corn enough to serve the inhabitants above eight months in the year. The sheep find good pasture, and the wool is remarkable for its fineness. All the women are employed in spinning wool and knitting stockings. Fish are plentiful. The number of inhabitants is about 1,870.

### UNST,

THE most northerly of the Shetland islands, is about eight miles long, and from two to four broad; the form an oblong square, with some projections on the coast. The surface is not altogether mountainous, but hilly, with tracts of level ground interspersed: the highest hills are covered with moss, or black peat earth, to a considerable depth.

The sea-coast is broken and indented with many bays, and a great number of small isles are scattered round, and many of them form harbours, as the small island called Uya, on the south; Balta, on the east; and Watwick, on the south-west: the principal bays are Harlawick, Norwick, Burra-firth, Woodwick, and Wick; in any of these a vessel may anchor for a tide or two, but there is not in one of them a safe harbour.

On the south-east point of the island, off Lambness, the current from the north Atlantic flows with such rapidity, as to prove dangerous to fishermen even in calm weather. About ten tons of kelp are made annually, but the chief support of the inhabitants is fishing. The number of inhabited houses is about 300, which contain about 1,980 inhabitants.

## FETLAR, OR FITLAR,

FOUR miles east from Yell, is, about four miles long, and three and a half broad. The soil is good; the chief produce barley, oats, and potatoes; woods there are none, for trees will not grow even in gardens above the wall. Vestiges of bog-iron ore have been discovered, and veins of copper ore. The number of inhabitants is about 630.

## BRESSAY,

SITUATED near the east coast of Shetland, about ten miles long, and from two to three broad, gives name to a noble harbour between the two islands, called Bressay Sound. The coasts are for the most part bold and rocky. The pasture ground is excellent, and feeds a great number of sheep and black cattle. In some parts there are good meadows, and the hills afford peat in great plenty; and slate is dug in several quarries. Twenty-six large fishing-boats belong to the island. The number of inhabitants is about 670.

Near the east coast of Bressay lies a small island called Nofs; and sailors unacquainted with the coast, especially in thick weather or dark nights, sometimes mistake this passage for Bressay Sound, and if they come too near the rocks, are in danger of being wrecked. A light-house, on Nofs-head, is much wanted.

## BURRAY,

SITUATED near the west coast of Mainland, is a narrow island, about ten miles long.

HOUSE Island is separated from the east coast of Burray by a narrow channel: is nearly of the same size,

## PAPA, OR PAPA-STOUR,

SITUATED near the west coast of Mainland, is about two miles long and one broad: it is flat, and when the weather is favourable, produces good crops of bear, oats, and potatoes: it has several small harbours, called Voes, frequented by fishing-floops in the summer. The current of the tide is so strong in the sound, that a boat crossing to Mainland must make a large curve to prevent its being carried out of its course. In this sound are some rocks called the Baas of Hogsetter, which, without care, are dangerous. The number of inhabitants is about 240.

## FOULA, OR FOWLA,

Is situated six leagues from the coast of Shetland, to the west-south-west; and by some supposed the island anciently called Ultima Thule: it is about six miles in circumference; the coast towards the west bold and steep: there is only one landing-place, which is on the east side, where several fishing-boats lie during the summer.

This island contains twenty families, who are attached to the spot, though there is not land sufficient to provide them with provisions. Some of the inhabitants climb the rocks after the wild fowls for the feathers, which are sold at a good price. The sea-fowl are various, and without number.

## FARA, OR FAIR ISLAND,

ABOUT three miles long and two broad, is situated between the islands of Orkney and Shetland, thirty miles north from the former, and twenty-

four south from the latter, of which it is considered a part. It rises into lofty promontories, encompassed with high rocks; and the whole surface, which contains about 1800 acres, except in a very few spots, is covered with knolls and hillocks. There is on the north-east corner a harbour for small vessels, which lie in safety, except from a north-east wind; and for greater security the vessels are fastened with ropes to iron rings. There are four villages on the island, and the whole of the arable land is about seventy-five acres. There are about fourteen boats, carrying two or three men each: in these crazy vessels they venture to sea, almost out of sight of the island, and catch plenty of ling, halibut, mackerel, and other fish; these, with poultry, sheep, eggs, &c. they carry out to ships at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and exchange for money or various articles of food and clothing. They spin linen-yarn, and manufacture their fine wool into stockings, gloves, and cloth. Lord Dundas is the proprietor, and the annual rent about eighty pounds sterling. The number of inhabitants is about 220, who are all considered as sober, prudent, and industrious.



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